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Mark A. McLaughlin

HISTORY
OF
PETTIS COUNTY
MISSOURI

By
MARK A. McGRUDER

ILLUSTRATED

1919
HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
Topeka - Indianapolis - Cleveland



To
MY MOTHER
AMY HARRIS McGRUDER
(Now Deceased)

*This work is affectionately
inscribed*

PREFACE

Men come and go in their appointed time. They are consulted neither of their arrival or their departure. They, each one and all, play out their part on the stage of life; the curtain rings down and they take leave. New generations come forth, in due time, and act their parts, some better and others not so well, perhaps, as those who have gone before them.

Some men are graciously forgotten, while others live beyond their generation, some in memory, some in story, some in song. But, memory fades; a story is soon told and song is forgotten.

The natural law of the universe which enforces man's departure from the earth, in its own season—seeking neither his advice, welfare or convenience—and erases him from the pages of memory's book, makes history, at least, desirable if not a necessity.

Realizing the situation, then, as it stands, the writer undertook the History of Pettis County, that events of importance and the deeds and accomplishments of men might be written down.

This work contains errors. Its author does not now and has never belonged to that class of men who are incapable of mistake. An effort, however, has been made to write a true history, stripping it of all unnecessary verbiage and idle flattery. Events are chronicled in their order and men given due credit for their deeds. When an accomplishment is recorded, there has been no attempt made to magnify or detract from its importance. The fact that the individual who did the thing was, "agreeable", "affable"—"congenial," is of no more importance than that such individual was fat and had one eye.

This book met some opposition. Some was personal, some individual, some organized, some just and some unjust. Such opposition as was just was removed and the rest forgotten in the usual manner.

This effort is divided into two classes, first—the history of events and happenings, and second—biographical. The assembling of facts recorded here comes from books by former historians and from the memory of men and women, both of which sources were exceptionally fertile, of great value and much appreciated.

This book is a possibility, because of the generous patronage the people of the county have accorded in purchasing it. This class is much larger than was anticipated at the beginning and is to be the last forgotten.

H.M. Sender, \$4.50

The writer very gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to the following ladies and gentlemen for their contributions: Mrs. John Montgomery, Jr., Mrs. Harry E. Carpenter, Mrs. George F. Longan, Mrs. Dr. E. A. Wood, Dr. Richard D. Shannon, Mr. M. V. Carroll, Mrs. Charles C. Evans and Miss Irene Blair.

I desire also to thank the publishers, with whom I have been associated in this work, for the capable and genteel manner in which they have supervised its success.

Future generations will be the judges of the value of McGruder's History of Pettis County. My present satisfaction is, that I wrote it the best I could.

MARK A. McGRUDER.

Sedalia, Missouri, December 15, 1918.

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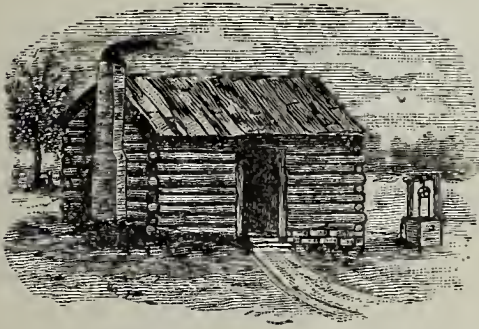
PETTIS COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

History of Pettis County.

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INTRODUCTORY

PETTIS COUNTY AS RELATED TO STATE AND NATION—SOURCES OF HISTORY—SPANISH AND FRENCH OCCUPATION—LOUISIANA PURCHASE—NAPOLEON'S FORETHOUGHT—LAWS.



The history of Pettis County, Missouri, is of necessity connected with the State and county surrounding us. We will refer in a general way to the elements and conditions of our common country, so far as in the writer's opinion, it effects this county. The deeds, habits and customs of those who have

lived and served before us will be discussed and preserved in this work. We realize that neither history nor song can recount them all and that the vicissitudes of time have not erased them nor dimmed their glory and for that reason they will not be treated lightly here.

History, whether it be that of a tribe, a nation or a community, is a recount, a record, or a perpetuation of events of previous occurrence. Biography is the history of individuals. To be authentic it should not glare with vain praise nor flattery; at the same time, it should not lightly treat, nor underestimate the importance of events, or of persons responsible for their happening. Biography is not neglected in this work because the people of Pettis County have made it what it is today. They have organized our civilization, moulded our customs, founded our insti-

tutions and enacted our laws. All of these we have, and owe them for all. It should be a pleasure to us to know who made these things possible and a source of gratification to future generations, through our efforts, to read of those people who have maintained and upheld them.

History comes either from the pens of writers or from the memory of individuals. Both sources have been neglected in Pettis County. We reflect that there was a time when the vast domain west of the Mississippi was inhabited by wild men and wild beasts. We are even told it was, upon a time, an inland sea. When man came to America, however, there were great possibilities for him in this country of the west, out of which Pettis County was carved. In the early part of the eighteenth century to France and Spain fell this western domain to bring into civilization. France seems to have ceded to Spain, Spain recedes to France, and France in turn cedes to the United States. It isn't the province of this history to elaborate upon these transfers, yet we will refer to them to recall dates so far as they effect the ultimate carving the present boundaries of this county out of this domain, Louisiana Territory, and State of Missouri.

October 30, 1795 (some have put it 1763), the French Government ceded to Spain what was known as Louisiana. On the first day of October, 1800, by the treaty at St. Defonso, Spain retroceded the same territory to France. A very interesting history is of these dates. The great Napoleon was embarrassed by war. Practically all then nationalized Europe had drawn their swords. Napoleon needed money. Jefferson, President of these, then, United States, saw the disadvantage of the west Mississippi being held by another power, opened negotiations with Napoleon, for Napoleon was France at that time, for the purchase of the Louisiana territory. So far the treaty of Paris, on the 30th day of April, 1803, the commissioners from the French republic, and the commissioners from the United States signed a treaty ceding to the United States for the consideration of fifteen million dollars "the colony or province of Louisiana." (See Laws of Missouri 1804-1824, volume one (1) page one and following.)

Napoleon realized his losing a great prize in disposing of Louisiana, is shown in his address to his commissioners prior to the ceding of the country, viz.: "I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomats who abandoned it in 1763 (?), I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it, but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those

who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that their first object will be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClere. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting it out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a measure would be in accordance with their habits and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospects of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet possess it; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject."

These ministers or commissioners failed to agree and Napoleon further said: "The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up, not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to cover it. But though I regret parting with it I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you therefore to negotiate this affair with the envoy of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the Treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this territory to the United States, they would be unbounded; but, being obliged

to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and I will not consent to take less. I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country."

Within eighteen days from the speaking of these words Louisiana became a part of the United States. The treaty provided amply for the protection of the rights of settlers and it was a pleasure to the great Bonaparte to congratulate his late subjects upon their new relation. Upon completing the treaty Mr. Livingston, one of the commissioners on behalf of our country, is reputed to have said: "I consider from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England." Bonaparte is further quoted as saying: "By this cession of territory I have secured the power of the United States and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride." These prophetic words have been verified fully. Amos Stoddard took actual possession for the United States of upper Louisiana on March 9, 1804. The authority of the United States over Missouri dates from this day. The purchase of Louisiana was known to embrace a great empire and secured a heritage to the people of our country for all time, but its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would occupy among nations, never entered the brain of the wildest dreamer nor the profoundest statesmen. The pioneer, who in early days pitched his tent upon these broad prairies, or penetrated the lonely forests of this country little thought of the mighty tide of physical and intellectual progress so soon to flow in his footsteps, to populate, build up, and enrich this vast domain which he conquered. We will never know the debt we owe these hardy forerunners, who year after year lead civilization further and further across the valleys, plains, hills and mountains of this new purchase.

Do we owe Napoleon, who delivered us Louisiana, a debt of gratitude? He did not underestimate the value of this territory, geographically located as it was, to us. Was his act one of revenge to give England a maritime rival to humble her pride? This thought seemed uppermost in his mind. We cannot assume that he foresaw the Teutonic struggle for world power and dominion nor that in his dreams he saw his own France and his rival England, in later years, standing together bleeding, broken and torn at the shrine of this Nation, the tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon, on the banks of the quiet Potomac, there placing wreaths of flowers, and offering silent supplications to their Creator for the preser-

vation of civilization. Could Napoleon have seen or dreamed this, he must have felt that we had paid France in full for whatever advantage she had given America. We are taught and we know, realize and understand that nothing happens in this world by chance. Napoleon did not cede Louisiana by chance. He ceded it to America, this creator and destroyer of empires and kings, regardless of what his dreams might have been, that it might save the civilized world from oppression and America, of which the Louisiana Purchase is a part, did in the year 1918 A. D. make the world safe for Democracy. Pettis County, carved from Louisiana, did her part well.

"The District of Louisiana," composed of the country so ceded by France to the United States, lying north of the thirty-third degree, of north latitude, was organized as a territory of the United States by an Act of Congress approved March 24, 1804. By the same act said "District of Louisiana" was placed under the jurisdiction of Indiana Territory for governmental purposes (Chapter 2, Laws of Missouri 1804-1824 at page 5). The "District of Louisiana," was changed to the "Territory of Louisiana," by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1805. (Same laws, chapter 3, page 6.) The name of Louisiana Territory was changed to Missouri Territory by Act of Congress approved June 4, 1812. By the same act the "executive power was vested in a Governor, who should reside in the said territory." This act has a very interesting provision for the selecting of a legislature. It provides the representatives shall "be convened by the Governor, in the town of St. Louis on the first Monday in December next." (Same laws, chapter 4, page 8.)

CHAPTER II.

STATE OF MISSOURI

"THE CHILD OF THE STORM"—SOURCE OF EARLIEST SETTLERS—MORE AMERICANIZED SETTLERS—THE MISSOURIAN—EVENTS OF ITS ADMISSION—PLAN OF ADMITTING FREE AND SLAVE STATES—COMPROMISES—MISSOURI ADMITTED BY PROCLAMATION—STRIFE OF SETTLERS—FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS—BARTON AND BENTON SELECTED—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EXECUTIVES SINCE 1813.

John Scott, the delegate from Missouri Territory, in Congress in 1819, referred to Missouri as "The Child of the Storm." Very aptly was this name applied to the territory he represented. Not only viewing it from the stormy political questions raised when she sought admission to the Union, but also from the class of its early settlers.

The earliest settlers, coming as they did from three distinct sources, each possessing racial peculiarities, habits, prejudices and principles. When this blood was mingled there is no wonder why the offspring should be turbulent, courageous, and at the same time reasonably lovable and firm in their convictions. Convictions with these early adventurers was synonymous with action. The Spaniard came to this new world from his home then deluged with war, reaching the lower Mississippi his adventurous spirit leading him up the "Great River" to our shore. The Frenchman coming by way of the great lakes to the Mississippi River and down to our shores. He, too, came from a country then in the throes of a bloody war.

Then there came a more Americanized people across our eastern mountains, forests and plains to settle beyond the "Great River." These were from the eastern shores of the United States, made up of a people out of the old English and other stocks. These had mingled their blood for quite a century and so amalgamated had become quite a different

stock from any of the originals. Take the offspring of such peoples and you have a Missourian.

The events of Missouri's admission to the Union as a State has much to do with the formation of the character of early settlement of the county. When Delegate Scott, from Missouri, introduced in Congress in 1819 his resolution preparatory to the admission of our State into the Union, there was a story raised relative to slavery. Jefferson is quoted as saying, "The Missouri controversy sounds like a fire-bell at midnight." The statesmen from North and South had been in the habit of admitting States into the Union by pairs. One to be slave, the other free. In 1818 Illinois and Mississippi were admitted, one slave, the other free State.

In 1819 when Alabama and Missouri applied for statehood, both asking to be admitted as slave states a great hue and cry was raised throughout the Union and the strife never ended indeed until at Appomattox. The tempest was stilled for a while by cutting Maine off from Massachusetts and admitting her as a free State and Alabama and Missouri as slave states. Thus peace was held for a time. After furious debates both in Congress and on the hustings the peacemakers procured what was known as the first Missouri Compromise. This compromise left no advantage to the slave, or pro-slavery party, and only left the country, particularly Missouri, in a state of agitation. In 1820 Delegate Scott called up his resolution for the admission of Missouri. Her constitution so presented called for slavery. The storm burst forth with renewed fury. This all resulted in what is known as the Clay or Second Compromise. This was as meaningless as the first Missouri compromise. It had the effect, however, of James Monroe, by proclamation bearing date of the 10th day of August, 1821, declaring Missouri one of the States of the Union. The significant fact, revealed in our histories, is that all these eventful contests admitting Missouri into the Union were all accomplished without a vote of the people.

All this wrangle left Missouri in a state of turmoil and strife. Not this alone but further brought to our shores a citizenship from the North and the South, bringing with them the bitterness and combativeness of each. It was this restless class who generally claim his home on the frontier. Statehood settled, we would expect quiet, if not peace, to reign. Not so in Missouri. Her first General Assembly meeting, even before the admission of the State, was in an apparent deadlock over the selection of the first senators to the United States Senate. David Barton was

selected with little opposition. Then followed a complete tie-up over the selection of his "senatorial yoke fellow," as we term it today, his associate in the Senate. After much acrimonious strife, it was proposed Senator-elect Barton should name his mate. This he did by the choice of Col. Thomas Hart Benton. Mr. Benton hailed from Tennessee, having been born in North Carolina. He had settled in Missouri during her territorial days.

During the period of seeking statehood, we had a government, in a way. The position of our State was fairly portrayed in the message of the then Governor, McNair. He said, "Since the organization of this government (referring to the State organization) we have exhibited to the American people a spectacle novel and peculiar—an American republic on the confines of the Federal Union, exercising all the powers of sovereign government, with no actual political connection with the United States, nothing to bind us to them but a reverence for the same principles and an habitual attachment to them and their government." It would seem we were then in the Union, but not of the Union.

The lucky strike seems to have thus early turned to Mr. Benton. Missouri, it was assumed, was entitled to two senators, one for a four-year term and one for a six-year term. This was determined between David Barton and Thomas H. Benton, by casting lots. In this Mr. Benton received the six-year term. The man who really made him a senator had to take the short term. The long term gave Benton much prestige and great power which he fixed firmly over the fighting democracy of Missouri. By great force of character and the faculty to take the initiative and do the right thing at the right time Benton retained his seat in the United States Senate for thirty years.

From the earlier settlements about St. Louis and St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and the eastern border of the State, this turbulent spirit of the pioneers pushed his way west, up the Missouri and Osage rivers. From the Osage, they wended their way northward and from the shores of the Missouri they came over the plains southward. From these early sources came the first settlers of Pettis County. They were different in temperament. The Frenchman came that they might mine the earth for lead and zinc and other ores about which the Indians had told such luring and fabulous stories. The Spaniard and his offspring came in quest of new hunting grounds, purely of an adventurous spirit, not to exploit, but simply as a discoverer. Thus came the earlier settlers of Pettis County.

The executives of this State since 1813 are as follow: William Clark, Governor Missouri Territory, 1813; Alexander McNair, Governor Missouri State (?), 1820; Frederick Bates, Governor Missouri State, 1824; Abraham J. Williams, acting Governor Missouri State, 1825; John Miller, Governor Missouri State, 1825; Daniel Dunklin, Governor Missouri State, 1832; Lilburn W. Boggs, Governor Missouri State, 1836; Thomas Reynolds, Governor Missouri State, 1840; M. M. Marmaduke, acting Governor Missouri State, 1844; John C. Edwards, Governor Missouri State, 1844; Austin A. King, Governor Missouri State, 1848; Sterling Price, Governor Missouri State, 1852; Trusten Polk, Governor Missouri State, 1856; Hancock Jackson, acting Governor Missouri State, 1857; Robert W. Stewart, Governor Missouri State, 1857; Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor Missouri State, 1861; Hamilton R. Gamble, acting Governor Missouri State, 1861; Willard P. Hall, acting Governor Missouri State, 1864; Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor Missouri State, 1865; Joseph W. McClurg, Governor Missouri State, 1869; Benjamin Gratz Brown, Governor Missouri State, 1871; Silas Woodson, Governor Missouri State, 1873; Charles H. Hardin, Governor Missouri State, 1875; John S. Phelps, Governor Missouri State, 1877; Thomas T. Crittenden, Governor Missouri State, 1881; John S. Marmaduke, Governor Missouri State, 1885; Albert P. Morehouse, acting Governor Missouri State, 1887; David R. Francis, Governor Missouri State, 1889; William J. Stone, Governor Missouri State, 1893; Lon V. Stephens, Governor Missouri State, 1897; Alexander M. Dockery, Governor Missouri State, 1901; Joseph W. Folk, Governor Missouri State, 1905; Herbert S. Hadley, Governor Missouri State, 1909; Elliott W. Major, Governor Missouri State, 1913; Frederick D. Gardner, Governor Missouri State, 1913.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—FORMATIONS — RECENT—PENNSYLVANIA—DEPOSITS—
MISSISSIPPI DEPOSITS—SANDSTONE—COAL—DRESDEN—LAMONTE—DRILL-
INGS—CLAY—BUILDING STONE—QUARRIES—SAND AND GRAVEL—WATER.

Topography.—Pettis County lies chiefly on the northwest flank of the Ozark Dome and on that physiographic province known as the Ozark border plain. This plain encircles the Ozark Dome proper on the west and north and is upheld by a series of resistant limestones of Mississippian age. The characteristic topography of this plain is that of a rolling to smooth prairie surface, frequently intersected by deeply carved valleys of narrow width. Rough and rugged country, however, may prevail in proximity to the streams of important size, but the wide divides are commonly of gentle relief. The topography of the county corresponds in every way with that of the physiographic province described.

The surface of the county slopes moderately to the north. Along its southern boundary elevations of 1,000 or more above sea level occur, while the uplands along the northern boundary lie 200 feet lower. Sedalia has an elevation of 910 feet above sea level; Green Ridge, 897 feet; LaMonte, 867 feet, and Hustonia 749 feet, while the village of Mora, just south of the southern boundary of the county, lies 1,007 feet above sea level. The maximum relief between the highest and lowest point in the county is about 500 feet.

Roughly speaking the county may be divided into areas of broadly rolling hills, gently rolling prairies, and broken hilly zones adjacent to some of the important streams. The broadly rolling hill land occupies the southern portion of the county, chiefly south of Flat Creek, and consists of high but well-rounded divides and hills with broad tops and easy slopes. The stream beds lie seventy-five to 150 feet below the

crest of the divides, and their valleys, ordinarily quite narrow, are in places broadened by strips of bottoms. Gently rolling or level prairies occupy large tracts in the western, northern and central parts of the county and form one of the most conspicuous features of its topography. Notable among these prairies are the level fertile areas surrounding Green Ridge and Camp Branch, southwest of Sedalia; the Smithton, Sedalia, Dresden, and LaMonte prairies along the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and the Hughesville-Hustonia prairies, in the northwest part of the county. Much of the area between Heath's and Muddy creeks is also this type. The broken hilly zones are confined chiefly to the northern and southeastern portions of the county and do not extend far back from the streams. Most notable of these are found in Heath's Creek and Bowling Green townships.

The drainage of the entire county is effected through streams tributary to Lamine River, which itself barely enters the county at one or two points in the northeast corner. Its largest tributaries are Flat Creek, Muddy Creek, and Black Water River, all of which flow northeast to the master stream.

Geology.—The geologic formations exposed within the county range in age from Lower Ordovician to recent. The bed rock over most of the area is composed chiefly of limestone, varying in composition from hard magnesian limestone or dolomite to pure crystalline limestone. Outside the area occupied by the coal-bearing formations in the western part of the county, only a relatively small amount of shale and sandstone is exposed, and these are only found in local patches. The coal-bearing or Pennsylvanian rocks, however, are constituted chiefly of shale and sandstone, both of which appear in common exposure in the western part of the county. The rock strata all dip to the northwest, at an angle which exceeds the north surface slopes; thus the oldest formations are exposed in the southeast portion and the youngest in the northwest part of the county. The following geologic table gives an outline of the rocks outcropping in the county.

General Average Section of Formations Exposed in Pettis County.

	Thickness.
Recent: Soil and residual clay-----	0-20
Pennsylvanian: Cherokee, shales and sandstones with seams of coal -----	20-150
Mississippian:	

Burlington limestone -----	60-150
Chouteau limestone -----	70-140
Phelps sandstone -----	0-50
Devonian: Shale and sandstone of possible Devonian age-----	-----
Lower Ordovician: Jefferson City dolomite-----	250-300

Recent.—The unconsolidated deposits which form a mantle, covering the bed rock of the county, seldom attain an important thickness. Most shallow wells indicate the mantle to be only ten to twenty feet thick, though in places of course this thickness is exceeded. The mantle has been formed entirely, on the uplands, as a residuum from the disintegration of the underlying bed rock. It is thus over most of the area a yellow to brown or reddish clay filled with fragments of chert which have weathered out of the limestone. Locally, the residuum is sandy; in fact, quite generally so in some parts of the county. Due to the variation of the type of rock from which it was derived, it must be naturally expected that its composition changes somewhat from one locality to another. The great ice invasions which several times covered the north part of the state did not extend into Pettis County and its surface is, therefore, free from glacial drift.

Pennsylvanian Deposits.—The main body of the Pennsylvanian or Coal Measures area extends eastward into Pettis County. The eastern border of these rocks along the north boundary of the county reaches a point approximately due north of Sedalia. From this point southward the margin extends in a sinuous line southwestward, passing shortly east of Hughesville, Dresden, and Rodelia. On both sides of Lamine River, however, it swings sharply westward, almost to the Johnson County line. The main body of the Coal Measures in the county, therefore, may be roughly said to occupy the northwest portion.

Mississippian Deposits.—The Mississippian formations directly underlie the Pennsylvanian and appear in outcrop over a wide belt extending from northeast to southwest across the central part of the county. They form the country rock over nearly all of the northeast quarter of the county and occur at the surface over the greater part of the southwest quarter. However, south of Flat Creek only outliers of the Mississippian occur, except on the high divide and prairie, extending southward toward Ionia, Benton County, where these rocks generally underly the surface.

Where their full thickness is present a little more than 300 feet of Mississippian rocks occur. But over most of the area where they are

found, the upper beds have been removed by erosion. These rocks are composed almost wholly of limestone, which throughout most of the thickness, is very cherty. Just below the limestone occur locally patches of white sandstone, which have been doubtfully correlated as the Mississippian. These sandstone patches in places reach a thickness of fifty feet, but the sandstone is not present as a persistent bed.

Three formations of the Mississippian series are known to be present, the uppermost being the Burlington limestone, below which lies the Chouteau limestone, and below this in turn lie the local patches of Phelps sandstone which must at present be considered as a doubtful classification.

The Burlington limestone has a known thickness in the county of from sixty to 150 feet and is seen commonly in outcrop in the northeast and southwest parts of the county. It is a white to gray limestone, beautifully crystalline, and containing beds, lentils, and concretions of chert. It is also abundantly fossiliferous, containing many well-preserved specimens of brachiopods, and crinoids.

The Chouteau limestone, which directly underlies the Burlington, differs materially from it. It occurs in general in thick, massive beds with very few bedding and stratification planes. The rock is fine grained, compact, and siliceous, with a very uniform light drab to blue color, although upon weathering it becomes buff. Large chert nodules are disseminated irregularly through it and the stone breaks with a conchoidal fracture. The Chouteau is well exposed around Sedalia and to the east and south of Smithton. It has been extensively quarried in these localities and may be seen forming bluffs shortly north of Sedalia along the Georgetown road. In places near Sedalia the lower part of the Burlington limestone still rests upon the Chouteau but for most part it has been removed by erosion. The exposures in the central part of the county indicate the Chouteau to be forty to ninety feet thick there, but the full thickness is known to exceed 100 feet. The principal difference between the Chouteau and the Burlington limestones is found in the texture and the color, being easily distinguished one from the other by virtue of these characters. The Chouteau limestone is also a fossiliferous limestone.

Phelps Sandstone.—Lying in scattered patches at the base of the limestone described above is the Phelps sandstone.

The Phelps sandstone is encountered locally in wells reaching the base of the Mississippian limestone and patches of it outcrop at a number of localities south and east of Sedalia. One good exposure is to be

found just on the south side of Flat Creek at the Sedalia Waterworks plant. The sandstone varies in thickness from less than a foot to over fifty feet, often appearing in lenticular patches. The size of the patches may be large or small, but it is believed that most of them cover a very limited territory. The sandstone is white, where clean, and is composed of rounded quartz grains, chiefly. It is frequently asked whether or not this sandstone would not be suitable for glass manufacture, or for core sand. No doubt it could be used to advantage for either purpose, were the quantity sufficient to justify.

Unexposed Rocks.—No rocks older than the Jefferson City formation are exposed within Pettis County, and our record of these older rocks must be taken from the logs of deep borings at Sedalia and Lamonte. To the south and east higher on the flank of the Ozark dome they are of course exposed and have been studied, so their character is fairly well known.

Below the lowest Jefferson City beds a sandstone has been encountered in all the drillings in the county of sufficient depth and this sandstone constitutes a part of the Roubidoux formation. Where encountered by the drill it yields a copious supply of water though its thickness has not been found to exceed fifteen feet under the county. It is a coarse grained sandstone embedded between cherty dolomite and pure chert layers, all of which go to make up the total thickness of the Roubidoux formation. Directly underlying this formation the drill penetrates more than 250 feet of crystalline dolomite, containing beds of chert and resting on a thin bed of sandstone. The whole thickness including the sandstone constitutes the Gasconade dolomite and the thin basal sandstone is called the Gunter sandstone. The Gunter sandstone forms another excellent water-bearing horizon which in the deep wells drilled at Sedalia adds its supply to that encountered in the higher Roubidoux sandstone.

Economic Geology.—The economic mineral deposits of Pettis County are principally non-metallic, there being no extensive deposits so far as known of any of the metals. It is true that some lead and some zinc ores have been found principally in the southeastern township but the lead has been principally "float" material scattered over the surface and the zinc ore has been found only in small quantity. While it is not impossible that commercial deposits of one or the other or both of these metals may be found in the Jefferson City formation in workable deposits, the

possibility seems rather remote. We must, therefore, consider the non-metallics as more likely to contribute to the mineral production of the county than the metals. Of these non-metallic materials coal, clay, building-stone, sand and gravel, and mineral waters have already been produced, in considerable quantity, and the production of all is capable of much greater expansion.

Coal.—Coal has occasionally been mined in Pettis county for local use, but in the last few years little or none has been produced. The main coal-bearing area is confined to the western part of the county, as shown on the geological map of the State, and the Coal Measures have a maximum known thickness of only about 150 feet. The coal beds present in this area are, in general, irregular in thickness and distribution.

Outside of the region mapped as Pennsylvanian are pockets of Coal Measures sandstone and shale containing bituminous and cannel coal. As much as twenty feet of coal have been reported in these, though their lateral extent and the amount to be derived from any one of them is small and the quality of the fuel is poor. Pockets have been reported in T. 45 N., R. 22 W. and southeast of Sedalia, and they probably exist in other parts of the county.

The coal beds in the different parts of the county cannot be correlated with accuracy, but the estimate of a total original tonnage of 300,000,000 tons is believed to be conservative. This estimate does not include beds or parts of beds less than fourteen inches in thickness and is made on a basis of 1800 tons per acre-foot of coal.

Dresden.—About two and a half miles west of Dresden considerable mining was done at an early date. When Broadhead visited the locality two mines were being operated by Messrs. Newport and Westlake near the line of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The mines were only 100 yards apart and operated the same bed at a depth of about thirty-five feet. The coal varied from 27 to 30 inches in thickness. Broadhead also reports about two feet of coal south of Dresden (S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, T. 46 N., R. 22 W.).

LaMonte.—Two or three shafts were formerly operated one to two miles east of LaMonte, near the Missouri Pacific railroad, but when the locality was visited in 1911 no mining was being done. R. E. Guthrie was engaged at that time in sinking a shaft on the land of H. Conway.

Conway Shaft Near LaMonte (S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, T. 46 N., R. 23 W.)

	Thickness.		Depth.	
	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
Soil -----	9		9	
Limestone, gray, jointed-----	10		19	
Shale, black, "slaty" -----	31 $\frac{1}{2}$		221 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Limestone, black, hard, impure-----	1		231 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Shale, clayey -----	16		391 $\frac{1}{2}$	

The coal, which is said to be just below the sixteen feet of shale in the above section, is reported to be thirty inches thick. At this shaft and at others in the vicinity much trouble has been caused by the great abundance of water entering from below the 12-inch limestone. The coals at the Guthrie shaft and the other mines in the vicinity, with one exception, perhaps, belong to the Tebo bed, though the rocks above them do not correspond very closely with those above the Tebo in eastern Johnson County.

Drilling Near LaMonte (Sec. 12, T. 46 N., R. 23 W.)

	Thickness.		Depth.	
	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
Soil -----	8	----	8	----
Limestone -----	8	----	16	----
Shale, black, "slaty"-----	6	----	22	----
Limestone -----	1	----	23	----
Shale, gray -----	16	----	39	----
Coal -----	2	6	41	6
Sandstone -----	7	6	49	----
Clay -----	6	----	55	----
Shale, "slaty" -----	18	----	73	----
Coal -----	3	----	76	----
Clay -----	6	----	82	----
Shale, black -----	14	----	96	----
Coal -----	1	8	97	8
Clay -----	5	----	102	8
Shale, gray -----	6	----	108	8
Clay, white -----	8	----	116	8
Clay and sand -----	35	----	151	8
Limestone, reported as Mississippian-----	----	----	----	----



OLD GEORGETOWN COURT HOUSE BELL.



FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN SEDALIA BY GEORGE R. SMITH,
NOW THE MILETA DAY NURSERY.

The coal at a depth of seventy-six feet was shafted but found to be dirty and was abandoned.

Houstonia.—Coal is reported to have once been mined near Houstonia, but nothing has been done recently. The coal found in Saline and Johnson counties near the Pettis County line probably extends into the northwest corner of Pettis County.

Broadhead gives the following section in the eastern part of Sec. 21, T. 48 N., R. 23 W.:

1158884

Section Five Miles Northwest of Houstonia.

	Feet. Inches.	
Clay -----	12	----
Sandstone -----	44	----
Flagstone, silico-calcareous, and shale similar to the rock over the coal at Jordan's, on Grand River, Henry County ----	7	----
Shale, ochery and bituminous, with some iron pyrites and fos- sil plants -----	3	----
Coal -----	1	4
Fire clay -----	--	----

Clay.—Stoneware and potter's clay occurs in deposits near Dresden, chiefly about three miles northwest of the town and these deposits for many years supplied a small but thriving industry at the Stein Pottery. The clay lies practically at the surface, is easily obtained and is said to be of excellent quality for use, standing rapid drying without checking. Besides potters' clay, however, shales occur quite extensively in the Coal Measures area of the western part of the county and about midway between Dresden and LaMonte a good bed of soft paving brick shale is said to have been penetrated in the old Newport mine only a few feet below the surface. While fire clay is not uncommonly found in the Coal Measures rocks and nearly all the deposits in the State do occur in these rocks, the similar shales of Pettis County appear to be at best suitable for paving brick or common brick.

Within the past year Pettis County has come forward with a glass pot clay, probably the finest grade of clay now being produced in Missouri. This clay is being produced from a short distance west of Sedalia. While the individual deposits of this clay will probably not be extensive and not many deposits have yet been found there is a good possibility

for discovering a large number of deposits. Glass pot clay brings about the highest price of any clay on the market, which combined with the good possibility of further discoveries should lead to a diligent search for further deposits.

Up to the present time very little has been written or said about Pettis County clays, but it is believed that such deposits offer some of the best possibilities for mineral development in the county.

Building Stone.—The quarrying industry of Pettis County is naturally built around the market at Sedalia though small quarries are operated in various parts of the county. The stone quarries comes from the Burlington limestone, the Chouteau limestone and the Jefferson City dolomite. The Jefferson City furnishes a good hard stone for road metal and may be utilized for rough building. Certain phases of the Burlington and Chouteau limestone make excellent building stones and take on a beautiful polish.

The quarries which are operated at the present time in the vicinity of Sedalia are owned by Rymer Brothers, J. W. Marsh, James Jenkins, Benjamin Johnson and Mr. McEnroe. A number of abandoned quarries occur in this locality. The quarry at Georgetown, four miles north of Sedalia, is said to contain excellent building stone, but its distance from the market makes it unprofitable to work. Along the Georgetown road, north of Sedalia, a number of quarries have been opened up which are now abandoned. The stone from one of these was, at one time, used by the city as a road metal.

The Jenkins Quarry.—This quarry is located at the corner of 22nd and Engineer streets, near the southeast limits of the city. It has a north face 250 feet long and twenty feet high.

The stone breaks with a conchoidal fracture and when blasted or split, it usually breaks toward any chert nodule which may occur in the block near the breaking surface.

The Johnson Quarry.—This quarry, which is located four miles west of Sedalia, consists of two openings, in which several beds, from four to twelve inches in thickness, are being worked. The stone is a fine grained limestone belonging to the Chouteau formation. It is used for curbing, sidewalks and foundations. The quarry has been opened about ten years.

The McEnroe Quarry.—This quarry is located about three and one-half miles northeast of Sedalia and one and one-half miles east of the March

quarry, is operated by Charles Meyers. It is situated on the south side of a hill and has a face about 325 feet long.

At the time the quarry was inspected the stone was being used exclusively for the foundation course to macadam pavements near Sedalia. River gravel was being used for the surface and the combination is said to produce an excellent pavement.

The Rymer Bros. Quarry.—This quarry, which is located two miles north of Sedalia, is owned by Mrs. Heidenfelter and operated by Edward and J. W. Rymer. It was opened in 1894, since which time it has been operated each year. It consists of two openings, only one of which is now being worked. The opening which is active has a face fifty feet long and ten feet in height. The entire output is being used for foundations, although ashler blocks might be obtained, especially from the lower bed. From three to five men are employed during the summer months.

Sand and Gravel.—Only one sand and gravel plant of important size is known to be in operation in Pettis county at the present time. This plant, owned by Geo. T. Menefee and Sons, is located near Valda Station on Spring Fork Creek, about eight miles south of Sedalia. The output is chiefly gravel.

The plant has a spur of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and shipments are made to Sedalia, Jefferson City, Boonville, and other nearby towns.

The exposures of sandstone in the county are practically limited aside from the Coal Measures area to the small patches of the so-called Phelps sandstone scattered in the eastern and southern part. This sandstone is white and composed of clear quartz grains, where not stained with iron, and it has every appearance of being a good glass sand. There has been for some time a feeling on the part of many that there was a possibility of utilizing these sands for glass-making. Such deposits as occur on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad at the Pettis-Cooper County line and just south of Flat Creek at the Sedalia Waterworks are no doubt pure enough to be suitable for glass-making.

Water Supply.—Pettis County is well watered, the supply coming principally from shallow dug wells sunk to the base of the residuum or bored well drilled into the bed rocks. The dug wells in the residuum supply sufficient water only for a family and are not always dependable throughout dry seasons. The bored wells, however, yield various amounts of water, depending somewhat upon their depth, and from a dependable source of supply throughout all kinds of seasons. Many of these bored

wells enter the surface limestones to a depth of 200 or 300 feet but as a rule the best of them are sunk to the Roubidoux sandstone where tests show that thirty to sixty gallons of water per minute may be obtained. Where larger supplies of water are needed wells are sometimes sunk to depths of 700 to 900 feet. Springs in Pettis County are quite abundant but usually small.

Mineral Waters.—The sulpho-saline water so commonly encountered in the wells of the counties to the north and west of Pettis is rarely met with in this county. In the northwestern part water of slightly sulpho-saline character is obtained from a few wells, but in none of the wells is the mineralization strong. In view of the fact that the deep horizons encountered in the gusher at Sweet Springs, Saline County, offered such highly mineralized water, it is believed that drilling to depths equally great in northern Pettis county would encounter similar water. However, in all but the northern part even these deeper horizons carry fresh water.

Crystal Spring, a small mineral spring flowing from a sandstone member of the Coal Measures is located about two miles south of La-Monte near Muddy Creek. Its water has been classified as sulphatic by Schweitzer.

CHAPTER IV.

SOILS

DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTER—AREAS OF DIFFERENT SOILS OF THE COUNTY—
ANALYSIS—EFFECTS OF EROSION—SOIL MATERIAL—DRAINAGE—PRO-
DUCTION.

We have quoted largely from the report made to the United States Government by the "Bureau of Soils" officials in their soil survey of Pettis County, known as "Advance Sheets-Field Operations" of the Bureau of Soils of 1914. The county is fortunate at having the soil survey mentioned because it was prepared by competent hands and is authentic and very full in its treatment of soils of Pettis County. The report says:

The soils of Pettis County belong to the group of residual prairie soils that cover the greater part of western Missouri. They were formed by the weathering of the country rock, and their distribution and character are influenced by the distribution and character of the rock.

In general the soils of Pettis County are silt loams, containing relatively little sand or clay. They are usually mellow, or are easily made so with proper treatment. They are well drained, and are moderately early and warm. The subsoils are universally heavier than the surface material, which makes the various types generally retentive of moisture.

From their origin and color the upland soils of Pettis County are grouped into four general divisions. The dark-colored rolling prairie includes the Summit, Pettis, and Bates series. The Oswego, Cherokee, and Boone series make up the flat prairie soils. The red limestone soils are represented by the Crawford and Baxter series, while the Eldon series and a part of the Baxter gravelly loam represent material coming from the cherty limestone.

The alluvial soils are composed of material carried down from the

uplands and deposited over the stream flood plains from overflows. Since most of the streams rise within or near the border of the county, the material deposited by them is of local origin, and the bottom soils are closely related to the upland soils. The alluvium, where derived from the lighter colored prairie soils, is gray in color; it is darker gray or brown where derived from the black prairie soils. Thus, the Muddy Creek bottoms are somewhat darker than the Flat Creek bottoms, because the former drains the black prairie and the latter the light prairie soils. The difference, however, is not sufficiently great to warrant a separation, and all the lighter colored alluvial soils are included with the Osage and Robertsville series. In the northeastern part of the county the alluvial soils are largely derived from the Crawford material. They are darker in color and have a higher content of organic matter than the Osage soils, and are classed with the Huntington series. The Chariton soil is similar to the Robertsville in topography, origin, and texture but differs from it in color and organic-matter content.

The summit soils are dark gray to black in color to a depth of eight to twelve inches. The subsurface material is brown to light brown, slightly heavier than the surface soil, and friable in structure. The upper subsoil, into which the subsurface layer passes gradually, is a plastic silty clay to clay, dark drab in color, with abundant spots of yellowish brown. The lower subsoil is predominantly grayish yellow or yellow with abundant gray mottling. These soils are residual in origin and derived from shales and limestones.

The Summit silt loam is locally known as "black land" or "black prairie." It consists of a black, dark-brown, or very dark gray, rather heavy silt loam, ten to twelve inches deep, underlain by a brownish-black or very dark gray, crumbly silty clay loam, which at about eighteen inches grades into a dark-drab to black silty clay or clay loam of a plastic, waxy character. The subsoil below 30 inches is a yellowish to drab, crumbly silty clay, mottled with brown and yellow. On many of the slopes where erosion has been active the surface soil is frequently only 6 to 8 inches in depth and rests directly on the heavy, compact clay subsoil. Such areas are locally known as "glade lands". In the northern part of the county much of this type has a brownish color in both surface soil and subsoil, the latter containing less clay and being more friable than in the dark-colored areas. The brown variation has a more rolling topography, and is associated with the Bates silt loam. North of Dresden and LaMonte the type has a lighter color than typical.

The Summit silt loam is similar in appearance to the Oswego silt loam. When wet these types have almost the same color, but when dry the Summit silt loam retains the dark color as distinguished from the lighter color of the Oswego silt loam.

In the vicinity of LaMonte and westward the soil is a transitional soil between the Summit and the Oswego. It is like the Summit in color and in the gradual change from subsurface material to subsoil, but approaches the Oswego in the presence of a faintly developed subsurface gray layer.

The Summit silt loam is one of the most extensive types mapped, and includes all the smoother land in the northwestern part of the county. In general, it may be said that the Summit silt loam in Pettis County represents the eastern edge of the most extensive soil type in west-central Missouri.

The Summit silt loam represents typical prairie land and originally supported a heavy growth of wild grasses. Where properly plowed the soil is loose and friable and easily tilled. The mellow surface soil, good drainage, and heavy subsoil make it well suited to all the staple crops, and it is regarded as one of the best upland soils in the county. It is the best corn soil of the uplands, although wheat is grown extensively. Corn yields forty to seventy-five bushels per acre, and wheat twenty to thirty bushels. A large acreage of the type is used for pasture and produces an excellent growth of bluegrass. Clover thrives on it, and alfalfa is grown successfully, except in the more eroded areas. With an extension in the acreage of clover the present system of farming will tend to keep the soil in a fairly productive condition. This soil has a good content of lime.

The soils of the Oswego series are dark brown to a depth ranging up to about twelve inches. The soil grades into a gray subsurface layer, slightly heavier than the soil, and this in turn at a depth ranging from fifteen to twenty inches passes rather abruptly into a tough, plastic silty clay to clay layer, dark drab in color, mottled with dark reddish brown.

The Oswego silt loam is the typical prairie soil of the county, and is characterized by its dark color, nearly level topography, and stiff subsurface stratum. The surface soil to a depth of nine to twelve inches consists of a dark-gray, dark-brown or black, mellow silt loam, grading into a lighter gray and more friable silt loam at about twelve

inches. The subsoil, beginning abruptly at a depth of sixteen to eighteen inches, is a brown or grayish-brown to dark-drab, heavy, plastic clay, faintly mottled with red.

The almost flat areas, as those west of Green Ridge, have a light-gray surface soil, a well-developed gray subsurface layer, and a darker and stiffer subsoil than the more rolling areas. These areas closely resemble the Cherokee silt loam, but since they include considerable dark soil they are not separated from the main type.

That part of the Oswego silt loam to the east and south of Sedalia averages darker in color and probably possesses a slightly higher agricultural value than the main body of the type in the southwestern part of the county.

This is one of the most extensive types mapped. It occupies entire sections in the southwestern part of the county. It occurs on high, flat divides and gentle slopes, and in general represents the smoothest land in the county.

The Oswego silt loam is derived from soft argillaceous shale of the lower Coal Measures. The limestone beds that outcrop in ditches act merely as a support for the overlying soil and give character to the topography, but have no influence in the formation of the soil.

The soil of the smooth prairie land in the southern part of the county is of the same origin as the Oswego silt loam, but is of lower agricultural value. The soil is a dark-gray to dark-brown silt loam, grading into a brownish-gray silty clay. This is underlain at about ten to fifteen inches by a dull-brown, heavy plastic clay, which at about thirty inches passes into a drab or yellowish-gray silty clay, mottled brown and gray.

The shallow phase of the Oswego silt loam occupies the flat divides and plateaus south and east of Flat Creek. It has an average altitude of about 1,000 feet and represents the highest land in the county. It was originally more extensive, but is steadily being encroached upon by draws heading back into the upland.

The soils of the Cherokee series are gray and have a floury structure. The subsurface material is nearly white and slightly heavier in texture than the surface soil. The upper subsoil, beginning abruptly at twelve to eighteen inches, is a tough, waxy clay to silty clay, dark drab in color, with mottlings of reddish brown or yellowish brown. The deeper subsoil is lighter in color and friable.

The surface soil of the Cherokee silt loam is a gray, floury silt

loam ranging from ten to twelve inches in depth. When dry the soil is almost white, but when moist it is much darker in color. The surface soil grades into an almost white silt loam, which contains slightly more clay and usually is somewhat more compact than the surface material. The ashy-gray layer has a depth of four to six inches. It is often mottled with rusty-brown ferruginous material. The subsoil, beginning abruptly at sixteen or eighteen inches, is a tough, plastic, waxy, heavy clay of dark-drab to brown color, faintly mottled with reddish brown. Below thirty inches the material becomes more friable, and the dominant color is drab with yellowish-brown and gray mottlings.

The soils of the Crawford series have dark-brown to reddish-brown surface soils and reddish-brown to red, friable subsoils. The series includes residual limestone soils of the prairie regions. The soils contain a fair percentage of lime. The surface is undulating to rolling, with some local areas of rough, broken topography. Three types of the series—the stony loam, gravelly loam, and silt loam—are found in Pettis County.

The soil material of the Crawford stony loam consists of a black to dark-brown friable silty clay loam. The subsoil is a reddish-brown clay loam, which crumbles on exposure.

This type includes steep, precipitous areas and slopes where the percentage of rock at or near the surface is so large as practically to preclude cultivation. It represents the roughest land in the county and is mapped along Muddy and Heath's creeks. Practically all the type supports a characteristic growth of walnut and elm, and grape vines.

The fine material of the Crawford gravelly loam is like that of the silt loam, varying from a reddish-brown or dark-brown silt loam in the surface soil to a reddish-brown silt loam or silty clay in the subsoil. Both soil and subsoil contain from twenty to sixty per cent. of brownish-gray, porous chert.

The soil of the Crawford silt loam is a dark-brown, yellowish-brown or reddish-brown, mellow silt loam, grading at about fifteen to eighteen inches into a reddish-brown, friable silty clay loam. Frequently there is little change within the three-foot section, although the subsoil is always redder than the surface material. In general, that part of the Crawford silt loam south of Muddy Creek is mellower and has a brighter color than the main body of the type in the northeastern part of the county. In the latter place it is usually a yellowish-brown, heavy silt loam with a yellowish-red or dull-red, plastic silty clay subsoil.

Locally, the Crawford silt loam is known as "red land" or "mulatto land." It occurs on the slopes of the streams in the northeastern part of the county. The greater part of the smooth land occurs south of Muddy Creek. It is a good agricultural soil, well suited to the general farm crops of the region. It is considered best wheat and fruit soil in the county. It is a natural clover soil, and is the best type in the county for the production of alfalfa.

On account of its rolling topography, much of the type is subject to serious erosion. The warm, open character of the soil causes a rapid decay of the organic matter. The type requires careful farming, together with the frequent growing of legumes as green manuring crops.

The soils of the Baxter series range in color from reddish brown to gray and pale yellow, and the subsoils are brown. The soils differ from the Crawford series in being shallower and usually lighter in color. The chert seems to be less calcareous than the Crawford chert. This series includes three types in Pettis County—the Baxter gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loam, and silt loam.

The Baxter gravelly sandy loam has the same origin and distribution as the gravelly loam, but differs from the latter in the larger percentage of sand in the soil. Typically it consists of a gray to dark-brown fine sandy loam, grading at about six inches into a light-brown, friable loam.

The sandy material of the soil is derived from the thin sandstone lenses in the cherty limestone and from the Carboniferous sandstones originally overlying the limestone formation. The type is associated with the Baxter gravelly loam, and is of about the same agricultural importance.

The fine material of the Baxter gravelly loam is a yellowish-brown to grayish-brown silt loam, grading at six to eight inches into a yellowish-brown or dull-red silty clay loam. The lower subsoil is usually a red, plastic clay loam.

The Baxter gravelly loam, dark-colored phase, is locally known as "veneer land," because of the thin covering of soil material over the gravelly substratum. The surface soil is a black to dark-brown or dark-gray, mellow loam or silt loam, grading at about eight to ten inches into a brown, friable silt loam.

Originally all the phase was prairie, but now some of the more broken areas are covered with a black oak, blackjack, sumac, and hazel brush.

The most profitable use of this land is to seed it with some of the hardy bunch grasses, such as orchard grass, and use it for the production of hay and for pasture. The Baxter silt loam typically consists of a light yellowish brown or light grayish brown silt loam, grading at about eight to twelve inches into a friable silty clay, with little change in color. The content of organic matter is low. The subsoil becomes heavier and redder with depth, and at about thirty inches the color changes to mottled brown and yellow. The Baxter silt loam has its greatest development in the eastern part of the county along Flat Creek and its tributaries. Several smaller areas occur west of Sedalia along Muddy Creek. Like the Crawford silt loam, it occupies slopes, although it is more rolling than the latter. It is also of limestone origin, but is inferior to the Crawford agriculturally.

As a grass, clover and fruit soil this type is equal to the Crawford silt loam, and, like the latter, it responds to manuring and good cultivation.

The surface soils of the Eldon series are dark brown to nearly black. The upper subsoil is gray or grayish yellow to yellowish-brown, and has a friable or crumbly structure. It is underlain by mottled gray and red, moderately plastic to crumbly silty clay material, and the lower subsoil is mottled gray and yellow in color and rather plastic. Usually a compact layer, consisting largely of angular chert mixed with reddish clay, is encountered at a depth of eighteen to thirty inches. The soils of the Eldon series are derived from shale and limestone.

This type is closely associated with the Eldon silt loam, and has the same agricultural value.

The surface soil of the Eldon silt loam consists of a dark-brown to dark-gray or brownish-gray, mellow silt loam, grading at eight to ten inches into a brown or yellowish-brown, friable silt loam, which gradually becomes lighter in color and heavier in texture with increasing depth. The subsoil, beginning at fifteen to eighteen inches, is a yellowish-brown, crumbly silty clay.

The Eldon silt loam has its greatest development in the southeastern part of the county in the area drained by Flat Creek. It occupies long, gentle slopes on the gently rolling uplands. For the most part it is prairie, although some of the lower slopes are forested with oak, elm, and hickory.

It is of primary importance in the management of the Eldon silt loam to add large quantities of organic matter, and thus improve the physical condition and the water-holding capacity of the soil. Like the

Crawford silt loam, it responds readily to manurial treatment. Numerous tests indicate that the soil is in need of lime.

The soils of the Bates series are dark brown. The subsoils are yellowish to mottled red, yellow, and brown. The types are derived from sandstone and shale. They are distinguished from the soils of the associated Oswego series by the darker color of the surface soils. They are usually well drained and treeless and have a level to undulating topography. In pettis County two members of this series are mapped, the Bates loam and silt loam.

The Bates loam is closely associated with the silt loam of the same series. Typically the soil is a brown or grayish-brown loam, becoming lighter in color with depth. The subsoil, beginning at about fifteen inches, is a light-brown, friable sandy clay loam, highly mottled with red and yellow.

The Bates loam has a rolling topography, with prevailingly moderate to gentle slopes. The loose, open structure of the soil and the rolling topography render the drainage good, and the soil is early and easily worked. Good crops are produced where the soil has sufficient depth and is properly managed, particularly with reference to conservation of moisture. Corn yields are about the same as on the Bates silt loam. Cane and cowpeas make a good growth on this soil in seasons of scant rainfall. In the western part of the county the soil of the Bates silt loam is a dark-brown to grayish-brown, mellow silt loam. This is underlain at about eight to ten inches by brown silt loam, which changes at about eighteen inches to light yellowish-brown, friable silty clay, mottled with red, brown, and gray, and becoming lighter in color and texture with depth. In the northern part of the county the type has a dark-gray to yellowish-brown surface soil and a yellowish-brown subsoil, and the red mottlings are absent.

The Bates silt loam is widely distributed over the county. Like the Boone silt loam, it occurs near draws and on slopes where the Oswego and Summit soils have been removed and the underlying shale and sandstone material exposed.

The topography is gently rolling and for the most part consists of gentle slopes along draws and streams and the rather indistinct escarpment slopes found in the northern part of the county. All the type is in cultivation.

The Boone series includes light-gray soils, containing a small per-

centage of organic matter, underlain by pale-yellowish to slightly reddish yellow and often mottled, porous subsoils. A bedrock substratum is frequently encountered at shallow depths. The soils of this series are residual in origin, and are derived from sandstones and shales, mainly of Carboniferous age. The topography is rolling to stepplly sloping, and the soils are usually forested. Only one member of the Boone series, the silt loam, is encountered in Pettis County.

Areas of this type occur throughout the western half of the county. They occupy gentle slopes and low-lying flats, usually forming narrow strips along the streams between the bottom land and the Oswego or Summit silt loam.

The soil is evidently composed of the same material as the adjoining upland types, though it has acquired distinct characteristics through the modification of this material by different drainage conditions and timber growth. The Boone silt loam is not considered a very productive soil. It is low in organic matter and lime and does not retain moisture well.

The soils of the Pettis series are brown to dark brown in color. At a depth of six to twelve inches the soil grades into a brown to yellowish-brown, friable subsoil, slightly heavier than the soil. The color, texture, and structure continue practically uniform throughout the three-foot section, though faint grayish mottlings may appear below a depth of thirty inches. These soils are residual from shales, and the topography is smooth to undulating. The series is represented in this county by a single type, the Pettis silt loam. It is darker than the Crawford silt loam and has a deeper soil.

All of the type is in a high state of cultivation, and it is recognized as one of the best soils in the county. The type is used for the production of the staple crops of the region, and good yields are obtained.

The Gerald soils are gray to light brown in color. The subsurface material is light gray, friable, and slightly heavier than the surface soil. This layer grades at twelve to eighteen inches into a pale-yellow to drab, silty, rather plastic clay mottled with brown or yellowish brown.

The Gerald silt loam is closely associated with the Summit silt loam and the Pettis silt loam, and, like the latter, is a transitional type between the black prairie soils and the lower lying residual types. The soil is variable in color, and in general is inferior agriculturally to the surrounding types.

The Osage series includes dark-gray to black alluvial soils, composed principally of wash from sandstone and shale soils of the prairie regions. Two types are encountered in Pettis County—the Osage silt loam and clay. The Osage silt loam to a depth of eight to twelve inches consists of a dark-gray to almost black silt loam. This is underlain by somewhat lighter colored and more compact material of the same texture. When dry the soil has an ashy-brown color. The lower subsoil is usually a drab or dark-gray silty clay, retaining this characteristic to a depth of several feet. There are some included areas in which this soil is gray.

The Osage silt loam is the most extensive of the alluvial types and is found in all parts of the county. The soil material shows a close relation in its color and textural characteristics to the upland soils from which it is derived. The material forming this type has been washed down from the higher adjoining land, carried varying distances by the streams and flood waters, and deposited. The soil in the Muddy Creek bottoms, derived from the black prairies, is darker in color than the soil in the Flat Creek bottoms, which is derived from the light-colored prairie soils. It is one of the most valuable types in the county and is highly prized for the production of corn.

The Robertsville soils are gray to light gray in the surface portion. The subsoils are gray to almost white and compact, passing into a lower stratum of compact, impervious, plastic clay of grayish to brownish color, with some faint mottling of reddish brown. The flat surface and impervious subsoil cause many areas to be poorly drained. These soils consist of old stream alluvium occupying terraces and abandoned stream valleys no longer subject to overflow. The soil includes material washed principally from limestone, sandstone, and shale soils. Only one member of the series, the Robertsville silt loam, is recognized in Pettis County. The Robertsville silt loam is locally known as "gray second bottom." The soil to a depth of eight to twelve inches is a gray silt loam, which is very light gray or almost white when dry.

The Robertsville silt loam has its greatest development along Flat Creek and its tributaries, although smaller areas occur along the streams in other parts of the county. The soil is alluvial in origin, but has received a large quantity of wash material from the adjoining Oswego silt loam.

The surface soils of the Chariton series are dark in color, ranging from dark gray to black. The subsurface layer, encountered at depths of ten to fifteen inches, is usually lighter in color than the surface material.

The Chariton silt loam is similar to the Robertsville silt loam in topography, origin, and texture, but differs from the latter in color and organic-matter content. The Chariton silt loam is darker than the first-bottom land and is considered one of the strongest soils in the county.

The type occurs as low, poorly defined second bottoms along the streams in widely scattered locations. It is a rich, productive soil, well suited to the production of the staple crops of the region.

The Huntington soils are light brown to brown, and the subsoils yellow to light brown. Frequently there is little change in the color or character of the material from the surface downward. The soils are developed in the limestone, sandstone, and shale sections of the humid region in the first bottoms of streams, and are subject to overflow. They consist of material derived from limestone, sandstone, and shale soils. These are the best drained first-bottom soils of the region. The silt loam is the only representative of the Huntington series in Pettis County. The soil of the Huntington silt loam is a very dark brown to almost black, mellow silt loam, with little change in color or texture in the soil section. This type comprises the rich, productive bottom lands along the streams in the region of Crawford soils in the northeastern part of the county.

CHAPTER V.

THE INDIANS

PRECEDED THE WHITE—OSAGES—TREATY OF FIRE PRAIRIE—TREATY AT ST. LOUIS—BOUNDARIES FIXED BY TREATIES—COST OF LAND PER SQUARE MILE UNDER TREATIES—APPEARANCE—MANNER—CUSTOMS OF OSAGES—INDIANS AND HALFBREEDS IN PETTIS COUNTY—ONE WHO SAW THEM IN EARLY SIXTIES.

The predecessors of the white settlers in this section of Missouri were the Great and Little Osage Indians. Their first treaty was made with the General Government in the fall of 1808 at Fort Osage, a fort on the Missouri River between the present cities of Independence and Lexington, Missouri. By this treaty the government and the tribe, there was but one tribe, fixed the eastern boundary of Indian possession as beginning "on the Missouri River, five miles above Fire Prairie (some point between Lexington and Independence), thence to run due south to the Arkansas River, and thence down this river to the Mississippi." All the territory east of this line was relinquished to the United States, which relinquishment would, of course, include Pettis County. There was some dispute as to the location of this eastern boundary line running south through what is now the State of Missouri, but it is now generally conceded that the line was west of the western border of Johnson County at least ten miles. Thus we learn that Pettis County was not Indian territory after the treaty at Fort Osage in 1808, but that it was prior to this time. The Osages were here after the treaty of 1808, returning to their former hunting grounds, "roaming through," as some of our old settlers tell us their fathers have told them. Historians of the State and of adjoining counties have given us a fair insight of the Osages and their history is worth repeating.

A later treaty was made in St. Louis in 1825 with these Indians



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by which they gave up all claim to territory in Missouri State, reserved by them in their treaty of 1808 at Fort Osage. It might be of interest to know that these Indians by the treaty of "Fire Prairie," Fort Osage, accepted in cash the sum of \$1,200 and the payment, yearly in provisions, of \$1,500 for their relinquishment. Pettis County then was bought for about five cents per square mile in cash and six cents in trade. .

Our ideas relative to the Indians are most generally incorrect. We learn, from reliable authority and from books telling us of the Osage, that they were of remarkable height, rarely finding one below six feet; that their bodies were agile and still muscular, well formed, straight athletic and, almost without exception, of fine figure. They were athletes. "The Osages," says one author, "are so tall and robust as almost to warrant the appellation of the term gigantic; few of them appear to be under six feet and many of them are above it. Their shoulders and visages are broad, which tends to strengthen the idea of their being giants." They were swift in their movements and capable of almost untold endurance. They possessed the faculty of saying little and never interrupting in conversation. They were not drunkards, but were noisy when drunk. They seldom drank, however, and one who did was avoided by his tribesmen. They possessed an exceptional knowledge of astronomic bodies, measured time by the waxing and waning of the moon and directions by the north star and their sunning instinct. Insanity was unheard of among this tribe and they bore pain, distress and sickness with great courage and fortitude. Their hunting grounds were along streams and tributaries; they would quarrel and fight over their hunting grounds and would bravely engage, with one another, in battle. They raised few crops, some however of corn and beans and pumpkins. They were reliable, trustworthy and hospitable to a fault. They were always honorable and conscientious in their dealings with the government and did not treat treaties lightly, but lived up to them to the letter. Their religion was the "Indian Religion," believing that at his death the faithful warrior rode his pony over the "Milky Way" to the "Happy Hunting Grounds" in the great beyond.

The Osages resented the white man's use of their hunting grounds. They had sense enough to disapprove the white man's want of hospitality. Their lodges were constructed with upright posts put firmly in the ground, about twenty feet in height, with a crotch at the top, and placed about twelve feet distant from each other. In the crotch of these

posts they put a ridge pole, over which they bent small poles, the ends of which were brought down and fastened to a row of sticks about five feet in height, these sticks being fastened together with three horizontal bars, forming the flank walls of the lodge; the gable-ends were board slabs, rounded off at the ridge pole. The whole of the building and the sides were covered with matting made of rushes two or three feet in length and four feet in width, joined together and entirely excluding rain. The doors were on each side of the building. The fires were made in holes in the center of the lodge, the smoke ascended through apertures left in the roof for that purpose. At one end of the building was a raised platform about three feet high, which was covered with skins, generally of bear. On this platform reposed the honored guests. Around the interior of the walls sometimes hung ornamental mats and other neat workmanships. All this structure made quite an imposing as well as comfortable abode. These were abandoned frequently when the hunting season came around and the Indian went to the timber for his hunt. Their cooking utensils were of a very simple kind and limited in quantity, a brass or iron kettle, and wooden bowls and spoons. Every person, male and female, carried the knife in their girdle. They had no regularity in eating. They would eat four or five times a day when food was plentiful and frequently do all day without food when food was scarce.

Sometimes villages and lodges were built close to one another. The Osages were quite systematic. They separated their people into classes. Some were warriors and hunters and cooks and doctors. The doctors also exercised priestly functions. The young buck or warrior who showed cowardice was sentenced to associate for life with the squaws, to wear squaw dress and do drudgery. He lost respect of both male and female of the tribe.

The Osage government was democratic in form. All matters were taken before the whole tribe and after full discussion, decided upon by the whole assembly, by majority vote. Generally a chief was chief by inheritance. This, however, was not universal. Sometimes a bold warrior, after some great accomplishment by bold bravery in war was chosen chief.

Little progress was made by the Osages in educational life except in the tradition of their tribes. Establishment of schools for them by the government was a failure. They liked to roam, hunt and live at ease.

When they left Missouri they went south to the "Indian Territory,"

then called, now the State of Oklahoma. Emigrants to Missouri in 1818 found this country chiefly inhabited by Indians and also by a great number of half-breed French and Spanish, the latter very undesirable citizens. They were principally stockmen, dealing in horses, had no permanent or fixed abode, roaming from one place to another where pasture was best for their stock and where they could live with the least effort. From May until October they roamed the country watered by the Missouri and Osage rivers and when autumn came, they left and would go south to "Indian Territory" and Southeastern Kansas. These half-breeds retained some of the refinement and customs of their former civilization. They were cruel and treacherous, spoke Indian dialects and the languages of Spain and France; they would often become commanders of Indian bands and lead them into bloody encounters with the early settlers.

The Indians, in many respects, were unlike the half-breeds. They were permanent inhabitants of the country, had villages and plantations. From what we can learn from books and early settlers these Indians were undoubtedly the Osages—judging, too, from their customs and mode of living. They did not, however, live in great numbers here after the treaty of "Fire Prairie." Some were here, however, in the early sixties. Mrs. Kate A. Crandall, widow of the late O. A. Crandall, tells us that she has seen Indians riding through the streets of Sedalia on their ponies, painted up and wearing their robes and feathers. Mrs. Crandall says they came, usually, in numbers from ten to twenty, from the East and South and that when they returned they went toward the Lamine River and Flat Creek; that they would create no serious disturbance when coming to town except that they usually yelled on coming in and going out. She has seen them trade and buy provisions.

There is yet some evidence of their civilization in the southern part of Pettis County. One place in particular is on the farm now owned by H. K. Benty, the attorney. There in the feed lot are yet to be seen ridges of uniform height and size and distance apart. These ridges, we are reliably told, were once the floors of the Indian wigwams, built up above the level of the ground to keep out moisture. When these Indians left Pettis County they, too, went toward the South and took up their abode in Indian Territory.

CHAPTER VI.

THE NAME

WHY CALLED PETTIS—HON. SPENCER PETTIS—POLITICAL TURMOIL—DUEL ON SAND BAR—DEATH OF MR. PETTIS—DEATH OF MR. BIDDLE—COUNTY TAKEN FROM SALINE AND COOPER AND NAMED.

Pettis County is entitled to a historic name and has it and the name contains much history.

It has been the custom, since the foundation of the American Government, to commemorate the names of heroes and men of brilliancy. Our county followed this precedent and took its name from one of the most brilliant men Missouri has ever honored, the Hon. Spencer Pettis. He was the third representative in Congress from Missouri.

Mr. Pettis was not a Missourian by birth. He was born in Virginia in 1802, chose the law as his profession and began his practice in Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. At twenty-seven years of age Mr. Pettis reached the fullness of his political genius as a Democratic candidate for Congress. In this campaign there were two other candidates, Edward Bates, who was a Whig, and William Carr Lane, a Democrat. The two Democratic candidates divided strength and the success of Mr. Bates, the Whig, seemed certain. Suggestion was finally made to Mr. Pettis and Mr. Bates that one of them withdraw. Finally, by agreement, the question of who should withdraw was left to Col. Thomas H. Benton, who, without any hesitation, decided that Mr. Pettis should continue the campaign. These days were long before the advent of telegraph or telephonic communication, there were but few newspapers and the fact of Lane's withdrawal was heralded throughout the country by means of handbills.

In the election, Mr. Pettis was elected by a good majority, to the

Twenty-first Congress, where he served from December 7, 1829, to March 3, 1831.

The archives at Washington disclose this brief bit of history: "Spencer Pettis, St. Louis County, Missouri, elected August, 1828, for two years. Re-elected 1830. Killed in a duel with Biddle, August, 1831. Term of service, three years."

In 1830, there was much political turmoil and strife in Missouri. Spencer Pettis was again a candidate for Congress. He entered, with Col. Thomas H. Benton and others, the strife against United States Banks. General Jackson, too, had always opposed United States Banks with his influence and administration. Mr. Pettis was caustic and severe in his denunciation of the United States Banks. He was the political hero of this campaign, defeating the Hon. David Barton, who had recently returned from the United States Senate and entered the race for the lower house. During the campaign, Mr. Pettis had a personal quarrel with Maj. Thomas Biddle, who was at that time paymaster in the United States Army. Nicholas Biddle, a brother of the major, was president of the United States Bank and still another brother, Commodore Biddle, was of the United States Navy. Mr. Pettis, as a result of some spoken and printed insult, challenged Mr. Biddle to a duel. Mr. Biddle accepted the challenge. The date fixed was Friday, August 27, 1831, and the place, the sand-bar opposite the city of St. Louis. Mr. Biddle was near sighted and for that reason the combatants agreed that the distance between them should be measured at five feet. They were so close together that their pistols overlapped when presented. Both men fired simultaneously and both fell mortally wounded. When their physicians informed them of their condition the duelists readily forgave each other.

Mr. Pettis died of his wound on Saturday, August 28th, and was buried on Sunday, August 29, 1831. Mr. Biddle died of his wound on Sunday, August 29th, the same day that Mr. Pettis was buried. After the Pettis-Biddle duel the name, "Bloody Island" was given the sand-bar where it was fought.

When Pettis County was carved out of Saline and Cooper Counties, January 26, 1833, the people, with reverence, remembered the name of Spencer Pettis, their political hero and champion of their rights, and in honor to his memory named this county, Pettis.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY SETTLERS

WHY THEY CAME—CUSTOMS—HABITS—CHARACTER—PRIVATIONS—HOMES AND
MODE OF LIVING—HOSPITALITY—FURNITURE—MILLS—GAME AND FISH—
FARMING IMPLEMENTS—WHO THEY WERE.

The early settlers of Pettis County, like those of most other counties, came here in search of new homes, new advantages and opportunities. They found the country uninhabited, except by Indians and some half-breed Spanish and French. They were, in truth, pioneers, as much so in this locality as were the "Pilgrim Fathers," who landed on our New England shores, to build up their own civilization and government, bringing with them habits and customs of their former homes. They lacked neither hospitality, generosity nor refinement. Some, of course, were adventurers, pure and simple, but such did not leave the stamp of their form of civilization on the early history of the county; neither have they done so since. The adventurer was not a permanent fixture here. He came and went and, when he did stay, he absorbed the good traits of the sturdy pioneers surrounding him and became a part of their society with their ideas. Many of the pioneers of Pettis County can be traced to the old world from whence they came.

The period embracing the decade prior to 1820 may be considered constituting the very earliest stage of pioneer life. The pioneer cared little about preserving history of people or times; he was busy building up and trying to carve fortune for himself in his new home, "The West." This period is not marked by stirring events, but with toil, privation and sacrifice incident to the formation of society and the building of homes, and for the events which follow civilization as it advanced. The settlers were not burdened with cares attendant upon even moderate wealth.

They shared each others' hardships and all stood on about the same footing. When the Creator made man, He made him dependent on society. It might have pleased Him to have made His created image independent of all other beings; but the strongest bond of society lies in man's dependence upon his fellow creatures and this fact is made clear and appreciated fully in the early existence of a people, whether it be in the tribe, the family or the nation. It has been seen that here, as most everywhere else, the pioneers were poor but not vain. There was no existent aristocracy and no place for it. Neighbors were few and far between and envy and jealous rivalry had no place in their daily lives. Far removed from civilization, except their own, they were unselfish and bore nothing but good will toward each other and toward the stranger who, perchance, entered their gates. They shared each other's burdens ungrudgingly. When a neighbor was sick they ministered unto him; in death, their sympathetic loyalty knew no bounds. When misfortune, accident or sickness hindered a settler in gathering his crop the neighborhood with willing hands, came to help him; when his cabin would burn down they all, without invitation, would rebuild his home. They had few infractions of the law, no law suits, and few officers of the law. The sentiment of the particular neighborhood where dissention arose settled all differences without delay or ill will and justice was meted out to all concerned.

Looking retrospectively through the veil of years past, feeling now the cramp of advanced civilization and the congestion of many interests and ambitions, it is almost a tonic to the weary mind to dream of the early civilization of this county. It was a wonderful period and one which will always be thought of with interest and deep satisfaction.

The home of the pioneer was fashioned after the pole cabin and the hut of the Indian, made with bark of trees. We learn of these simple huts from early writers because the memory of our people extend not back that far. The next home of the pioneer was a log cabin which, when compared with the old one, was an aristocratic dwelling. These cabins were of round logs and poles, notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles, and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was laid down, a hole cut in the end of the building where a stick and mud chimney was built. The cracks were stopped or chinked with blocks of wood and mud. The one-legged bedstead—now a piece of furniture of the past—was made by cutting a stick the proper length,

boring holes in the logs of the cabin one and one-half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same sized hole corresponding for the triangular part which was fastened in the floor or ground, poles made the bed rails, and from pole to pole hickory bark was often interwoven or clapboard were laid across, and upon this structure a straw or shuck mattress was laid, and sometimes a feather tick was placed still over this. The household and kitchen furniture were all in the same little room. The convenience of the cooking stove was not thought of then, but instead, the food was prepared in pots, kettles, ovens, and skillets, on and about the big open fireplace. The cabin took much time, labor and a good part of the men of the neighborhood to build. Window glasses were rare, the window generally being made by cutting out a log or removing some of the chinks to permit light and sun rays. The doors were made of split logs, hewn down as thin as possible with axes. They were hung on wooden hinges and fastened with the old-fashioned wooden latch. In many instances fireplaces were built of mud and sticks, rough stones laid for the hearth, jambs and back, the mud and stones to keep the sticks from firing and the mud to hold the sticks in place. The fire place served for purpose of heat, cooking and also ventilating the cabin.

Very few of the streams furnished mill sites. In the very early days of pioneer civilization, James Wasson set up a grist-mill on Muddy Creek and named it "Pin Hook Mill." Some of the settlements had the old mill which was run by horse-power and this was the most reliable because inclement weather and swollen streams sometimes kept the neighborhood from the water-mill, and in this emergency the coffee-mill was resorted to. When some had not coffee mills—they didn't all have them—a grater was made by punching holes in a tin can, the corn softened by boiling water and the meal grated. In 1829, for weeks, whole settlements subsisted on meal grated and ground by the improvised grater and the coffee-mill. A little later, Flat Creek furnished mill-sites.

The earliest settlements were made in Pettis County in the wooded skirts of the small streams, Muddy and Flat Creek, which furnish an abundance of water and fish. At this time there were no roads, ferries, bridges and few boats, except the small Indian canoe. In these days even a slight rain made many small creeks dangerous to ford.

Many of the first settlers went to Boonville for their milling, which was the only place where merchandising was carried on for several years. At that time all the present State of Missouri west and north of the

Osage River, and the old settled counties north of the Missouri River, was for many years known as the "Boone's Lick country." The old settlers knew it by no other name. It received its name from a place called Boone's Lick, in what is now Howard county, situated about eight miles northwest of New Franklin, near the Missouri River. This place was visited by Daniel Boone at a very early date, finding several large salt spring where deer and other game resorted, he made this a favorite hunting ground. Here in 1807, Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, sons of the frontiersman, Daniel Boone, manufactured salt at Boone's Lick, and shipped it down the river to St. Louis. Several adventurers came to this section as hunters, but no one attempted to settle here until 1808, when Col. Benj. Cooper determined to make his home in this favored spot, but the territorial governor, Merriwether Lewis, issued an order directing all frontier settlers to return since he could not afford them protection in case of an Indian war. When the first settlers came to this county fish and game were plentiful and furnished all the food necessary except the bread which was made from the corn as we have just described it. Turkey, deer, elk, bear and smaller game was as plentiful as the domestic animals which now stock the land of our farmers.

In 1818 Nimrod Jenkins and a few others settled near the Lamine river, in the northeastern part of the county, which then formed a part of Cooper County. Solomon Reed came from Crab Orchard, Kentucky, and settled in 1821 in what is now known as Pettis county. He was a genuine pioneer, all of his life having been spent on the outskirts of civilization. He was liberal in his dealings with the Indians, and always on familiar and friendly terms with them, and among them he bore the sobriquet of "Pumpkin," owing to the fact that they could always get from him a supply of that vegetable, of which they seemed to be very fond. One year later Jesse Swope, Silas Jenkins, and Sylvester Hall located on Blackwater. Soon after this settlement came Reuben E. Gentry, Thomas Osborne, Wm. O'Bannon, James Wasson, James Ramey and others, and settled on Muddy Creek. A German settlement was made on Lake Creek in 1831.

A settlement was made on a spot near old Georgetown. Settlements were made on Muddy and Flat Creeks. George Heard, Esq., built the first house in Georgetown, during the fall of 1835. He was the first teacher of the county.

Some of the first settlers were Thomas Wasson, John Dickerson, Judge James Ramey, Capt. W. K. Ramey, Nathan A. Newbill, Jesse

Swope, Hiram Swope, Abijah Hughes, Leonard Bouldin, Edward Speddin, William C. Harrison, Henry C. Hall, Richard O'Bannon, Absalom McVey, Reuben E. Gentry, M. Emery, C. and W. Woods, Reece Hughes, J. M. Wooldridge, Andrew Forbes, Samuel Forbes, Maj. William Gentry, Aaron Jenkins, Amos Fristo, Gen. Geo. R. Smith, John Montgomery, Mentor and Milton Thomson, Norah S. Rigg, Jesse Douglass, Aldea A. Glasscock, Albion Robinson and others, some of which will appear elsewhere.

The farming utensils of the early settlers were the bull-tongue colter, single shovel, and wooden mold-board plows. Then if a man owned a wooden board plow he was an aristocrat. With these simple implements the plowman opened up his patches. These rude plows did good service and are awarded the honor of first stirring the soil of Pettis County.

The cost of living was less then than it is now. When boarding houses were first established in this county, ten cents was the price of a meal. Boarding houses were fewer and the "Star Border" changed not so often as at the present date. He was content with much less in both food and attention.

CHAPTER VIII.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY

DATE OF ORGANIZATION—POPULATION—CREATING ACT OF LEGISLATURE—
BOUNDARIES—SECOND LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT—HELENA MADE COUNTY SEAT—GEORGETOWN MADE COUNTY SEAT—SEDALIA COUNTY SEAT—
FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT—EARLY COURT SESSION—COURT HOUSE BUILT—
VOTING PRECINCTS IN 1860.

Pettis County was organized on January 26, 1833, by severances effected from Cooper and Saline counties. At this date, the entire population of the county was less than six hundred. For the purpose of local government, the United States was divided, each state, into counties. The counties were divided into townships, school-districts and municipal corporations. The officers were those who superintended the affairs of finance, a court of inferior jurisdiction and a Circuit or Supreme Court. The county being subordinate to the State, had, and has yet, only such power and authority as delegated it by the sovereign State. The General Assembly, when it deemed and declared it necessary to the interests of the people, created new counties by an act defining boundaries and the assignment of a name to the new political creation.

The following act of the Legislature carved Pettis County out of Cooper and Saline counties, by the following enactment. "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows: 'All that portion of territory, lying and being south of Saline County proper, in the State of Missouri, and which has heretofore been attached to Saline County for all civil and military purposes, and also a part of the territory now composing the counties of Cooper and Saline, included within the following boundaries, towit: Beginning on the range line dividing ranges twenty-three and twenty-four, (the line now dividing Saline and

Lafayette counties), at the northwest corner of section nineteen, in township forty-eight; thence running due east with said section line, to the range line between ranges nineteen and twenty; thence due south with said range line, to the middle of the main channel of the river Osage; thence up said river Osage, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the southeast corner of Lafayette County; thence due north, with the range line dividing Saline and Lafayette counties to the beginning, be, and the same is hereby declared a separate and distinct county, to be known and called by the name of Pettis County.

“The courts to be holden in said county, shall be held at the house of James Ramey, until the tribunal transacting county business for said county shall fix a temporary seat of justice for said county; and the county courts to be holden in said county, shall be held on the third Mondays in February, May, August and November.

“It shall be the duty of the governor, so soon as it shall be convenient after the passage of this act, to appoint judges of the County Court for the said county, who shall hold their offices until the next general election in eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and until their successors be duly elected and qualified.

“All taxes now due the counties of Saline and Cooper, by citizens residing in the county of Pettis, shall be collected and paid to said counties of Saline and Cooper, in all respects, as if this act had not passed.

“This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. January 26, 1833.’”

After the county was organized, the seat of justice was temporarily kept at St. Helena, which bore the name of Pin Hook, till 1837.

The following is an act in regard to the southern boundary of Pettis County, and selecting commissioners to locate seat of justice:

“Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

“The following shall be, and is hereby established as the permanent southern boundary of Pettis County: Beginning on the range line dividing ranges twenty-three and twenty-four, the line now dividing Lafayette and Pettis counties, at the southwest corner of township forty-four; thence due east with said township line to the eastern boundary of Pettis County.

“Joseph S. Anderson, of Cooper County; John Stapp, of Lafayette County; and John S. Rucker, of Howard county, be and they are hereby

appointed, commissioners to select and locate a site for the permanent seat of justice within and for the county of Pettis: provided, however, the said commissioners shall select and locate said site within three and a half miles of the geographical center of the said county of Pettis.

“The said commissioners shall meet at St. Helena, in the said county of Pettis, on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the second section of this act; and before entering upon the duties hereby required, shall severally take an oath, as is required by the third section of an act, entitled an act to provide for organizing counties hereafter established, approved January 14, 1825; and the said commissioners, circuit and county courts, shall perform all the duties, and be governed in all cases by the provisions of the above recited act; and in case vacancies should occur, by death, resignation or otherwise, of said commissioners, the vacancy shall be filled agreeably to the provisions of the said act.

“The temporary seat of justice for Pettis County shall remain at St. Helena, until the permanent seat of justice is located, and a house provided suitable to hold court. December 3, 1834.’”

In the statutes of Missouri, approved February 20, 1835, defining county boundaries, the following appears:

“Pettis: beginning at the southwest corner of Saline County; thence east to the range line between nineteen and twenty; thence south to the line between townships forty-three and forty-four; thence north to the beginning.”

The town of Georgetown was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Missouri January 4, 1860. The first board of councilmen was organized with the following appointed members: John H. Griffin, Wilkins Watson, Thomas E. Staples, John Hancock, Elias Bixby, B. F. Hughes, and James H. Brown, who were to hold their office till their successors were elected and qualified.

This town continued to grow from the time it was laid off as the county seat in 1837, up to the breaking out of the war in 1861. Three chartered seminaries existed here with good success at different times. The county seat was changed to Sedalia in 1865, and since that time Sedalia has continued to be the seat of justice of Pettis County. St. Helena remained the county seat until 1837, when Georgetown succeeded to the honor, and continued so till Sedalia took it away. Clifton Wood was the first merchant of Georgetown.

The first school district was organized November 6, 1838, by the following order of court:

"There shall be established in Congressional township No. forty-six of range twenty-one in Pettis County, a board of trustees, whose duty it shall be to superintend all schools which are or may be establish in said Congressional township, according to law. For the present there shall be established in said township one school district, which shall be known by the name and style of Washington School District No. one. William I. Westerfield, Oswald Kidd and Willis P. Ellis, are appointed by this court a board of trustees of said Washington School District No. one, and such other districts as may hereafter be established by law, to continue in office until the legal termination of their appointments."

The following is an order of court under date May 6, 1839, organizing a township for school purposes:

"Congressional township forty-five of range twenty-three is incorporated by the name and style of Christian School District. Thomas Brooks, Jesse Pemberton, and George W. Glass, having each contributed one dollar for school purposes in said school district, are appointed trustees of said district."

As will be seen from the following quotations from the Circuit Court records, there was but little business at its first session:

"Pettis Circuit Court, July Term, 1833, State of Missouri, towit:

"'At a circuit court begun and held at Pettis court house within and for the county of Pettis, on the second Wednesday of July, it being the 8th day of said month, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred thirty-three:

"'Were present—the Hon. John F. Ryland, Judge of said court; Aaron Jenkins, Sheriff, and Amos Fisher, Clerk.'"

The sheriff returned the venire issued to the present term, with a panel of jurors summoned, to-wit:

Anthony Fisher, Isaac Hedrick, John O'Baunon, Middleton Anderson, Henry Anderson, Athel Wolf, Samuel Read, Oliver L. Q. Brown, Manan Duran, Levi Oolneal, Hugh M. Doneghe, Daniel Lynn, George Kelly, John Brown, Jolly S. Parish, Carvin Carpenter, Clinton Young, Alfred Brock, Henry Small, James Scott, Thomas Martin.

The grand jury having received their charge from the court retired,

and soon returned, having nothing to present, were discharged. James H. Birch and Henderson Young, two licensed attorneys, were enrolled as such by the clerk.

The following appears on the record of this day's business:

William H. Head vs. Jame Williams. Appeal from justice court.

Dismissed at the request of the parties.

The following is the verbatim et literatim of the record of this session of Circuit Court in the year 1833:

"At a Circuit Court begun and held at Ramey & Wason's Mill, the temporary seat of justice within and for the county of Pettis, in the State of Missouri, on the second Monday in November, being the eleventh day of said month, was present the Honorable John F. Ryland, Judge of the said court.

"The sheriff returned into court the following named persons as summoned by him as a venire for a grand jury, whereupon Reuben E. Gentry was sworn as foreman, and the following persons as members of said grand jury: Meshac Willis, Adam Scott, Andrew S. Bryant, Abraham McCormack, William Mosely, Samuel Miller, David McFarlam, George Gibson, William Glass, William Ragan, Michael Bird, John Birch, Oswald Kidd, Allen Tate, William M. Johnson, Jonathan Tussy, Zadoc Powell, and Jacob Hall, who, after receiving their charge from the court, retired to consider their presentments.

"John Tramell, Appellant, vs. Thomas Chew, Appellee. On appeal.

"The plaintiff and appellant, John Tramell, moved the court for leave to enter a non-suit in this cause, which is granted him, and thereupon the plaintiff is called, etc., and judgment against him for costs of suit in both courts.

"The grand jury returned into court, and presented the following bill of indictment, viz:

"State of Missouri vs. Thomas Chew. Indictment: Assault with intent to kill. A true bill.

"And having no further business, were discharged by the court.

"Ordered by the court, that a capias issue against Thomas Chew, on the indictment aforesaid.

"Ordered, that court adjourn until court in course.

"John F. Ryland."

Up to the year 1844 there were but five municipal voting precincts, which were as follows:

Elk Fork, with place of voting at the house of M. G. Pemberton.
Blackwater, with place of voting at the house of Samuel Fisher.
Flat Creek, with place of voting at Higgins & McCormick's mill.
Bowling Green, with place of voting at the house of James Lacy.
Mt. Sterling, with place of voting at Georgetown.

The general elections were held, prior to 1869, on the first Monday in August. For the year 1838 we here append the names of the judges of election for the five townships then organized:

Elk Fork—Byrd Hawkins, Francis Talbert, and Thomas P. E. Rees.
Blackwater—John Fisher, Jr., Montiville Huff, and Isaiah Prigmore.
Flat Creek—David B. Hume, Giles L. Williams, and Pemberton Cason.

Bowling Green—George Small, James Marlen, and Larkin Erwin.

Mt. Sterling—Richard Byrd, Elijah Taylor, and William McCormack.

In those days the polls were kept open one, two and three days, giving plenty of time for every man to vote.

Soon, following 1844, the larger voting precincts were divided, and where two precincts bore the same name they were known as "No. one" and "No. two." Washington and Heath's Creek townships were soon added to the list of voting places, so by 1850 there were fourteen voting precincts in the county. Lake Creek was added after 1859. Sedalia was organized about 1866 as a voting precinct.

Quite soon after the county was organized steps were taken to erect suitable county buildings, at the county seat—Georgetown. Prior to this date (1837), the business of the county was dispatched in an old frame building at Pin Hook.

The following law was enacted, January 29, 1835, by the General Assembly:

"There shall be erected in each county, at the established seat of justice thereof, a good and sufficient court house and jail.

"As soon as the court house and jail shall be erected, and the circumstances of the county will permit, there shall also be erected one or more fire-proof buildings, at some convenient place or places, near



BLACKWATER CHAPEL, BUILT IN 1882.



PETTIS COUNTY HOME.

the court house, in which shall be kept the offices of the recorder and the clerks of the several courts of such county."

Gen. Geo. R. Smith, the founder of Sedalia, and James Ramey took the contract for building a brick court house. They completed this building at a cost of \$4,000, and here justice was dispensed until 1862, when the business of the county was transacted in Sedalia.

Voting Precincts in 1918.—Sedalia has eight voting precincts, or two to each ward in the city. Following is a list of the wards and precincts with the registration in each: First ward, 581; Second ward, 377; Third ward, 823; Fourth ward, 836; Lake Creek, 59; Smithton, 131; Bowling Green, 93; Heath's Creek No. 1, 71; Heath's Creek No. 2, 66; Flat Creek No. 1, 66; Flat Creek No. 2, 55; Cedar, 94; Hughesville No. 1, 91; Hugheville No. 2, 22; Houstonia, 102; Green Ridge No. 1, 94; Green Ridge No. 2, 42; Washington No. 1, 50; Washington No. 2, 43; LaMonte, 109; Prairie, 51; Dresden, 87; Longwood No. 1, 28; Longwood No. 2, 31; Longwood No. 3, 25; Blackwater No. 1, 52; Blackwater No. 2, 47; Elk Fork, 84. Total, 4,210.

CHAPTER IX.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

ORDER OF COUNTY COURT ADOPTING SUCH ORGANIZATION—BOUNDARIES OF TOWNSHIPS—NAMES—JUDICIAL DISTRICT ORGANIZATION IN 1882.

The records of the county clerk show the following order made by the County Court on February 6, 1873. This order gave Pettis County township organization as follows:

The following order appears on record at the county clerk's office under date of February 6, 1873:

"Whereas, The Legislature of Missouri did, at the adjourned session of the 26th General Assembly, 1872, pass a law, which law was approved March 18, 1872, allowing counties in said State to adopt township organization, and further providing for the county courts to divide the counties so adopting said township organization into townships. And, whereas, the county of Pettis did, on the 5th day of November, 1872, by a majority vote, adopt township organization.

"It is therefore ordered by the court, that Pettis County be divided into townships, as follows, said townships to be known by numbers:

"Township No. 1, (Heath's Creek).—To include all that portion of township 48, range 20, that belongs to Pettis County, and all township 47, range 20, and bound as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Pettis county, and running thence west, on county line, to the northwest corner of section 19, township 48, range 20; running thence south, on range line, to the southwest corner of section 31, township 47, range 20; running thence east, on the township line, to the southeast corner of section 36, township 47, range 20; thence north on county line to the place of beginning.

Township No. 2, (Longwood).—To include all that portion of township 48, range 21, that belongs to Pettis County, and all of township 47, range 21, bound as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 24, township 48, range 21, running thence west on county line to the northwest corner of section 19, township 48, range 21; running thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of section 31, township 47, range 21; running thence east on township line to the southeast corner of section 36, township 47, range 21; running thence north on range line to place of beginning.

“Township No. 3, (Houstonia).—To include all that portion of township 48, range 22, that belongs to Pettis County, and all of township 47, range 22, bound as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 24, township 48, range 22, running thence west on county line to the northwest corner of section 19, township 48, range 22; running thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of section 31, township 47, range 22; running thence east on the township line to the southeast corner of section 36, township 47, range 22; running thence north on range line to the place of beginning.

“Township No. 4, (Blackwater).—To include all that portion of township 48, range 23, that belongs to Pettis County, and all of township 47, range 23, bound as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 24, township 48, range 23; running thence west on the county line to the northwest corner of Pettis County, running thence south on the county line to the southwest corner of section 31, township 47, range 23; running thence east on the township line to the southeast corner of section 36, township 47, range 23; running thence north on range line to place of beginning.

“Township No. 5, (LaMonte).—To include all of township 46, range 23, bound as follows: Commencing at northeast corner of said township 46, range 23; running thence west on township line to the northwest corner of same township and range, running thence south on county line to the southwest corner of same township, running thence east on the township line, to the southeast corner of same township; thence north on range line to the place of beginning.

“Township No. 6, (Dresden).—To include all of township 46, range 22, running thence west on township line to the northwest corner of same township; thence running south on range line to the southwest corner of same township; running thence east on the township; run-

ning thence east on the township line to the southeast corner of same township; running thence north on range line to the place of beginning.

“Township No. 7, (Cedar).—To include all of township 46, range 21, except the six sections on the south side of said township, bound as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said township 46, range 21; running thence west on township line to the northwest corner of said township; running thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of section 30, same township; running thence east on the section line to the southeast corner of section 25, same township; running thence north on the range line to the place of beginning.

“Township No. 8, (Bowling Green).—To include all of the congressional township 46, range 20, bound as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said township 46, range 20; running thence west on the township line to the northwest corner of same township; running thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of same township; running thence east on the township line to the southeast corner of same township; running thence north on the range line to the place of beginning.

“Township No. 9, (Smithton).—To include all of congressional township 45, range 20, bound as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said township 45, range 20; running thence west on the township line to the southwest corner of same township; running thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of same township; running thence east on the township line to the southeast corner of same township; running thence north on the range line to the place of beginning.

“Township No. 10, (Sedalia).—To include congressional township 45, range 21, except that portion lying south of Flat Creek; also, to include six sections off of the south side of township 46, range 21, bound as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 36, township 46, range 21; running thence west on the section line to the northwest corner of section 31, same township; running thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of section 19, township 45, range 21; running thence east on section line to the southeast corner of section 19, township 45, range 21, Flat Creek then being the south line of said township; from said southeast corner of section 19, township 45, range 21, running east to the range line, near the southeast corner of section 13, township 45, range 21, thence north on range line to the place of beginning.

“Township No. 11, (Prairie).—To include all of congressional township 45, range 22, bound as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said township 45, range 22; running thence west on the township line to the northwest corner of same township and range, running thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of same township; running thence east on the township line to the southeast corner of same township; running thence north on the range line to the place of beginning.

“Township No. 12, (Elk Fork).—To include all of congressional township 45, range 23, bound as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said township 45, range 23; running thence west on the township line to the northwest corner of same township; thence south on the county line to the southwest corner of same township; running thence east on the township line to the southeast corner of same township; running thence north on the range line to the place of beginning.

“Township No. 13, (Green Ridge).—To include all of congressional township 44, range 23, and all of that portion of township 43, range 23, that belongs to Pettis county, bound as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of township 44, range 23, running thence west on the township line to the northwest corner of same township; running thence south on the county line to the southwest corner of Pettis County; thence running east on the county line to the southeast corner of section 12, township 43, range 23; thence north on the range line to the place of beginning.

“Township No. 14, (Washington).—To include all of congressional township 44, range 22, and all of that portion of township 43, range 22, that belongs to Pettis County, bound as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of township 44, range 22, running thence west on the township line to the northwest corner of same township; running thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of section 7, township 43, range 22; running thence east on the county line to the southeast corner of section 2, same township and range; thence north on the range line to place of beginning.

“Township No. 15, (Flat Creek).—To include all of congressional township 44, range 21, and all that portion of township 45, range 21, lying south of Flat Creek, bound as follows: Commencing at the range line near the southeast corner of section 13, township 45, range 21, running thence west with Flat Creek to the southeast corner of section 19,

township 45, range 21; thence west on the section line to the southwest corner of same section (19); running thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of section 31, township 44, range 21; running thence east on county line to the southeast corner of section 36, township 44, range 21; running thence north on the range line to the place of beginning.

“Township No. 16, (Lake Creek).—To include all of congressional township 44, range 20, bound as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said township 44, range 20, running thence west on the township line to the northwest corner of same township; running thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of same township; running thence east on the county line to the southeast corner of Pettis county; running thence north on the county line to the place of beginning.”

Township organization was of short duration in Pettis County.

The following order of the County Court is found in Record 8, at page 52, in the office of County Clerk, dated August 14, 1878:

“That the prayer of petitioners be granted to establish a new Township to be known as Hughesville Township and to comprise the following territory and be within the following boundaries, viz.: “To commence at the Northwest corner Section 2, in Township 47, Range 22, and run thence South, two miles to the North West corner Section 14, in said township and range; thence West 2 Miles to the North West corner Section 16, in said township and range; thence South 1 mile to North West corner Section 21, in said township and range; thence West 1 mile to the North West corner Section 20, in said township and range; thence South 1 mile to the North West corner Section 29, in said township and range; thence West 1 mile to the North West corner Section 30, in said township and range; thence South 2 miles to the South West corner Section 31, in said township and range; thence East along the township line between townships 46 and 47, 9 miles to the South East corner Section 33, in Township 37, Range 21; thence North 4 miles to the North East corner Section 16, in said township and range; thence West 1 mile to the North East corner Section 17, in said township and range; thence North 2 miles to the North East corner Section 5 in said township and range; thence West along the township line between townships 47 and 48, Four miles to the place of beginning.

“Signed. W. C. Gibson, Prest.”

This order created Hughesville township, carving it from Houstonia and Longwood townships. The first voting place was fixed at Hughesville.

On April 9, 1873, the County Court made an order providing for the division of the county into four judicial districts. Each district elected one judge and one judge was elected at large, or from the whole county:

"Whereas, the General Assembly of the State of Missouri did pass an act (which act was approved March 24, 1873), entitled an act 'To more fully provide for the organization of counties into municipal townships, and to further provide for the local government thereof, and repealing all former acts relating thereto.' And, whereas, article 17 of said act provides that the county court of each county having adopted the township organization law of this State, at their first meeting after the passage of this act, shall proceed to district their respective counties into four compact districts for judicial purposes. It is, therefore, ordered by the court, that Pettis County be divided into four (4) districts, as follows: Township Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall constitute district No. 1, or Heath's Creek district; townships Nos. 5, 6, 11, 12, 13 and 14 shall constitute District No. 2, or Washington District; townships Nos. 8, 9, 15 and 16 shall constitute District No. 3, or Bowling Green District; townships Nos. 7 and 10 shall constitute District No. 4, or Mt. Sterling District."

The district organization was short lived.

Under date of July 17, 1877, after the township system was repealed, the County Court made the following order:

"Ordered by the court, that the municipal townships in Pettis County, remain as they now exist, also that the road districts that have been established by the township boards, remain as so established, and that,

"Township No. 1, be named and known as Heath's Creek township; that township No. 2, be named and known as Longwood township; that township No. 3, be named and known as Houstonia township; that township No. 4, be named and known as Blackwater township; that township No. 5, be named and known as LaMont township; that township No. 6, be named and known as Dresden township; that township No. 7, be named and known as Cedar township; that township No. 8, be named and known

as Bowling Green township; that township No. 9, be named and known as Smithton township; that township No. 10 be named and known as Sedalia township; that township No. 11, be named and known as Prairie township; that township No. 12, be named and known as Elk Fork township; that township No. 13, be named and known as Green Ridge township; that township No. 14, be named and known as Washington township; that township No. 15, be named and known as Flat Creek township; that township No. 16, be known as Lake Creek township."

CHAPTER X.

CLIMATE

TYPE—SEASONABLE VARIATIONS—TABLE SHOWING TEMPERATURE, PRECIPITATION—AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL.

The climate of Pettis County is about the average for Missouri and is highly favorable to the production of a wide variety of crops. Climate is continental in type with a wide range of seasonable variations. The table following, giving the normal monthly, seasonal and annual temperature and precipitation, is compiled from the Weather Bureau station at Marshall, Saline County, Missouri, and is representative of the climatic conditions of this county.

Normal Monthly, Seasonal, and Annual Temperature and Precipitation at Marshall, Saline County.

Month.	—Temperature—			—Precipitation—		
	Mean.	Abs. max.	Abs. min.	Mean.	Total driest year.	Total wettest year.
	°F.	°F.	°F.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
December -----	31.5	69	—22	1.70	2.58	2.17
January -----	28.4	72	—16	1.85	1.94	4.02
February -----	28.0	71	—26	1.96	1.19	1.85
Winter -----	29.3	---	----	5.51	5.71	8.04
March -----	41.9	90	2	2.74	4.35	6.45
April -----	54.1	97	17	3.42	3.43	3.10
May -----	64.3	102	25	5.01	1.11	9.17
Spring -----	53.4	---	----	11.17	8.89	18.72
June -----	72.7	101	41	4.67	2.52	5.34

July -----	76.4	108	50	4.28	1.54	2.63
August -----	75.9	102	40	3.97	1.13	1.49
Summer -----	75.0	---	---	12.92	5.79	9.46
September -----	68.5	102	28	3.95	1.59	6.36
October -----	56.8	95	20	2.39	1.16	5.43
November -----	42.4	79	4	2.11	0.71	2.18
Fall -----	55.9	---	---	8.45	3.46	13.97
Year -----	53.4	108	—26	38.05	23.85	50.19

The mean annual temperature is reported at 53.4°, which is a few degrees above the mean for the northern part of the State. By comparing the absolute maximum and the absolute minimum a wide range in temperature is indicated, but these extremes are seldom reached and periods of extremely high or low temperature usually are of short duration. The falls are characterized by long periods of pleasant weather, and pastures can be used until December. Cold weather is rare before January and zero weather is unusual.

The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is April 19 and of the earliest in the fall, October 11. This gives an average growing season of 175 days. The latest date of killing frost in the spring recorded is May 9 and the earliest in the fall, September 13.

From the table it is seen that the annual rainfall averages 38.05 inches and that 23.85 inches is reported for the driest year, which is considerably more than half of the normal precipitation. Of equal importance in agriculture to the total rainfall is its seasonal distribution, and in this respect Pettis County is favored, since about one-half of the total rainfall occurs in May, June, July, and August and nearly sixty-six per cent. from April to September, inclusive. May is the month with the heaviest rainfall, averaging about 5.01 inches. The months of June and July average 4.5 inches. The average monthly rainfall during the winter is less than 2 inches, most of the rain occurring just prior to and during the period of maximum plant growth. Occasionally periods of drought occur in late summer and early fall. (The years 1901 and 1918 were genuine drought years in Pettis County.) Taking climatic conditions as a whole, they are as favorable to agriculture as they are in most humid regions.

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURE

FORM OF—CROPS GROWN—ROTATION—AVERAGE YIELD—SMALL GRAIN—PASTURE—MEADOWS—GRASSES—TRUCKING—FRUIT—LIVE STOCK—DAIRYING NOT EXTENSIVE—FERTILIZER NOT GENERALLY USED—DRAINAGE—ACREAGE CULTIVATED—1963 FARMS—PER CENT OPERATED BY OWNERS—TOTAL VALUE FARM PROPERTY—LAND VALUES—CHARACTER OF IMPROVEMENTS.—STOCK RAISING—FEEDING—DAIRYING—FARM BUREAU—ESTABLISHMENT—ITS WORK.

Owing to its favorable soil, climate, and topography, the interests of Pettis County are predominantly agricultural. General farming, consisting of combined grain and stock farming, is the prevailing type of agriculture.

This form of agriculture has been practiced since the original settlement of the county. The prairie lands furnished abundant pasture, and stock raising soon became an important industry. Corn and wheat were the principal cultivated crops, and were grown in sufficient quantity to supply the home demand. From the time of the construction of the Missouri Pacific railway in 1861 and of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway in 1866 agricultural development made rapid progress. Owing to the absence of large forested or rocky areas, the land was completely and quickly occupied. At present practically all the tillable land is under cultivation. A few small areas of rough and stony land in the northeastern and southwestern parts of the county remain forested. The cultivation of these areas is impracticable, and their best use is to supply timber for wood and fuel. There are several thousand acres of virgin prairie in the southern part of the county. This land is used for the production of prairie hay.

Of the cultivated crops, corn is by far the most important, both in acreage and in value. About 120,000 acres, or over one-fourth of the total area of the county, is devoted to this crop, with an annual production of more than 4,000,000 bushels. The corn is grown mainly on the Summit and Oswego soils, which are recognized as the corn lands of the county. The red limestone soils, where well supplied with organic matter, are equal to the best Summit soil for the production of corn. Practically all the bottom lands are devoted to this crop and large yields are obtained. Practically all the corn crop is used locally for the feeding of cattle, much of it in the form of ensilage.

In the rotation most commonly practiced corn follows clover or some other hay or pasture crop. On bottom soils and on the better upland soils the crop is grown in succession for two or three years. In growing corn usually a check-row planter is used, and the first and second cultivations generally consist of harrowing the ground. Commercial fertilizers are rarely used, but all the manure available generally is applied to the corn land. Most of the corn crop is either husked or snapped in the field and the stalks used for early winter grazing. In seasons in which hay is scarce a large acreage is cut and shocked. The practice of planting cowpeas or soy beans in the corn is becoming popular. The legumes are sometimes used as a green manure, but more frequently they are pastured or put into the silo with the corn.

Wheat is an important crop in every part of the county, although the black prairie and red limestone soils are recognized as the best wheat land. Approximately 27,000 acres were grown in 1914, with an average yield of about twenty bushels per acre. In general, yields range from twelve to twenty-two bushels, although yields of thirty-five bushels per acre are common. The crop occasionally is injured by the Hessian fly and the chinch bug.

Where wheat follows corn the seed bed is prepared by disking and harrowing. The crop usually is seeded between the middle of September and the middle of October. Clover is often sowed on wheat land in the spring and is sometimes plowed under with the stubble the following fall. It is more commonly allowed to stand a year or two for hay, in such cases timothy usually being seeded with it. The use of commercial fertilizers with wheat is growing in favor, especially in the southern part of the county. Bone meal and a complete fertilizer containing two to four per cent. nitrogen, eight to twelve per cent available phosphoric acid, and

two to four per cent potash, applied at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre, give good results. The effect of fertilizers is seen also on the clover or grass following the wheat.

The oat crop is relatively unimportant, although many farmers grow a few acres of oats to supply feed for the work horses. In 1914 a total of 10,282 acres was devoted to oats. The 1910 census reports a production of 507,427 bushels from a total of 19,165 acres. In favorable seasons yields of thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre are obtained, but occasionally the crop is a total failure. The rust-resistant varieties give best results.

The acreage in rye has gradually increased during the last few years. The crop is used primarily for green manuring and winter pasturage. In the spring it is plowed under and the land used for corn.

Kafir, milo, and millet are grown, although not extensively. Their acreage is largest in dry years. On account of their drought-resisting properties, these crops can be sowed late in the summer, and generally produce large quantities of coarse forage. Sorghum is grown and used for making sirup to supply the local demand. A few of the farmers have small fields of rape for hog pasture. On account of the good pastures and the large acreage of corn, there is little need of growing forage crops extensively, but it is considered profitable to have a few acres of some green crop on each farm to supplement the pasture during late summer and in seasons of drought.

A large part of the agricultural land of Pettis County is in sod, and in general the soils, on account of the clay subsoils, are well suited to grass. All the common tame grasses are grown successfully. Approximately 18,000 acres are devoted to timothy. The yield averages one and a half tons per acre. The larger yields are obtained on the Summit soils, where the crop is most extensively grown. Timothy is sown on the wheat land in the late fall. Some difficulty in securing a stand is had owing to late summer droughts. A very small part of the crop is cut with a binder and thrashed for seed. Timothy and clover mixed are grown extensively.

The pastures consist of bluegrass almost exclusively, and the luxuriance and permanence of this valuable grass on the soils of the county is the main factor in the important live-stock industry found here. In general, the soils of the northern part of the county are better suited to bluegrass than those of the southern part. Little difficulty is had

in getting a stand and when once the grass is started it is practically permanent. On the prairie soils, however, there are few permanent pastures. Land that is run down is usually seeded with grass and clover, used for pasture for a few years, and then cultivated again to corn and wheat.

Orchard grass does well on the gravelly and open subsoil lands of the Eldon and Baxter soils. It is hardy and withstands the summer heat better than bluegrass. In the southeastern part of the county there remain about 4,000 acres in wild prairie grass. The yield of hay ranges from one ton to two tons per acre.

In the aggregate about 3,000 acres are devoted to clover in Pettis County. This legume will grow on most of the types, but does best on the black prairie and limestone soils. The latter are natural clover soils, and little difficulty is had in obtaining a stand. The level prairies are not so well suited to the crop. In general, clover is sown in the spring on the wheat. Sweet clover grows along roadsides and in unoccupied fields in most parts of the county. It makes a vigorous growth on soils rich in lime. No effort is made to utilize this plant.

Alfalfa is not an important crop in Pettis County. However, experiments during the last two years in various parts of the county have given promising results, particularly on the better soils. The Summit, Crawford, and Pettis silt loams seem best suited to the crop. The well-drained bottom land, especially of the Huntington type, makes good alfalfa land. On account of the heavy clay subsoil and the low lime content, the Oswego and Eldon silt loams are less desirable for this crop. In order to get a stand on average or thin lands, much care is necessary.

The best results with alfalfa are usually obtained by sowing the seed about the first of September at the rate of about twenty pounds per acre. The crop is usually cut just as the new shoots are making their appearance at the crown of the plant. Three or four cuttings of about one ton each per acre are made each year. Like clover, alfalfa is a nitrogen gatherer, and its growth is highly beneficial to the soil.

The difficulty of getting a stand of clover on some of the thinner soils has made the growing of cowpeas and soy beans important. The soy bean has proved especially valuable, and in some parts of the county it is grown on almost every farm. In many places this crop is displacing cowpeas, because it is hardier and more easily handled.

Cowpeas and soy beans are usually grown, and are planted with

the corn in the hill or drill, or drilled in between the rows at the last cultivation. Many farmers plant cowpeas on wheat land after the grain is harvested. Preparation of the seed bed consists of disking and harrowing the ground two or three times. A large quantity of nutritious hay is obtained, or the green crop can be used with corn for filling silos.

Except in the immediate vicinity of Sedalia the trucking industry has not yet been developed in Pettis County on a commercial scale, although every farm has a home garden in which vegetables and small fruits are grown for the use of the family. The red limestone soils are best adapted to truck crops. They are warm, well drained, and easily handled. The growing of fruit does not receive much attention in Pettis County. The orchards are small. Apples and peaches are practically the only fruit grown. Little or no attention is paid to pruning, spraying, and cultivating. The soils of the Crawford and Baxter series are admirably adapted to fruit growing, many desirable slopes affording good orchard sites.

Pettis County ranks as one of the most important live-stock regions in the State. As a source of income the live-stock industry holds first place. The numbers of live stock shipped out of the county in 1912, according to the Missouri Red Book, are: Cattle, 15,044; hogs, 25,872; horses and mules, 1,708; sheep, 4,704; jacks and stallions, 48.

In addition to the large number of cattle raised in the county, many carloads of "feeders" are brought in from Kansas City and the Ozark region and fattened for market. Feeding is carried on most extensively in the northwestern part of the county, where many farmers make a specialty of it. The breeds of beef cattle most favored are the Hereford, Shorthorn, and Angus.

The cattle-feeding industry has declined somewhat in recent years on account of the high prices of grain and of feeder cattle, and because cattle feeding is not now so profitable as other branches of agriculture.

Hog raising is carried on in conjunction with cattle raising, although this industry also has declined in recent years, largely because of the high prices of corn. On some farms the raising and feeding of hogs is made more or less a specialty. Large numbers of purebred hogs of various breeds are kept in the county, although crossbred animals also are numerous.

Horses and mules are raised, although few farms are devoted solely to this interest. The Percheron is the most popular, and there are many

animals of excellent breeding in the county. On the larger farms mules are used as work stock in preference to horses, and the raising of mules is an important industry.

Sheep raising receives little attention. Western range sheep are frequently brought into the county to be fattened for market.

Dairying is carried on in an incidental way on many of the farms near shipping points. Conditions are favorable to the development of this industry, and near Sedalia several farmers make a specialty of dairying to supply the local demand. According to the 1910 census there are more than 9,000 dairy cattle in the county.

The use of commercial fertilizer is receiving increasing attention in Pettis County. The 1910 census reports an expenditure of \$5,479 for fertilizers. In general, commercial fertilizers give best results on the poorer soils. It is doubtful if they would prove profitable on the better land in the county under the present extensive system of farming.

A number of tests made during the progress of the soil survey indicate that in many areas in Pettis County the soil is deficient in lime. This condition is most pronounced in the Oswego and Eldon soils and on the gray bottom soils. Even the red soils derived from limestone are deficient in lime in places, owing to the leaching out of this constituent. Soil acidity is usually indicated by the growth of certain weeds, such as sheep sorrel, redtop, and sour dock, and by the fact that clover can not be grown. This deficiency can be corrected by the use of burned lime or ground limestone. The latter in most cases is preferable, because it is less expensive. Applications of about one and a half to two tons per acre every four to six years give good results. The thick beds of Burlington limestone found in the county are well adapted to the manufacture of high-grade ground limestone.

Except in rolling areas of the Crawford soils, erosion is not a very serious factor in Pettis County. However, on all the slopes there is some loss through surface wash, as indicated by the clay points in several parts of the county. To check erosion it is necessary to get the soil in such a condition that it will absorb and retain large quantities of rain water, so that rapid run-off will not take place. This can be accomplished by incorporating organic matter and by deep plowing. The soil on the steeper slopes can be protected during the winter with a crop of rye or wheat, or such areas may be used for permanent pasture.

According to the 1910 census, a total of 407,360 acres, or about ninety-



VIEW OF RAILWAY STATION, LAMONTE, MO.



THRESHING SCENE, NEAR LAMONTE, MO.

three per cent. of the land area, is in farms. Of the land in farms, 356,639 acres, or 87.5 per cent., is classed as improved. The total number of farms in the county is reported as 2,869, with an average of 142 acres per farm.

Of all the farms 1,963, or 68.4 per cent., are operated by the owners, and 864, or 30.1 per cent., by tenants. The average value of all property per farm in 1910 was \$10,979, 71.1 per cent. of which is represented by land, 13.2 per cent. by buildings, 2.1 per cent. by implements, and 13.7 per cent. by domestic animals. The total value of farm property in 1910 was \$31,498,615 and in 1900 \$14,872,232, showing an increase of 111.8 per cent. within a decade. In total value of farm property Pettis County ranks fifteenth among the counties of the State.

In general, the type of farming now established and the methods in common use seem well suited to the soils and general conditions in the county. Occasionally slight changes in the agricultural practices are made to conform to changing economic conditions.

Where grain growing is more profitable than stock raising the grass lands are broken up and cultivated. Grain and stock raising combined permit economical utilization of farm labor, and farm products and tends to maintain a good state of productiveness of the soil. Farmers throughout the county are prosperous, there is little or no land for sale. No county in Missouri has a better balanced agriculture than Pettis. The necessity of food to win the war has spurred the farmer on, as has the \$2 wheat, until in 1918, estimates place the acreage of wheat at one-fourth more than ever planted per annum before in the county. Land in many parts of the county was not heretofore considered adaptable to wheat raising; but the farmer has learned the use of commercial fertilizer and when properly applied to the land, most fields produce wheat in paying quantities.

Pettis County ranks with any in the world in the production of live stock, because the limestone soil is particularly adapted to this industry, and by its fruits it is known to the most prominent stockmen in the country. The soil is the best for the tame and cultivated grass which is used for grazing, and then the great quantities of corn are grown for fattening preparatory for the markets.

It is a well established fact among stockmen that the best method for fattening cattle and hogs is to feed them together on the same pasture, so that the hogs can get the advantage of the waste; consequently this is in most instances regarded as a secondary consideration. But this,

however, is not characteristic of this county, for something like 50,000 hogs were shipped from here in one year against half that number of cattle, which is a remarkable record. And in this same connection, 5,906, 266 hides and pelts were exported during the same year.

Many of the stockmen buy their feeders on the Kansas City market, and after fattening ship them to St. Louis, Kansas City and even Chicago. These include all breeds, and there are some Texas cattle, which have been revolutionized from the long-horn variety to the choicest herds and can scarcely be distinguished from any others, so perfect are they in every respect.

This county has many large feeders who have devoted many years to this industry and have every equipment and convenience to facilitate in the work, and which is productive of the best results. Many of them are partial to the silo, and in fact every one of them is an adept to the method and has at least one on the farm, but in most instances this does not supply the needs.

There is scarcely a community in the county that does not have extensive feeders, and this is especially true of LaMonte, Smithton, Green Ridge, Houstonia, Hughesville and Longwood.

Pettis county is the most progressive in the matter of producing pure-bred stock as well as in everything else, and it has some of the most famous in the country. The farmers know the value and the attainments of the best results in introducing the use of them. This county is the best adapted to this endeavor in many ways, and its reputation as a center for such is well established. It has every facility for shipping and it is the most propitious for exhibition purposes, being within the very eaves of the seat of the Missouri State Fair grounds, the American Royal Stock show, which is held in Kansas City and it is easily accessible to the Chicago shows, and it has some men who are renowned the world over for their stock. And with the increase in the introduction of the finest breeds, it will be only a matter of a few years until the adjacent pastures will be stocked with nothing but the purest breeds.

There are many herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in this community, which are increasing steadily. This is a hardy stock which had its origin in the Highlands of Scotland, and it is provided with long black hair. They thrive in this county and make good beef cattle, for the meat is of a fine grain and is a good flavor.

There is a tendency in Pettis county to produce a better and higher

quality of stock, and practically every farmer is exerting his every effort to this end and the Chamber of Commerce is contemplating a plan by which it proposes to buy a herd of Holstein cattle and let the farmers have the use of it by taking a number of cows and pay five per cent. of their value for breeding purposes, and at the end of five years the increase will be sold at auction and the proceeds divided between the producer and the organization.

Pettis county is also the home of the largest jack breeders in the world.

Pettis County Bureau of Agriculture.—This organization was formed in July, 1912. Funds were raised by private contribution and from the County Court, for the employment of what was then called a "Farm Adviser." Mr. Sam Jordan, known over Missouri as the "Corn Man," accepted the position and became the first Farm Adviser in Missouri, and one of the first north of the Mason and Dixon Line. The work was carried on independently for about a year, then the University and the United States Department of Agriculture co-operated in the expense.

The work was a success from the very beginning and drew to it the best farmers in the county. However there was a reactionary element who thought that the county was spending entirely too much money for this "County Hired Man" and when the three years' contract was nearing a close, they circulated a petition against its renewal. Following this those in favor of the work also circulated a petition. The former petition when presented to the court carried about 450 names, the latter 1,640. It is needless to say that the work was continued. Mr. Jordan was re-employed at an increase in salary. He resigned shortly afterward to take up work with the State Board of Agriculture.

His successor was C. M. Long, then County Agent in Johnson County. Mr. Long still continues in the work.

The bureau, since 1916, has organized a co-operative milk depot and creamery for the purpose of supplying Sedalia with sanitary milk and also to furnish the farmers of the county a market for their milk and cream. This co-operative company is capitalized for \$35,000.

The Boy's and Girl's Club work, organized in 1917, is successful to such an extent that another hundred calves were put out during the first half of the year 1918.

The Bureau's work in the schools of the county is successful and co-operates with all schools in the county in various ways and teaches

the youth practical principles relative to the agricultural needs of the community. In the spring of this year, owing to the poor quality of seed corn, the bureau made the high schools of the county testing stations and the students tested the seed for the farmers in a very thorough manner, making a charge of thirty cents per bushel for testing. The proceeds thus gathered were turned over to the Red Cross.

Instructions were given to the rural schools and these schools tested five hundred bushels of seed corn. Two thousand bushels were tested at the court house and two thousand bushels in the high schools. As a result of this precaution the farmers had a better stand of corn than at any previous planting for many years.

CHAPTER XII.

STATISTICAL

We are indebted to the Red Book of 1917, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the following table showing surplus products of Pettis County during year 1915. The table is based on returns made by railroad and express agents and by steamboat and landing keepers and was prepared by Deputy Commissioner John L. Bradley:

Live Stock—		Mill Products—	
Cattle, head	19,187	Flour, barrels	9,380
Hogs, head	38,058	Corn meal, pounds	260,000
Horses and mules, head	2,870	Bran, shipstuff, pounds	266,000
Sheep, head	11,795	Feed, chops, pounds	357,000
Goats, head	160	Mine and Quarry Products—	
Jacks, stallions, head	13	Gravel and ballast, cars	216
Dogs, head	1	Macadam, cars	18
Farm Crops—		Forest Products—	
Wheat, bushels	277,064	Lumber, cars	11
Corn, bushels	66,363	Logs, cars	5
Oats, bushels	9,363	Railroad, ties, cars	33
Timothy seed, bushels	410	Fence and mine posts,	
Clover seed, bushels	11	cars	11
Hay, tons	8,279	Cordwood, cars	419
Popcorn, pounds	155	Cooperage, cars	4
Cowpeas, bushels	4	Farmyard Products—	
Planting and garden seed,		Poultry, live, pounds	1,554,257
pounds	1,195	Poultry, dressed, pounds	1,925,988
Nuts, pounds	758		

Eggs, dozen	1,123,310
Feathers, pounds.....	162,443

Stone and Clay Products—

Brick, cars.....	4
Cement products, tons---	5
Lime, bushels.....	300

Packing House Products—

Hides and pelts, pounds--	995,314
Dressed meats, pounds---	257,496
Tallow, pounds.....	84,678
Lard, pounds.....	26,030

Flowers and Nursery Products—

Nursery stock, pounds---	33,397
Cut flowers, pounds.....	3,000

Dairy Products—

Butter, pounds.....	417,451
Ice cream, gallons.....	25,598
Milk and cream, gallons--	255,012
Buttermilk, gallons.....	4,500
Cheese, pounds	2,000

Wool and Mohair—

Wool, pounds	125,919
Mohair, pounds	3,200

Liquor Products—

Beer, barrels.....	102
Vinegar, gallons.....	100
Cider, gallons	425
Soda and mineral water, gallons	7,500
Whiskey, gallons.....	6,423

Fish and Game Products—

Game, pounds	4,328
Furs, pounds	16,069

Vegetables—

Vegetables, pounds.....	1,047
Potatoes, bushels.....	22
Tomatoes, bushels.....	41
Onions, bushels.....	10
Canned fruits and vegeta- bles, pounds.....	587

Fruits—

Miscellaneous fresh fruits, pounds	347
Strawberries, pounds---	329
Apples, barrels	198
Blackberries, pounds ---	520
Peaches, pounds.....	780
Cherries, pounds.....	560

Apiary and Cane Products—

Sorghum molasses, gallons	92
Candy, tons	200

Unclassified Products—

Coke, tons.....	230
Junk, cars	26
Ice, tons	5,300
Coal tar, pounds.....	5,000
Bakery products, pounds--	210,000
Cigars	33,000
Overalls, etc., dozen----	37,600
Wagons	150

The total assessed valuation of all property in county, 1917, was \$13,790,040, divided as follows: Real estate, \$10,425,300; personal property, \$2,926,030; merchants' Adv. tax, \$438,710.

Total value of manufacturing production in the city of Sedalia in 1914 was \$3,130,151; in 1915, \$3,254,982; and in 1916, \$3,993,322.

Commodity.	Retailer Pays.	Consumer Should Pay.
Wheat flour, per 1-16 bbl. bag_____ (per lb.) _____	\$.70	\$.82
Wheat flour (bulk) _____ (per lb.) _____	.05½	.06½
Barley flour, per 1-16 bbl. bag__ (12¼ lbs.) _____	.60	.78
Barley flour (bulk) _____ (per lb.) _____	.05	.06
Rye flour, per 1-16 bbl. bag_____ (12¼ lbs.) _____	.63	.75
Rye flour (bulk) _____ (per lb.) _____		
Corn flour (bulk) _____ (per lb.) _____	.05½	.07
Rice flour (bulk) _____ (per lb.) _____	.08½	.11
Cornmeal (bulk) _____ (per lb.) _____	.04 2-5	.06
Cornmeal (package) 5 lbs, or less (per lb.) _____	.04 2-5	.06
“ “ _____ (24 oz.) _____	.12	.15
Bread, price per loaf _____ (16 oz.) _____	.08	.10
“ “ “ “ _____ (12 oz.) _____		
Oatmeal or rolled oats (bulk) _____ (per lb.) _____		
Oatmeal or rolled oats (package) (per lb.) _____	.07½	.10
Rice, unbroken standard quality__ (per lb.) _____		
Hominy or hominy grits, 1½ lb. pkg.--- (pkg) _____	.12	.15
Sugar, granulated (bulk) _____ (per lb.) _____	.0992	.11½
Beans, white, navy or pea (not lima)		
(per lb.) _____	.13	.17
Beans, colored, pinto or any other colored variety _____ (per lb.) _____	.09 8-10	.12½
Potatoes, white or Irish _____ (per pk.) _____	.35	.45
Onions _____ (per lb.) _____	.02½	.04
Raisins, seeded _____ (per 16 oz. pkg.) _____	.14½	.18
Prunes, medium size (60-70) _____ (per lb.) _____		.15
Canned tomatoes, standard grade, per 20 oz.		
(No. 2) can _____	.15	.19
Canned corn, standard grade, per 20 oz.		
(No. 2) can _____	.15	.19

Canned peas, standard grade, per 20 oz.		
(No. 2) can-----	.15	.15
Canned salmon, tall pink Alaska, per 16 oz.		
(No. 1) can-----	.20	.25
Canned salmon, tall red Alaska, per 16 oz.		
(No. 1) can-----	.25	.30
Evaporated milk (unsweetened), per		
6 oz. can-----	.05	.08
Evaporated milk (unsweetened) per		
16 oz. can-----	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.15
Milk (bottled, dipped) ----- (per qt.) -----		
Butter, creamery and country---- (per lb.) -----	.61 $\frac{3}{4}$.69
Oleomargarine ----- (per lb.) -----	.34	.40
Eggs (fresh, stored) ----- (per doz.) -----	.60	.70
Cheese, American, full cream (cut)		
per lb.) -----	.38	.46
Lard, pure leaf (bulk) ----- (per lb.) -----	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard, pure leaf (in tin) ----- (per lb.) -----		.35
Lard substitute (bulk) Magnolia Shortening		
(per lb) -----	.25	.30
Lard substitute (in tin) Kream Krisp		
(per lb.) -----	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$.42
Bacon, breakfast, sliced (standard grade)		
(per lb.) -----	.52	.59
Pork chops ----- (per lb.) -----	.33	.40
Hams, smoked, sliced ----- (per lb.) -----	.36 $\frac{1}{4}$.50
Round steak ----- (per lb.) -----		.35
Hens, year or more old ----- (per lb.) -----		.25
Fish, fresh, plentiful variety, Cat-- (per lb.) -----	.24	.30
Halibut ----- (per lb.) -----	.24	.30
Lard substitute (Lard Mazola) ----- (1 pt.) -----	.31 $\frac{1}{4}$.40
Empire bacon (not sliced) ----- (per lb.) -----	.38 $\frac{3}{4}$.50
Boiled ham (sliced) ----- (per lb.) -----	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$.60

CHAPTER XIII.

BLACKWATER TOWNSHIP

TOWNSHIP HISTORY—BLACKWATER TOWNSHIP—ORGANIZATION—BOUNDARIES
1833, 1844, 1873—ANCIENT MINING—MOUNDS—STREAMS—EARLY SETTLERS—
SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—FARMING AND STOCK RAISING.

Blackwater township was one of the original five townships laid out when Pettis County was organized in 1833. It occupied then, not only its present territory, but all of Houstonia and parts of Dresden and LaMonte townships. It continued in this organization until 1844; at which time its boundaries were changed to include the territory now occupied by Houstonia, and itself taking from it parts of Dresden and LaMonte townships. Blackwater held this territory until 1873, when the county adopted township organization and took Houstonia township away from it, leaving its territory as it is today.

This township is bounded on the north by Saline County, on the west by Johnston County, on the south by LaMonte township and on the east by Houstonia and Hughesville townships. It contains 34,560 acres, and some of the most magnificent homesteads in the county.

The western and central parts of this township are high, rolling prairie land, while the eastern part is more or less broken. It is well drained by several small streams, the largest of which bears the same name as the township. The Blackwater enters the township at about section 30 and flows across the northwest corner through sections 30, 19, 20 and 21. Blackwater township derives its name from this stream. The south fork of Blackwater finds its headwaters in LaMonte township. Following these two streams in size come Elk Fork Creek, Beaver Dam Creek, Wolf Creek, and numerous other small branches, each of which has its local name and importance. Along all of these water courses a fine growth of timber

exists, and in the driest season the springs along their banks afford a never failing supply of water for stock.

The physical features of the township are perhaps more diversified than those of any other part of the county. Nowhere in such close proximity is to be found the rough and woody hills bordering at once on the beautiful rolling prairie, as are seen in this section. But little, or at least a comparatively small amount of the land is so broken that it would not be susceptible of cultivation.

This township was one of the favorite resorts of the red men prior to the time of its being taken possession of by the whites. Everything was favorable for their pursuits. It was near the great "salt lick" and salt springs, from which places the trails of buffalo and other game that came to them every few weeks. It was a country supplied with abundance of all kinds of game in which the lovers of the chase delighted to pursue. It was a country adapted in every way for their primitive modes of agriculture, where they had but to stir the ground, plant their meagre fields of corn and their labors were sure to be rewarded. It is no wonder then that here they found a resting place for their dead. These places of burial were plainly marked years ago, but now they are nearly obliterated. A few have been explored and in them were found such remains as are common to the last resting places of the Indians, stone implements of agriculture and of the chase. None of the more ancient have been explored, so it is not known if they were of the prehistoric mound builders, or just of the red men within the limits of our own history.

There are in the township numerous holes supposed to have been made by the earliest white men, who passed through this country—the Spaniards. Excited by their great thirst for precious metals, these rapacious men sought in every country where there was the most remote possibility of a discovery of valuable metal. From the mouth of the Mississippi to the headwaters of the Missouri, the adventurers searched in every conceivable nook for the treasures hidden from them, but which they were determined to find. How well their search was rewarded we do not undertake to say, but are of the opinion that their reward was not equal to their expectation. There seems yet, however, to be some sort of mineral in this locality. In the vicinity of these prospectors' openings there is quite an attraction for electricity. In these immediate neighborhoods stock is quite frequently killed by lightning, much more so than in other parts of the township or county. In these vicinities the surveyor's

needle will not work. Mineral in this township is much talked of but, as yet, wholly undeveloped. On the old Shank farm there is an unusual formation of shale containing large shells. This formation is in great quantities on top of a high knoll, from ten to twenty feet below the surface above stratas of coal.

Previous to any settlements having been made in Pettis County, excursions were made into it by parties from adjacent settlements in search of game and honey, and in search of more desirable homes, where they, if they did not, like the Israelites of old, find a land flowing with milk and honey, they at any rate found one overflowing with abundance of meat and honey; for buffalo, elk, and deer were as numerous upon the luxuriant grass of the rich and beautiful prairies as are cattle, sheep and horses at the present day upon our pastures and meadows. Such was the condition of this township when the brave and hardy few first made their resting place within its limits.

Among the earliest settlers of the township was Isaiah Prigmore, who came to this township in 1829, from Kentucky. Peter Fisher came to the township in 1832, from Kentucky, and lived here a number of years, and died in Texas. Benjamin Snelling settled in the township in 1833. He now rests in one of the township cemeteries. Samuel Fisher came to the township in 1834, from Kentucky. B. F. Prigmore was born in the township in 1838. George Miller came to the township in 1836, from Cooper County, lived here a number of years, and died in the southern part of the State. John Loper and Hiram Taylor, attracted by the productiveness of this section, came here in 1837, from Illinois, and lived here many years. Both are now dead. John Rice came to the township in 1840, from Cooper County. He was prominently identified with the interests of the township for many years. Elijah Roberts came in 1840, from Cooper County. He lived a number of years in the township, but finally went to Texas, and there died. James Scott came in 1838, from Cooper County, and lived a number of years in the township. His wife died in the township on the original homestead, at the advanced age of ninety years. David S. Ramsey came to the township in 1840, from near the vicinity of Georgetown, this county. He lived here a number of years, but died before the Civil War.

The first school taught in Blackwater township was taught by subscription. The site of the school house was near the old Blackwater Chapel and the master was a man by the name of Jones. The first public

school was taught in a building near the Joseph C. Higgins farm. The old building was destroyed by a storm in 1875, and later rebuilt near its old site.

This township has more schools than any other in the county, except Green Ridge. Sunny Dell has an attendance of fifteen, and Ruth Yates is the teacher. Stokeley has an attendance of eighteen, and Mrs. Arthur Bradley is the teacher. Bleak Mound's attendance is twenty-seven, and Elizabeth May is the teacher. Eden Valley has an attendance of twenty-three, and Arthur Bradley is the teacher. Dunksburg has an attendance of twenty-seven, and Esther Westbrook is the teacher. Brookside's attendance is sixteen, and Myra Kemper is the teacher. Elder Ridge has an attendance of thirty-five, and Bonnie Lynn is the teacher. Oak Grove's attendance is eleven, and Ada Lewis is the teacher. These are all public schools, operated under that system, are splendidly attended and capably taught. Seven public schools, in all, in the township. Buildings are well built and well kept.

In the early days, in this township, people would gather together in the home of some neighbor and attend church there. This was before churches were built in this section of the county. The first preaching in the township was at Mr. Prigmore's, by Duke Young, from near Tebo. He was of the Christian denomination. The first church was organized at James Roberts' and was of the Old Iron Side Baptists, and was organized by Martellus Embry. This was on South Fork. They built a small log house of worship, with hewed benches, and in this they continued to worship for a number of years.

The next organization was that of the M. E. denomination. This class was organized by John Rice. They built a place of worship on section 5, township 47, range 23, and called it "Blackwater Chapel." South Fork Baptist Church, three miles south of Sweet Springs, then called Brownsville, was organized in 1855 and a church built the following year. Salem Presbyterian Church was organized in the fall of 1880, and a church building erected the same year five miles north and west of LaMonte. T. H. Maddox was the builder. T. H. Allen was its first pastor.

Wake Forest Baptist Church was organized in November, 1866, by Rev. A. P. Williams and Rev. W. M. Bell, three miles south of Houstonia, and a church was built there in 1870. Absalom Williams, Ben F. Pitts, Rodney Fisher and Phoebe Pitts, were the original members of this congregation. Blackwater Chapel is a Methodist Church, and is one of the

older church organizations in the county. The present church building is a frame in good condition. The church is furnished with good comfortable pews and has an organ. The church cemetery, "Blackwater," adjoins the church. Membership is fifty-three and they have a Sunday school attendance of thirty.

County Line is a Baptist Church, and is situated in the southwestern part of the township. It was established in 1844. The church has a membership of forty-four and a Sunday school with an attendance of forty-four. The building is a frame, well furnished, and the church property is valued at \$2,000. Hickory Grove is in this township. There is a building, but it is closed and services discontinued.

Farming and stock raising is the principal industry in this township. The land is rich and grows everything most that can be grown in Missouri. Every farmer is a stock raiser. He has learned to drive his crops from the farm rather than haul them off. Cattle, hogs, sheep and goats are raised in great numbers.

The Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific railway touches section 24 in the extreme northeast corner of this township.

CHAPTER XIV.

BOWLING GREEN TOWNSHIP

NAME—BOUNDARIES—ORGANIZATION—DRAINAGE—EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY
TEACHERS AND PREACHERS—SCHOOLS—EARLY AND PRESENT DAY
CHURCHES.

George W. Smiley came to this township in 1825, from Kentucky, and gave it the name "Bowling Green." He loved his native State and particularly the beautiful town of Bowling Green, and with these in view he suggested the name which was adopted. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad runs east through the central part of the township.

The township was laid out when Pettis County was organized, in the winter of 1832 or 1833. At that time Mr. Charles Cravens was the member of the Legislature from Saline County, and to his efforts is due the fact of the separation of the counties of Saline and Pettis, and the giving of voting places, convenient for the voters. It formerly embraced the townships of Smithton, Heath's Creek, and part of Longwood, but was separated near the time the Missouri Pacific railroad came through, and each township was given separate voting places. In the organization of the county into municipal townships, this has retained the name of Bowling Green, while the others took their present names. Its northern boundary is Heath's Creek township, east Cooper and Morgan counties, south Smithton township and west Sedalia and Cedar townships. Its position is nearly in the center of the county from north to south, and lies on the eastern edge of the county. The township contains 23,040 acres.

The land is mostly gently rolling prairie, although in some places it is flat and along the creeks timber abounds. The township is well watered by the Muddy Creek, and its tributary, Shavetail Creek. Many fine rock quarries produce limestone and a kind of stone called cottonwood rock,

which on exposure to the air wears away, but for foundations, and where it is well covered from the action of the air and rains, it will last as long as any other stone. It is extensively used for road building.

The system of drainage is very complete, and in no place is it necessary to use artificial piping to carry off the surface water, but everywhere the ground is rolling enough to give good drainage. The soil is deep, dark and rich, and productive. It is noted for the quality of its staple production, its fine fields of wheat, its elegant blue grass pastures and its large area of corn. Mules, cattle, hogs and sheep are raised in great numbers.

The early history of this township is so interwoven with that of Smithton, which, at this early day, was a part of Bowling Green, that the early settlers of the one are the early settlers of the other. Among the earliest, and perhaps the earliest settler of the township, was Joseph Scott, who came in 1815, from Kentucky. Thus with him the opening wedge entered the virgin territory, and from the States of Kentucky, Virginia, Alabama and Tennessee came the heroes of the rough and sturdy material which was to rise into the beautiful and substantial structures of the western empire. Joseph Roberts and wife came in 1820, also from Kentucky; N. Steele came the same year from the same State. John Potter came in 1825 from the same State, and Robert Ross came two years later from the "blue grass" regions. George Small came to the township in 1825, from Kentucky, and also the same year and from the same state came George W. Smiley. Mr. Smiley was a man of great energy, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On his land the first school house built in the township was erected. Daniel Wright came to the township in 1831, from Alabama. Andrew M. Wright came from the same state, and in the same year. Clinton Young came to the township in 1830, from Tennessee, and Clayborne Young four years later from the same state. Judge J. W. Beeman is another of the pioneers of the township. He came from Alabama here in 1832, and lived on the same homestead for fifty years.

Little is written by former historians of the early schools of this county. The first schools, however, were taught on a kind of subscription plan, the public school system in the early days not having been inaugurated. The first school taught in this township was by James Chalmers.

The first churches were the homes of the settlers, where neighbors would gather for worship. Salem Church, Methodist Episcopal, was situated in the southern part of the township, about seven miles north of

Sedalia. The first class was organized at Smiley's school house and the church organized twenty years later. Before the building of this church, all denominations met and held services at Smiley's school house and at the old "Provident Baptist Church." Revivals flourished at both of these places under the leadership of Revs. Springer, James Mitchell, Thomas Wallace and J. W. Jameson.

Prior to 1859, there were organized two churches of the Disciple. One in the northern part of the county was called Union; this was a very strong and flourishing organization, made up of the most influential, intelligent citizens of that part of the county. Among the members of that time were: Amos Fristoe, Abner Clopton, Doctor Rothwell, John S. Jones, Doctor Cartwright, Col. Thomas F. Houston, George Anderson, Ben Major, Charles Jones, and many others of influence. Amos Fristoe and Ben Major were the leading workers of the church. Fristoe was elder, and also a man by the name of Hartison. Elder Allen Wright was their pastor, later Rev. L. B. Wilks taking up the work. This faith had a strong church at Georgetown in these days. It was organized by Elders Allen Wright and John DeJarnette. This church was still there in 1860, but when the county seat moved to Sedalia the congregation moved with it. Rev. William Ferguson was one of the leading ministers of the county and preached in this township in these days.

Splendidly conducted public schools are found in this township at the present time. There are four in the township. Arator has an enrollment of eighteen pupils, and P. V. Scotten is the teacher. Lovelace has eighteen pupils, and Adelia Wallace is the teacher. Olive Branch has seventy-two pupils, and Mrs. M. B. Wood and Myrtle Draffin are the teachers. Salem enrolled seventy-three this year, and Willie Rothrock is the teacher. The school buildings in this township are well built and well kept.

The present day churches are well attended. Different denominations now have their own churches. The Providence Baptist, the oldest church in Pettis County, is eight miles northeast of Sedalia. It was organized at its present location in 1842. Its ministers since 1882 have been Revs. O. L. Wood, Charles White, M. S. Humphrey, R. L. Payne, Jeffries, John Harbaugh, Louis Verts, and others. Church is substantial frame building, nicely furnished and has library and piano. Building valued at \$2,300. A cemetery is in connection and is near the church. Membership



LAMONTE MILLING AND GRAIN COMPANY, LAMONTE, MO.



RAYBURN'S GRAIN ELEVATOR, GREEN RIDGE, MO.

is twenty-seven, with Sunday school attendance in summer months of twenty-three.

Olive Branch Baptist Church is located a little north of the center of the township. It was organized in 1872. It has a membership of 201, with an average attendance of seventy. The church building is a substantial one and is well equipped. The value of the church property is approximately \$1,500.

Salem, a Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, six and a half miles northeast of Sedalia, is one of the older churches of the county. The present building is a substantial brick, twenty-eight by forty feet. It was rebuilt in 1880, much material being used from the old church which was erected in 1858. The membership of the church is fifty, with Sunday school attendance of forty-five. Charles S. Danforth is the Sunday school superintendent. Present minister is Rev. Samuel P. Cayton.

Salem cemetery adjoins the church yard on the south.

The Beaman Christian Church was built about twenty-five years ago. J. R. Stewart, A. J. Lane, John Kellerman, Judge Willis Franklin, and John D. Franklin were the builders of the church. The present building is a substantial frame thirty by forty-four feet, seated with chairs and has a good organ. Church has no services at present, the building being used by Beaman Chapter of the Red Cross.

CHAPTER XV.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP

NAME—ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST LAND
ENTRIES—DRAINAGE—EARLY AND PRESENT DAY CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—
STOCK RAISING—WOOD DALE FARM—BOTHWELL LODGE.

The name Cedar was applied to this township in the summer of 1877, probably, on account of the cedar shrubs which grew abundantly on Cedar Bluff, near the junction of Cedar Creek and Muddy. The township perpetuates the shrubs that once grew abundantly on the hillsides. The Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad runs north through the western part of this township.

Cedar township contains 19,200 acres and lies in township 46, range 21, and is bounded on the north by Longwood and Hughesville, on the east by Bowling Green, on the south by Sedalia, and on the west by Dresden. Prior to 1872 this was included in Mt. Sterling township.

The Legislature of Missouri, at its adjourned session, 1872, passed a law which was approved March 18, 1872, allowing counties the right to adopt township organizations, giving the County Court power to divide the counties into townships.

By an order of court at the February term, 1873, "Township No. 7," Cedar, was created.

After the township law was repealed, in 1877, the County Court ordered that the municipal townships remain as they were, and that they be named instead of numbered, and on the seventeenth day of July, 1877, this township was named Cedar, and bears the name to the present time. The voting precinct is at Georgetown.

The land is somewhat rolling, but along the creeks it is very hilly and undulating, and some of its hillsides contain an abundance of lime-

stone. The soil is of a red and black loam, and is productive of good crops of fruit, corn and wheat.

The largest stream is the Muddy, which rises in the southwest part of the township, making many turns in its course as it flows in a northeasterly direction. Smelser flows from the northwest and unites with the Muddy in the northern part of section 4. This creek bears the name of one of the pioneer settlers, whose daughters cleared a small farm in the woods. Brushy is the name of a small stream in the southwestern part of the township, which takes its name from the abundance of brush along its course. Big Cedar is in the southeastern part of the township, and flows northwest until it reaches a point north of the old village of Georgetown, where it flows north until it unites with the Muddy. The little stream is quite shallow and contains some beautiful shoals. Little Cedar rises near the northern limits of Sedalia and flows north, uniting with Big Cedar just north of Georgetown. Reed's Branch rises near the eastern part of the township and flows northwest and unites with the Muddy in the southern part of section four.

The land of the township is naturally well drained. The little creeks all flow in a northerly direction.

The greater part of the township was at an early day brush and timber. Wheat and corn yields annually a good crop on this soil. The prairie land lies principally in the southern and eastern parts. The soil is generally of a black mulatto loam and much heavier than the timbered soil. Blue grass grows abundantly on both soils, and large flocks of sheep graze on this grass the greater part of the year without any additional food.

John Anderson settled here about 1823. He came from North Carolina. Married Amanda Proctor, and improved a small place on the Muddy.

The following is a list of the early settlers who were here prior to the organization of the county: Richard Hurt, W. W. Cross, George McClure, Henry Rector, Capt. O. Kidd, Amos Fristoe, Col. Chas. Cravens, Hiram Scott, John Ellis, Richard Bird, Bethel Allen, Thomas Ferguson, J. W. Beaman, Thomas Beaman, Wm. O'Brien, James Anderson, John O'Bannon, Martin Sitton, Thomas Wasson, James Ramey, W. K. Ramey, Thomas Martin, Henry Rains and Reuben E. Gentry. The last named gentleman came to this neighborhood prior to the formation of Missouri as a State. The early settlers held the first courts and transacted all their legal business at a place on Muddy, called "Pin Hook." It was first called by

this name by an early adventurer from Tennessee, who said it resembled a hard place in his native state by that name. Pin Hook was the center of the first settlement of the county and was for a time the county seat. Here the first courts were held in an old building joined to a log cabin which was used for a store. The first store was kept here by Messrs. Marmaduke and Sappington, after which Clifton and Watson Woods kept the store in the same house until they moved their goods to the village of Georgetown. In those days there was but little demand for doctors. The first person who dared to practice the healing art was a pretender by the name of Doctor Bidstrap, a Dane.

The first marriage of this old settlement was in the winter of 1821, Miss Malinda Ramey to Thomas Brock. The first death was that of Thomas Brock in 1822.

Some of the first physicians of the township were Doctors Wilkins Watkins, Thomas Steeples, William J. Westfield, Montgomery, Bell and Carter.

Some of the first lawyers: George Heard, John F. Philips, Geo. G. Vest, Abijah Hughes, John Heard.

G. Heard was the first teacher in the township. Milton Thomson taught the second school, in the house of Reuben E. Gentry. After this he taught several terms in a log cabin. Mr. Thomson was educated at West Point. For several years good select schools were supported by the citizens at Georgetown. There were several public schools supported in the township. This first county fair was held in Maj. Wm. Gentry's pasture in 1857; Col. Thomas Houston, president, and John F. Philips, secretary. This was the initiation of county fairs.

Many of the early settlers may be known by their early land entries. The following is a partial list of the original entries. Reuben E. Gentry entered the northeast quarter of section 11, George R. Smith entered the northeast quarter of section 10, Warren Reavis entered the northeast quarter of section 5, David Thomson entered the southwest quarter of section 7, James Ramey entered the northeast quarter of section 20, Mentor Thomson entered the west half of the southeast quarter of section 29, William Gentry entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 29, Milton Thomson entered the northwest quarter of section 26, James Brown entered the northeast quarter of section 14, Solomon Reed entered the east half of the southwest quarter of section 10, Zadok Powell entered the east half of the northwest quarter of section 19, George Heard entered the west half of the southwest quarter of section 20,

James S. English entered the southeast quarter of section 28, Fielding Wolf entered the southwest quarter of section 14.

Here the first churches of the county were organized. These primitive Christian people were plain in their worship, meeting often in dwellings or in the groves.

The first church organization effected was Calvinistic Baptist in faith. Elders Jacob Chism and Wm. Jennings were the pioneer ministers who organized this church.

Solomon Reed sold an acre of ground to church people for six dollars. They built a log cabin on the land and called it West Liberty Church. This building was free for all denominations. Revs. Finis Ewing, Rooking and McCorkle held revival services successfully in this old log cabin church. Elder Allen Wright taught the reformation introduced by Alexander Campbell. It was through the efforts of this man that the Christian Church was organized at Georgetown. This organization was the first of its faith in Pettis County and from this church sprang the others in the county.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Georgetown was organized by Rev. Oeschli in 1866. He and Revs. S. Alexander, A. P. Salloway and Hanson were the early ministers.

The churches of the present day in Cedar township are as follows: Bethany Baptist, in Georgetown. It was organized in February, 1887, in a school house. Rev. J. D. Bryant is the present minister. The building is a frame, fifty by thirty feet, and is worth about \$1,000. Present membership is fifteen. This congregation has a Sunday school with an attendance of twenty-five.

The Georgetown Methodist Church is located on Boonville and Spring Street. This is one of the old churches of the county, the church organized in an old brick building built by Absolam McVey, who burned the brick and lime himself. This building was erected in 1852 and was used for lodge and school purposes also. Building was built by subscription, one of which was ten pounds of beeswax. Church has a good membership and Sunday school has six classes and six teachers, an enrollment of sixty with average attendance of forty.

Mount Harrison, a Union Church, situated five miles north of Sedalia, has a fair attendance. Rev. Dinwiddie, is serving, at present, as pastor. Building is a good frame, with a seating capacity of about 200. Sunday school is regularly attended with membership of about thirty.

Mt. Harriman, a beautiful cemetery, is in connection with the church.

Cedar has one German Lutheran Church, located on the north end of the township. The building is a substantial frame, well built, equipped and cared for. The membership is 100 with Sunday school attendance of 120.

This township has two colored churches, well attended, located in Georgetown. They are Methodist.

Cedar has kept pace with other townships in the county in her public schools. The buildings are well built and cared for, the children are well disciplined and thoroughly taught. There are five public schools in the township. Sunny Side has an enrollment of eighteen and Beulah Luther is the teacher. Tangle Nook enrolled twenty-four pupils this year and Ruth Burford is teaching the school. Georgetown has an enrollment of fifty-four and Leota Alexander is the teacher. Smelser enrolled, this September, twenty-three, and Naomi Walch is the teacher. Bothwell enrolled twenty-three and Mary L. Witt is the teacher. This is the latest school house built in the township and bears the name of one of our distinguished citizens, a lawyer, John H. Bothwell. There is a residence on the school grounds, in addition to the school house, for the teacher.

Cedar is hardly an average agricultural township. Its lands are more broken than the other townships of the county, are hilly and rocky. The bottom lands, however, are the rich lands of the county. Wheat, corn and other small grain is successfully raised. It is a good stock-raising district. All of the farmers raise sheep, cattle and hogs.

This township has one of the leading stock farms in Missouri and one which compares favorably with any other in the United States. It is a 520-acre tract of land, the home of N. H. Gentry, known as "Wood Dale Farm." Mr. Gentry raises nothing but thoroughbred stock. He is the originator of the Berkshire hog in Missouri. When a mere boy he read of this wonderful hog and told his mother he was going back to Kentucky and buy the best stock he could find. He did so and began breeding this hog in Pettis County on Wood Dale Farm. His success has been remarkable. The swine from this herd, exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, were awarded more prizes and more money than those of any other herd of any other breed. Mr. Gentry has had equal success with thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Merino sheep.

Bothwell Lodge—Its Development and Beauties.—Although there was

much beautiful natural scenery in Pettis County it was not appreciated and preserved for use and enjoyment by the pioneer settlers or by the later inhabitants, and generally, the fine groves and woods were cut away and the cliffs of rock quarries for the stone used for bridges, roads and foundations.

A notable exception is found in the bold, picturesque bluffs and beautiful woods at the Bothwell Lodge on Stonyridge Farm, six miles directly north of Sedalia.

This property, in a wild condition, was acquired by John H. Bothwell, a prominent lawyer and business man, who has had much to do with Sedalia's development for the past fifty years. He soon began to improve the property, but with constant and thoughtful attention to the preservation and the growth of vines, trees, undergrowth and wild flowers and to the protection of the rocky cliffs, caves and other unusual picturesque features of the place. During the year of 1897 a frame cottage, for a tenant or care taker, was erected, and a barn with stables was built and the stone walls for the first two-story building of the Lodge were constructed and in 1898 the building was completed.

For the following twenty years the Lodge and its environs called Stonyridge Farm were used by Mr. Bothwell and his friends as a retreat from city life and business cares, and the picturesque beauty and grand view of the place made it so attractive that visitors and sight-seers came from near and far to view and enjoy.

The Guest's Register, at Bothwell Lodge, contains the names of many hundreds of guests—registered from thirty-six states and some from foreign countries—who have been entertained there within the twenty years, from 1898 to 1918, and the simple hospitality extended to all friends and guests has made the social life there quite notable.

Since the years of first construction work there has been continuous improvement of the property. The roads and paths on the farm and the approaches to the Lodge have been continuously improved; new buildings have been erected for the farmer's use; and in 1913 and 1914, there was constructed a fine, three-story, stone building as an addition to the Lodge located about seventy feet westward from the first building, with a connecting terrace and stone pergola.

In 1918 there has been erected a fine stone garage at the Lodge and other attractive structures have been erected at different times. The property has been equipped with water works, electric and gas sys-

tems, and nearly a mile of rock roads and drives have been put down on the seventy-five acres of Stonyridge Farm.

The making of a good rock road from Sedalia and the construction of a concrete bridge across Cedar Creek, by the public, and the building of the fine little school house and teacher's cottage near the Lodge, by Mr. Bothwell, have made the valley and ridges about Stonyridge Farm most accessible and attractive, and all who visit or who drive through the valley are interested in the bold ridge, the dense green woods and the picturesque buildings on the edge of the bluff at Bothwell Lodge.

CHAPTER XVI.

DRESDEN TOWNSHIP

NAME—BOUNDARIES—ORGANIZATION—DRAINAGE—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY
SETTLERS—EARLY CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—PRESENT DAY CHURCHES AND
SCHOOLS.

Dresden township takes its name from the little town of Dresden, which, former historians tell us, was named after the City of Dresden, the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony. This township contains thirty-six sections and 23,040 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Hughesville township, on the south by Prairie township, on the west by LaMonte township and on the east by Cedar and Sedalia townships. Its lands are most all fit for cultivation and excellently improved. Dresden township is one of the organizations of 1873. Until 1844 it had been part of Blackwater township, but in that year when the lines were changed its territory was divided between Elk Fork and Mount Sterling. In the organization of 1873 it was laid out and given the name of Dresden.

This township is drained by Big and Little Muddy Creeks, flowing across the northern and southern parts of the township. Along this divide are found some of the best and most beautiful farms in Pettis County. It is high, rolling prairie with the main line of the Missouri Pacific railway running almost through the township's center. The southern portion of the township is crossed by the Muddy Creek and is, in consequence, more or less broken. The Little Muddy finds its headwaters in the northwestern part of the township and joins its larger branch in Cedar township. In no place is it low or flat, but everywhere the prairie presents that beautiful rolling aspect, indicating the choice land and desirable position so much sought after by the thrifty farmers of today.

As the present township was one of the latest formed in the county,

and as it was part of three or four other townships before its own bounds were given, it is almost impossible to arrive at a correct list of its early settlers. Some of those given as settlers of Blackwater, Cedar and Houstonia were in the borders of the township and the amalgamation which the townships went through from 1844 to 1873 render the outlining of a detailed and correct list of early settlers almost impossible.

One of the early settlers was Benton Rees, who was a native-born Missourian. He came to this township in 1840. James H. Combs came in 1845, from Kentucky; Jefferson DeJarnett, perhaps the oldest settler in the township, was a native-born Missourian, and came in 1832. Peter Courtney, who still lives in Sedalia, came to Dresden township and settled on a farm with his father. The Courtneys came here from Kentucky and engaged in farming and stock raising. In the early forties they had a herd of 300 thoroughbred Merino sheep. Henry Elliott, J. A. Persinger, Mentor Thompson and Joel B. Gentry came to the township later. Joel B. Gentry was one of the sons of Major William Gentry, one of the pioneer farmers and thoroughbred stock raisers of Pettis County.

The first school house was built in the township, before the town of Dresden was laid out, by John W. Agee, in the year 1860. William Warren, James W. Bagby, a Mr. Summers and his wife were among the early teachers of this school. In 1881 there were five schools in the township.

The Christian Church of Dresden was the first organized in the township. Its organization was due to the efforts of Elder John DeJarnett in 1849. The church was built about three miles southeast of where the town of Dresden now stands. After the Civil War the church was moved to Dresden.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by William R. McKee in 1866, and in 1869 the congregation, in conjunction with the Cumberland Presbyterians, erected a church. Rev. L. B. Vernon dedicated this church. In 1879 the building was destroyed by a windstorm, and in that year the Methodists bought a lot in Dresden and rebuilt their church.

The Baptist Church of Dresden was built in 1872. The building was dedicated by Rev. G. J. Johnson.

Prairie Chapel Church was organized by Rev. W. W. Brawnin in 1876. In 1877 a church was built four miles northwest of Dresden and dedicated the following year by Rev. J. Logan. This church was of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination. This church is closed now, but has a large, well-kept, cemetery in the church yard.

The present-day churches are the Methodist Episcopal, of Dresden. It was organized there in 1873. The building is substantial frame thirty by forty feet, and is valued at \$2,600. Ministers since 1882 have been, Revs. W. T. Gill, Elliotte, P. H. Trone, B. H. Gragg, E. G. Frazier, Preston Phillips, C. P. Brewer, W. J. Snow, R. F. Campbell, F. M. Burton, W. H. Suddath, J. R. Strong, T. C. Puckett, W. B. Cobb, J. F. Caskey, E. Y. Ginn, S. G. Welborn, S. R. Payne, L. S. Nightwine, J. R. Brown, J. R. Hedges, W. W. Garrett, E. D. Hicks, and S. P. Cayton. The Sunday school was organized in 1886 with O. A. Stine superintendent, and has an enrollment ranging from fifty to seventy-five.

The Dresden Baptist Church has about twenty-five members. The present minister is Rev. Bryant. The church building is a substantial frame valued at \$2,500.

The Dresden Methodist Episcopal Church, in the town of Dresden, is a frame building, in good condition, well equipped and cared for. Its ministers have been, Revs. B. F. Crissman, James W. Cool, George T. Ashley, L. E. Gower, J. W. Stwalley, C. C. Coones, G. M. Forster, Harvey Smith, Frank P. Reno, A. M. Crippen, E. Turntine, Toban Anderson, George T. Beard, F. M. Glumphy, R. O. Williams, E. D. Robb, H. A. Reid, O. W. Freeman. The present minister is Rev. J. Clifton Lee. Membership is eighty, with a Sunday school attendance of sixty.

Dresden Christian Church, located in the town of Dresden, is one of the leading churches in this part of the county. The church has regular services and Rev. Stevens, of Kansas City, is the present minister. Present membership is seventy-five, with a Sunday school attendance of eighty. This Sunday school won the banner in the contest this summer. Principal church officers are, Harry McCune, D. Bentley, John Shull, D. Barrow and William Hough.

Dresden is second to no other township in the county in its public schools. Each district has a good substantial frame building, which is well-kept. The schools are well taught and disciplined. The Oak Grove school enrolled forty-three this year, and Mary Ellis has charge as teacher. Brown school has an enrollment of twenty-five, and Gladys Smith is the teacher. Buckeye, or Jackson, school enrolled twenty this year, and Leah O'Daniels is teaching. Dresden school has forty-eight pupils this fall, and Jewel Davis is the teacher. Walnut Grove school has an enrollment of thirty-seven, and Anna B. Taylor is teaching. Prairie Hill has forty pupils, and Nora Taylor is the teacher.

CHAPTER XVII.

ELK FORK TOWNSHIP

NAME—BOUNDARIES—LAND—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—DRAINAGE—FIRST BRICK HOUSE—EARLY AND PRESENT DAY CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—FIRST BURIAL AT HICKORY POINT CEMETERY.

Elk Fork township derives its name from the creek of that name which flows through it. The creek was named "Elk Fork" by the early trappers and hunters because of the abundance of elk, deer and other game along its banks. It is bounded on the south by Green Ridge township, on the east by Prairie township, on the north by LaMonte township and on the west by Johnson County. It was organized as a municipal township and on reorganization in the year 1872, it was given its old name. The township has thirty-six sections and 23,040 acres of land.

The first brick house built in this township was the home of Dr. T. B. Pemberton in 1862. The next one was the home of A. E. Mentzer, who made the brick himself, from his own land. Elk Fork has no railroads.

The physical features of the township are rolling prairie, with timber along the streams. It is drained by the creek from which it takes its name. Crooked Creek, Long Branch, Walnut Branch and Muddy Creek are tributaries to the Muddy. The products of the township are such as are common to those of the county and the central part of Missouri, and its easy access to shipping points is one of its advantages which can not be overlooked.

Among the first settlers of the township were Seth Botts, Arthur Patrick, William Embry, Martellus Embry, Mason Pemberton, Jesse Pemberton, Geo. Pemberton, Capt. Geo. Glass, Reuben Harrell, Fielding Wolf and Samuel Powell. They came in 1832. It is difficult to determine who

was the earliest settler, as there was so much changing among them at that early day.

The first church of which any record is found is the Walnut Branch of the Baptist Church, it being one of the old style churches in belief and practice. Of this association, whose first meeting was held seventy-eight years ago this church was organized, on the first Saturday in June, 1834, by Rev. Fielding Wolf and Rev. Martellus Embry, who was invited to assist in the organization of the church. Athel Wolf was elected clerk, and C. Kidd was made deacon at a regular meeting in December, 1848; a difference of opinion occurred on a doctrinal point and this difference grew to a division of the society into two parties, each claiming to be the regular church.

Walnut Branch Baptist Church was organized in 1834. Rev. Martellus Embree and Rev. Fielding Wolf were invited to organize a church, and Martellus Embree was pastor. Athel Wolf was clerk, and O. Kidd deacon. The church was prosperous and grew in numbers. It was served from time to time by Revs. J. Baker, J. D. Mercer, Daniel Raives, J. M. West and James Teague. The doctrines of the church were zealously proclaimed by these spiritual advisors, and in course of time a difference of opinion occurred on a doctrinal question. This difference of opinion caused a division of the society, and at a meeting of the Lamine River Association the difference was reported to them, and the association decided that the minority was holding the true doctrines of the church, and recognized them as the Walnut Branch Church. Rev. M. Embree was pastor for several years, and Rev. James Teague served the church for twenty-five years.

Old Hickory Point Church House was built by the Baptist, Methodist and Christian denominations about 1853. There was a cemetery attached, which was the only one in this part of the township. This church was used for union services until 1870, when the Methodists and Christians built a new church house. The church was built on land formerly owned by Miss Kendricks, on the northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section thirty-one. The house was dedicated by Rev. Wm. Brown, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Randall, of the Christian Church. Each church held services by themselves, one occupying the house in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon.

New Hickory Point Baptist Church congregation built for themselves a church one-half mile distant, and had a new cemetery attached. The

first postmaster in this section of the township was the first person buried in Old Hickory Point Cemetery. His name was Hawkins Bard. This was before the postoffice was moved to Green Ridge.

In the spring of 1870 Mrs. Mentzer, A. P. Britt, Dr. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Magley, of Elk Fork township; Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson, James Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Koyle, of Green Ridge, met in an unfinished building in the village of Green Ridge, and organized a society under the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. George McKee and W. W. Powell. This became a part of the Windsor Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding meetings in halls and school houses until 1878, when the membership decided to build a church building, and through the efforts of the members and friends of the church it was erected in the village of Green Ridge in 1880, and was dedicated by Rev. J. N. Pierce, assisted by J. H. Gilispie.

Churches of the present day are kept up by these people with pride. Walnut Branch, an "Old School," or "Hardshell," Baptist, ten miles west of Sedalia on the Sixteenth Street road, is the second church organized in the county. It was organized in 1837 and its first pastor Rev. Martelles Embree. The church building used at present was built in 1890. It is a thirty by forty frame and is well equipped. The cemetery in connection is known as "The Botts Cemetery," and is located at the old church site, one mile northeast of the present church. Church membership is fifteen. Present minister is Rev. J. A. Teague.

Prairie View is a Southern Methodist Church. It is located twelve miles west of Sedalia. The church building is a good, substantial frame. This is an active church. The present minister is Rev. Brooks. Membership of the church is seventy-five, with a growing Sunday school with an average attendance of thirty-five.

Bethel Church is west of Sedalia about fourteen miles on the Sixteenth Street road. The church building is frame, in good condition and is valued at about \$2,000. This is a Union Church, being used by the congregations of the Missionary Baptists and the Methodists. Rev. Bess is the Methodist minister and the membership of this church is about fifty. Rev. J. D. Briggs is the Baptist minister, and the membership is about thirty. These denominations work in perfect harmony and have a union Sunday school with an attendance of thirty. There is a cemetery in the church yard, Bethel Cemetery.

Hickory Point is a Missionary Baptist Church and is located seven-

teen miles south and west of Sedalia. The church building is a good frame structure and is valued at about \$1,800. Hickory Point Cemetery is in the church yard. Rev. Kennedy is the present minister.

Elk Fork has five public schools, as good as can be found in the county. Kendrick has an enrollment of five this year, and Gayle Kendrick is in charge as teacher. Prairie View, enrolled forty-three this September, and Opal O'Daniels is teaching. Hickory Point has thirty pupils, with Mary E. Craig as teacher. Lone Elm has enrolled for this school year eighteen pupils, and Elizabeth Glenn is teaching. Bethel has an enrollment of thirty-four, and Bessie Powell is the teacher.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FLAT CREEK TOWNSHIP

NAME—PHYSICAL FEATURES—DRAINAGE—EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST MARRIAGE
—FIRST SCHOOL—EARLY AND PRESENT DAY CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

Flat Creek Township.—The writer has been unable to ascertain why this township was named Flat Creek. It is possible, but not certain, that it derives its name from the creek flowing across its northern border and separating its territory from that of Sedalia township. The Sedalia, Warsaw and Southwestern railroad runs south through the center of the township.

This township was organized, when the question was voted on by the county in 1872, as a municipal township. When first formed it contained about thirty-six sections. Afterwards it was increased by taking from Sedalia township, on the north, several sections and making Flat Creek the dividing line between the two townships. Now Flat Creek contains about fifty sections or approximately 32,000 acres. The first township board was made up of the following citizens: J. C. Hatton, W. M. Devole, M. Parish. O. P. Hatton was first township trustee and Jacob A. Yankee was the first clerk.

In the west, south and east parts of the township the land is high, rolling prairie. The northern part is much more broken. The principal streams are Flat Creek, Spring Fork and Walnut Branch. The last two empty into Flat Creek.

The early settlers in this township came from Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky. George Cathey came from North Carolina in 1827, settled and here made his home for many years. Joseph DeFord came from Kentucky in 1829. In 1830 John McFatrigh came from Kentucky. David Holmes came in 1833 from South Carolina, and remained in the



MASONIC TEMPLE, SEDALIA.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.



A PETTIS COUNTY STOCK SCENE.

township a number of years. John Brow came in 1833 from the same State, as did also George Marshall in the same year. Jolly Parish moved to this township in 1833, from Kentucky. Also in the same year came Benjamin Randall, from the same State, and in 1835, Pemberton Casin, and in 1839, Elias Hale. In 1835, Jacob Yankee came to this township from the "Blue Grass State." Col. John E. Crawford came to this township in 1838. He came with his family when there were only seven or eight houses in the township, and those were on the south side of the creek, and were all made of logs with sticks and clay chimneys. Mathias Ray came into the county and settled in this township in 1840. Abram McCormick came in 1833 from Kentucky. James McCormick came from Kentucky in 1833. William R. Anderson came to the township in 1833, from Virginia. Thomas Gibbs came in 1830 from Kentucky. Joseph Deusman came in 1833 from Kentucky. William Mosbey settled in this township in 1833. He came from Kentucky. Michael Goodnight came in 1835, and George May in 1836, both from Kentucky.

Flat Creek township was sectionized in 1832, the Government surveyor being Mr. Shields. The first school was taught by R. A. McFarland, on his own farm. The first marriage in the township was Henry Small to Nancy Mosby in the year 1836, and the first death was that of Samuel Marshall in the year 1836. The first minister was Rev. Millice, who held services at Abram McCormick's and W. R. Anderson's houses. The first church was arected at what is called Brown's Springs. The first school house erected in the township was on Col. Crawford's farm. This was a rude structure built of logs, and had the uncovered ground for a floor. After a while another was erected and for years these were the only two school houses in the township and were also used for church worship. The first physician to locate in the township was Doctor Brown. The first postoffice was called Spring Fork, and J. E. Crawford was postmaster. In 1847, the township recorded its first suicide. In that year a man named Calvin Hall hung himself.

The leading and most profitable business of the township is agriculture and stock raising. The deep limestone soils are practicably inexhaustible. Wheat has nearly always done well here. Timothy and clover yield well. Vineyards do well wherever cultivated and proper care is taken of them. There are some fine orchards in the township. Some farmers are paying attention to small fruit, with marked success.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1840, the

class leaders being George Marshall and wife, Mrs. D. Anderson and others. The original members of the class were George Marshall and wife, W. R. Anderson and wife, Jacob Yankee, W. H. and W. P. Anderson and families, and Absalom Elliott and family. The early preachers were: Revs. Josiah Godby, Robert A. Allen, A. C. Briggs, John N. Anthony, Preston Philips, presiding elder.

Bethlehem Baptist Church was organized June 7, 1851, by Elder G. W. Sands and Deacon J. E. Crawford. The first house of worship was erected in 1860, at a cost of \$1,000, by Henry Ebiling, and was dedicated on the 27th of May, the same year, by Elder C. J. Teas. The second house was erected in 1870 by Mr. Smith, and cost when completed \$1,800. It was dedicated the fourth Sunday in November, 1870, by Elder R. H. Harris.

Aikins Mackey was murdered in this township shortly after the war by parties unknown. The same fate befell his son, A. M. Mackey, in November, 1911, in the city of Sedalia. Mackey was engaged in running a hack and carriage line. He was standing at the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Depot waiting for a passenger train to arrive from the South shortly after noon. While standing near his carriage a man by the name of John L. Jones rushed up to Mackey and stabbed him to death. Jones was tried the January following his crime. William Dillard O'Bannon was the prosecuting attorney. He was assisted in the trial by W. D. Steele and Mark A. McGruder. Jones was defended by William G. Lynch, afterward Assistant United States District Attorney for Western Missouri, and by Claude Wilkerson. After a three days' trial the jury rendered a verdict imposing the death penalty. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and Jones given a new trial. New trial was held in Boonville, on change of venue, and a penitentiary sentence given Jones by the jury.

In 1882 there were five schools in the township. Teacher's wages ranged from thirty to forty dollars per month.

Flat Creek township has one Catholic Church, known as St. Patrick's Church, located at Spring Fork. The church edifice is a new brick veneer, thirty-four by sixty-four, and cost \$10,000. It is of Gothic style. Rev. Father F. J. Knoebbler is in charge of the church. Early priests have been Revs. Fathers Geth, Schmidt, Haeckler, Koaemer. Membership of the church is twenty families. Cemetery is known as St. Patrick's Cemetery.

Bethlehem Baptist, six miles south of Sedalia, was organized in 1854.

Its early ministers were Revs. J. K. Godby, W. H. Roger, I. B. Dotson, T. B. White. More recent ministers were, Revs. Zeb Thomas and D. M. Trout. Present minister is Rev. Joseph DeWitt. The building is a good, substantial frame. There is a cemetery in connection with the church.

Point Pleasant, a Methodist Episcopal Church, is two miles west and eight miles south of Sedalia. Church building is a one-room frame in good condition and has a seating capacity of 200. Present minister is Rev. J. Clifton Lee. Membership numbers twenty-five, with a Sunday school attendance of thirty. Point Pleasant Cemetery is just north of the church building.

New Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, South, located six and a half miles south of Sedalia, is an organization well kept and attended. The building is a large, substantial frame in good condition. Membership is forty, with a Sunday school attendance of twenty-five. Rev. Samuel Brooks is the present minister. Trustees are, Isaac Elliott, B. F. Elliott, W. H. Elliott, J. A. Elliott and Vest Elliott. Stewards are, H. A. Elliott, A. P. Elliott and Vest Elliott. Vest Elliott is the superintendent of the Sunday school.

Pleasant Hill, a Southern Methodist Church, six miles southeast of Sedalia, has a nice frame building valued at \$2,000 and well furnished. The membership numbers seventy-five, with Sunday school attendance of fifty-five. Services are held here twice each month, on the second and fourth Sundays. Rev. Cayton is the present minister. Pleasant Hill Cemetery is used in connection with the church and is well kept.

This township has six public schools, all well attended and disciplined. Prairie Grove has an enrollment of nineteen, and Mary Gehringer is teaching. South Side enrolled forty-six this year, and Orma Teter is the teacher. Walnut has twenty pupils, and Eunice Smith is teaching them. Anderson has an enrollment of forty-five, and Lynn E. Callison is the teacher. Pleasant Valley has twenty pupils, with Hazel Thompson as teacher. Liberty school enrolled eighteen this September, and Mrs. Libbie Silsby is teaching.

CHAPTER XIX.

GREEN RIDGE TOWNSHIP

NAME—ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—DRAINAGE—EARLY SETTLERS—
INDUSTRY—PRICE OF LAND—EARLY AND PRESENT DAY CHURCHES—
SCHOOLS—FIRST HAPPENINGS.

Green Ridge Township.—The name Green Ridge, as applied to this township, is appropriate. In it is the watershed between the waters of the tributaries of the Missouri and the tributaries of the Osage rivers. It is a ridge covered with beautiful green prairie, interspersed with timber along the few water courses that break the monotony of the physical features of the township. Green Ridge was formerly a part of Elk Fork township as the county was subdivided, up to 1844. The subdivision of the county then made it a part of Washington township, and it remained thus until 1873, when in the township organization of that year it became the southwestern township in the county, with the name of Green Ridge. Its northern extremity touches Elk Fork township; its eastern, Washington; its southern, Benton County, and its western, Johnson and Henry counties. It contains 30,720 acres of land. The township has the same style of configuration of land as that of the balance of Pettis County. The headquarters of Flat Creek and Elk Fork Creek are within its bounds.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad runs from section 1, southwest through the township, leaving it at section 31. The Rock Island railroad runs through sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

The early settlers of this and Washington township are the same, or nearly so. Both these townships were a part of Elk Fork and before the townships were divided the pioneers had opened up their homes and laid out their claims for future farms.

The earliest settler of the section of county now occupied by Green Ridge township, was Robert Means, who came here in 1832. Mr. Means came from Christian County, Kentucky, to Howard County, Missouri, where a part of his family were born. He removed with his family in November, 1832, to what is now Green Ridge township, Pettis County. He died in 1844, and is buried in the southwest corner of the township. Squire Robert D. Means came with his father from Howard County, Missouri, to Pettis County, in 1832, and settled in the township. John L. Hawkins came between 1835 and 1838, from Howard County, Missouri. In 1857, Washington Starke came to the township from Pike County, Missouri. Daniel Ramey came in 1842, from Georgetown, Mo. During the war he was killed by guerrillas near Rose Hill, Johnson County. John S. Cole came between 1850 and 1855 from Illinois. W. H. Hammonds came in 1855 from Cooper County. During the Civil War he espoused the cause of the South, and died in defense of what he believed to be right at the battle of Little Rock, Ark., in 1862. William and Benjamin Hawkins came in 1856, from Cooper County, Missouri. Thomas Owens came from Georgia, and died in 1862. Hiram Richardson came about 1844 from Tennessee, and died at his home in 1866. Thomas Richardson, the former's father, came in the same year from Tennessee and resided in this county twenty years. Absalom and John Elliott came with their father in 1836, and settled in Washington township. James C. Hatton came at an early day and settled in this township, but died at his home in the spring of 1861. Nathaniel Parberry came from Virginia at an early date. Thomas N. Ireland came in 1858 from Illinois, and died in 1860. John D. Majors came from Callaway County in 1855. M. M. Lamp-ton came from Christian County, Kentucky, in 1855. O. W. Withers came in 1854 from Kentucky. He was killed while serving under Price, in the Confederate Army, at Iron Mountain. Thomas F. Parazetle came in 1854 from Henry County. He was formerly from Virginia, and he died in this township in 1881. George Bell came in 1854 from Paris, Illinois. Lapsley Bell came in 1854 from Paris, Illinois. Henry Woodward came in 1854 from Henry County.

The principal industry in this township is farming and stock raising. They raise the staple crops, corn, wheat and oats, some flax and considerable broom corn. Many of the farmers have fine flocks of graded sheep, cattle, hogs and mules. Land in this township sells from \$60 to \$100 per acre.

The Congregational Church of Green Ridge was organized on the first day of January, 1871, by J. B. Turner and J. M. Bowers. J. M. Bowers was its first minister and served for two years. J. G. Bailey served as pastor then until 1881. The original members of the church were Geo. D. Hicks, Abigail Hicks, J. H. Knapp, Lydia S. Knapp, Harry C. Knapp, Thomas Ashton, Mrs. Thomas Ashton, Charles Ashton, Nellie Ashton, Mrs. Sarah Fowler, Mr. Labaw, Philip Williams, Mrs. Philip Williams, Miss Wilbur, Robert McCormick, Miss Amelia McCormick.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Green Ridge, was organized January 9, 1876, by Rev. R. A. Cole, of Otterville, assisted by Rev. William House. The incumbents of the pulpit have been C. W. Weeden, George W. Mathis, Rev. McBride. In the organization on January 9, 1876, the elders elected and ordained were Dr. G. W. House, W. C. Wells and Benjamin Melvin; deacons, Elijah Phillips and Tipton Edwards.

The Church of Christ of Green Ridge township at Green Ridge, was organized by Elder S. K. Hallam, April 25, 1880. In the spring of 1882, a commodious frame house twenty-eight by forty-eight was erected at a cost of \$1,000, and was dedicated in the same year by Elder S. K. Hallam. The original members are: Thomas Close, Catherine Close, Sarah J. Martin, Nannie Martin, R. D. Rains, Lou J. Rains, Cassie Edwards, Aaron Dunfee and wife, R. H. Nelson, F. A. Logan, D. E. J. Logan, Melinda Rains, Wm. Dunfee and wife, Lecta Dunfee, Mariah Dunfee, G. W. Womach, Phoebe Womach, James Neal, John A. Logan, Mary Womach, Columbus Parks, Eliza Neal, Alice Womach, Mattie Womach, Emily D. Womach.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Green Ridge was organized in 1872 by the Rev. W. W. Powell, with George Anderson, James Anderson, Mary and Jane Anderson, S. Johnson and Mentezee, as members of the class. In 1878 the congregation erected a house of worship, at a cost of \$700. In 1880 Rev. J. N. Pierce dedicated this building. The early ministers to this congregation were Revs. W. W. Powell, J. A. Little, E. H. Smith, J. H. Nelson, F. Oechsli, A. P. Salaway, J. H. Gillispie and John Lutz.

Green Ridge Baptist Church, located in the town of Green Ridge, is one of the older churches of the county. It was organized with only fourteen members in 1887. Its present membership is forty. The church building is a good, substantial wooden structure, thirty by sixty feet.

The Green Ridge Christian Church is located two blocks south of

the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Station, on Main street. The church building is a good substantial frame, thirty by forty feet. The building is well kept and nicely furnished. This church was organized in 1882 and erected on its present site. Church membership is seventy, with a Sunday school attendance of fifty.

Prairie View Methodist Church, South, is located four miles north of Green Ridge. The church building is a good substantial frame, thirty-six by forty feet. The church, at present, has eighty members and the Sunday school, for the past year, has averaged an attendance of forty. Rev. Samuel E. Brooks is the minister in charge.

The Green Ridge Methodist Church, South, in Green Ridge, is one of the growing churches of Pettis County. It was organized about the year 1884 and since that time has been presided over by some of the ablest ministers of the Conference. The present minister is Rev. Samuel Brooks. Present membership is sixty-four, with a Sunday school attendance of fifty. The building is a substantial frame in good condition.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, situated near the center of the town of Green Ridge, was organized in 1872, by Rev. W. W. Powell. Rev. Powell was killed by lightning a short time later. The first church building was erected in 1878 and dedicated in 1880. This building was destroyed by fire in 1898 and rebuilt in 1899. Building was again destroyed by fire in 1911 and the present building erected in 1912. The present building is a frame. Membership is 100, with an average Sunday school attendance of sixty. Rev. D. E. Fields is the present minister. The first members of this church were, George Anderson and wife, James Anderson and wife, Shed Johnson and wife and Alexander Mentzer and wife. Present trustees of the church are: Joseph Upton, chairman; L. B. Ream, secretary; F. A. Lowe, treasurer; D. S. Crissman and J. E. Helman.

The Green Ridge Congregational Church, located at Green Ridge, is one of the substantial churches of the county. It has a membership of 175, with a Sunday school attendance of eighty-five. The church building is a good, substantial frame and this summer it was improved and added to until it now represents a property value of \$5,000. It is heated with furnace, equipped with oak pews, lighted with acetelyn gas. Rev. L. R. Spooner is the present minister. S. D. Haight is senior deacon, and John B. Kyd is junior deacon. The following are trustees: E. R. Wilson, Wm. Baker and Mrs. Belle Evans.

The first school in the township was in school District 2. Emma Wells

was the first teacher. Green Ridge township is second to none in the county in her schools. They have eight public schools and a second class high school, at Green Ridge, which would be a credit to most any city of 20,000 inhabitants. Lida Hale is superintendent, with Anna Hiatt as principal. Attendance this year is forty. The public schools are as follows: Elm Branch, with an enrollment of twenty-five pupils and Mildred Thomas is teaching this winter. Maple Grove has an enrollment of twenty-one pupils and Irene Kilburn is teaching. Swisher has an enrollment of twelve, and M. Sue Clark is the teacher. Wadleigh has twenty-seven pupils, and Moro Anderson is the teacher. Rodelia has thirty-seven pupils, and Mrs. D. O. Herndon is the teacher. Hope Dale enrolled twenty-six this September, and Gertrude Ridsour is the teacher. Knapp has an enrollment of twelve, and Anna P. Funk is teaching. Green Ridge has an enrollment of forty, and Elizabeth Donaldson, Lena Shelley and Charlotte Kyd are the teachers.

The first marriage in the township was Josiah Nelson, from Lafayette County, to Miss Sarah Means, in the year 1840.

The first birth was in the winter of 1832, and was a colored child, who was named Julia Ann. Her mother belonged to Robert Means, Sr., and she still lives in the county north of Windsor. She has been married twice and had children and grandchildren.

The first death was that of a colored man named Solomon Cofer, in the family of Robert Means, Sr., in 1840.

The first minister: For years there was no resident minister. The first circuit rider was Rev. Jackson Whitsett, of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, and his first visit was in 1833, with Rev. Dr. R. D. Morrow of the same church, who held their meetings in the house of neighbors.

The first camp meeting was held on the farm of Robert Means in 1838. It was continued yearly for four or five years. R. D. Morrow died at Columbus, Johnson County, Missouri.

The first physician was Dr. James Hogan, from Calhoun County. He came prior to 1840.

CHAPTER XX.

HEATH'S CREEK TOWNSHIP

NAME—ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—INDUSTRIES—EARLY AND PRESENT DAY CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—FIRST HAPPENINGS.

Heath's Creek.—This township derives its name from its principal creek, Heath's Creek, which flows through it. The creek was named after two brothers, John and Robert Heath. In 1809 the Heaths built a plant, a kind of salt works, at the mouth of this creek where it empties into Lamine River in Cooper County. John Heath was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Missouri. He was a delegate from Franklin County to the convention, which was called together in St. Louis on June 12, 1820, and continued in session until July 19, when the constitution was adopted.

The creeks and their branches were all named by the earliest settlers. Some were named from the settlers themselves, others again were named from some incident that occurred at that time. Cedar Creek was thus named from the large cedar tree which grew at its mouth, near Muddy Creek. Panther Creek was thus named because the first panther killed in this region was taken on that branch. Cold Neck derived its name from the fact that one William Bryant, an early settler of this county, while hunting a bear at this place became very cold and remarked to a companion that it was a "cold neck." Muddy Creek is said to have received its name from the following incident: Hiram Jenkins and John Heath, while on a hunting expedition, camped near what is now known as Farmer's City Ford, on a little island. During the night there came up a heavy rain, and in the morning they found that their horses were gone. They hung up their blankets and went in search of their horses. When they returned they found the island submerged in water. The remark was

made that "this is muddy," and the creek has since and from that incident retained the name Muddy.

Heath's Creek township is one of the oldest organizations of townships in Pettis county. It originally embraced its own present limits and also that of Longwood and part of Bowling Green, and continued by this name until 1844, when the townships were rearranged, and Bowling Green was cut down and Heath's Creek given the northeastern part of the county, which contained the northern part of Longwood and its own township. In this shape it continued until 1873. In that year the county adopted the township organization, and Heath's Creek still retained the northeastern portion, but was separated from Longwood, and as it is now organized, it is nine miles north and south by six east and west, and contains 34,560 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Saline County, on the east by Cooper County, on the south by Bowling Green township, and on the west by Longwood township, and is one of the two largest townships in Pettis County.

The township surface is diversified with rolling prairie and timber. The township is more abundantly supplied with water courses than any other in the county. Its largest stream is the Muddy Creek, flowing through the southern portion; the Lamine River touches its eastern border, and makes a detour into the township in section 1; Heath's Creek flows across the northern part of the township, and each of these have their smaller creeks and branches flowing into them from almost all directions. Still, with all of these creeks and streams flowing through it, it has large tracts of as fine farming lands as there is in the State. Nearly all of the branches are fed by springs, and many afford enough water to supply mills along their banks. There are two salt springs in the township, one in the northeastern section, and the other in the northern part of the township near the Saline County line, on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 21.

The township has no railroad. The wagon roads are good, and the streams are crossed by substantial bridges. The physical condition of the land makes it quite easy to keep good roads, and these conditions are used to the best advantage.

Hiram Jenkins, John Bowles and Thomas Martin were the first permanent settlers of this township and in fact, the first settlers of the county. With their families they crossed the Missouri River in February, 1817, and located near the mouth of Heath's Creek. Their place of stopping

was about three miles from the present Saline County line, and about the same distance from the Cooper County line. Hiram Jenkins had charge of the boat that brought up the metal fixtures belonging to John and Robert Heath for their salt works, located near the mouth of Heath's Creek. They continued to manufacture salt in Cooper County until the War of 1812, when the Indians made a raid on their works and one of the two negro men there employed escaped to St. Louis and the other was never heard from. The War of 1812 deterred Hiram Jenkins from coming to this section. He had been over the ground two or three times on hunting expeditions, and in that way had become familiar with the beauties and advantages of this country. Hiram Jenkins started from Murfreesborough, Tennessee, in October, 1816, and came overland, crossing the Mississippi River a few miles above the mouth of the Missouri. He was the leader of the party. The three families mentioned above all came from Tennessee, and Thomas Marlin's family consisted of eleven persons, Mr. Jenkins' seven, and Bowles' eight. Hiram Jenkins lived here for years and then went back to Tennessee, where he died. Marlin and Bowles both died and are buried in the township. William Anderson came in 1829 from Louisiana. Aaron Jenkins came in 1817 with his father from Tennessee. Baldwin Jenkins, a brother of the former, came from Tennessee. James Smily came in 1827 from Kentucky. C. H. Hieronymus came to the county from Howard County, in 1826. He was a native of Clark County, Ky., but came to Missouri with his father's family in 1822. Sylvester Hall came to the township in 1828 from Kentucky. He is buried in this township. Henry Raines came in 1828 from North Carolina. Jesse Swope came to the township in 1826 from Kentucky, lived here a number of years and is buried in the township.

The farming land of this township is that belt of rich, black loam which traverses Saline, Lafayette and the northern part of this county, and from the standpoint of a farmer, can not be surpassed. Every advantage is offered, soil, water, timber, and drainage. Anything that can be raised in Missouri can be raised in this township. Mules, cattle, hogs and sheep are successfully and profitably raised here.

The oldest church organization in the township is the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and this is one of the first congregations organized in the county. It was organized by the members of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination about 1831, and the church was built by John Ridde. Some time after its erection, it was dedicated by Rev. Peter Ray. It was a frame structure and was erected at a cost of \$900. The names

of the pastors who have preached to the congregation are, James Wear and L. Burns (organizers of the congregation), W. B. Wear, Finis Witherpoon, Jonas Martin, John Jopling, Rev. Arnick, and for the last three years James Martin. Among the early members were Baldwin Jenkins, Thomas Marlin and wife, Thomas Marlin, Jr., and wife, Hiram Jenkins, Mrs. Hall, Alfred Brock and wife.

Wharton Chapel, M. E. Church, South is one of the oldest organizations of the township. It was built in 1878 by John Thompson, and was dedicated in the fall of 1878, by C. C. Woods. It was a frame building, and was erected at a cost of \$1,200. Early pastors were J. L. D. Blevens, M. Duran, Josiah Godby, W. B. McFarland, L. M. Phillips, A. M. Rader, G. P. Smith, and E. G. Frazier.

The Christian Church (formerly the old Union Church), was organized by four denominations, the M. E. Church, Cumberland Presbyterian, Reformed and M. P. Churches, in 1852. The building was of brick and was erected under the supervision of Mr. C. R. Hieronymous by these four denominations at a cost of about \$1,000. Among the first pastors of the church were Rev. Allen Wright and Rev. Wilkes. J. B. Wright, Jiles Phillips, Rev. Chapple, R. W. Gentry and Samuel McDaniels. During the war there was a large revival conducted by Elder Peter Donan, and one after the war conducted by Elder Robinson.

Hopewell Baptist Church organization was effected August 1, 1867, by Elder E. H. Burchfield and E. T. Brown, and a house of worship twelve miles northeast of Sedalia, was built in 1868 by Z. J. Thomas. The building was dedicated in 1868 by Elder E. H. Burchfield. The early pastors were, E. H. Burchfield, J. K. Godby, L. Whipple, W. V. Parsons, J. T. Corwin. This church is still called Hopewell, and is in a flourishing condition.

The present churches are well attended and kept. Miller's Chapel is a Presbyterian Church and is one of the oldest churches in Pettis County, being organized in 1852. It was a camp meeting place many years before a church was organized there. The present building is a frame forty by sixty feet. Miller's Chapel Cemetery is a part of the church property, being fenced in with the church by a nice 48-inch wire fence with a large iron gate on the west side. No services are being held at Miller's Chapel at the present time. •

Hopewell Baptist, situated in the southwestern part of the township, is one of the older churches of the county, having been organized in 1867. It now has a membership of 132, with a Sunday school attendance

of sixty. The church property is well kept and the estimated value is \$1,200.

Memorial Baptist Church, situated near the center of the township, has a membership of about 100, with a Sunday school attendance of fifty. The church property is in a good state of preservation and represents a money value of about \$1,100.

Gillead Christian Church, is located ten miles northeast of Hughesville and about six miles north of Beaman. Rev. Kratzer is the present minister. Membership is 100, with Sunday school attendance of about eighty. The principal church officers are, O. D. Jenkins, Thomas Raines, Judge Leftwich and A. M. Leftwich.

Union Church, eighteen miles northeast of Sedalia, is a Union church, being used by both Baptist and Methodist denominations. Rev. Zebb Thomas held a successful revival in this church in August of this year. The building is a good, substantial frame and is well furnished. The Union Sunday school is well attended.

There were many early schools in this township. School No. 1 was taught in 1881 and 1882 by Miss Minnie Parish. She received \$35 per month for her services. School No. 2 was taught by Miss Ruth Settles in 1881. School No. 3 was taught in 1882 by Miss Ruth Settles and Miss Ada Finley. School District No. 1 was taught by Miss Liva Parish, of Cooper County, in 1881. School District No. 2 was taught by Miss Lucy Noble. Miss Emma Mose taught School District No. 3, and Miss Parish taught District No. 4 in 1881. The present-day schools of this township compare favorably with any other in the county and are well equipped and taught. They are as follows: Hopewell, with fifty-three pupils, and Helen Nash teaching. Woodland, with thirty-eight pupils, and Selma Leisher teaching. Lookout, with fifty pupils, and H. B. Payne teaching. Science Hill, with twenty-seven pupils, and Zula McMullen teaching. Scott, with forty-six pupils, and Blanche Hood teaching. Anderson, with thirty-eight pupils, and Mae Alexander teaching, and Postal, with an enrollment of thirty-two, and Nellie Price as teacher.

The first court held in the county was held at Judge James Ramey's, and the second at Pin Hook, or St. Helena. The first marriage in the county occurred in this township. It was Nathanie Newball to Miss Sarah Swope, a daughter of Jesse Swope. The first birth in the county was in the Bowles or Marlin families, it is not certain which. The first death in the township was that of Robert Ellison, aged 109 years. He was grandfather of Aaron Jenkins.

CHAPTER XXI.

HOUSTONIA TOWNSHIP

NAME—SKETCH OF COL. HOUSTON—LAND, THEN AND NOW—PHYSICAL FEATURES
EARLY SETTLERS—CHURCHES THEN AND NOW—SCHOOLS.

Houstonia Township.—This township derives its name from its principal town. Thomas F. Houston laid out the town of Houstonia, which was named in honor of its founder. Land in this township was sold by the Government from 12½ cents to \$1.25 per acre. Now little, if any, of the land can be bought for less than \$125 per acre. The Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific railway traverses this township from section 10 northwest to section 19. Thomas F. Houston was born July 30, 1818, at Houstonville—named in honor of his grandfather—Iredell County, North Carolina; received a collegiate education under the instruction of Marshal Ney; adopted the profession of law; admitted to the bar June, 1840, and located at Statesville, in his native county. In 1845 he married Miss Mary M. Hampton, a relative of the Hampton families of Virginia and South Carolina. He emigrated from Alabama to near the present site of Bunceton, Cooper County, Mo., in 1846, and devoted his whole energies to agricultural pursuits and stock raising. In 1851 he removed to the northern portion of Pettis County, near where he subsequently located the town of Houstonia, named in his honor.

Houstonia is one of the later townships organized in the county. It was originally the eastern half of Blackwater township and remained thus until 1844, when it became in the new arrangement part of Blackwater, Mt. Sterling and Elk Fork. It remained parts of these three townships until 1873, when in the new organization Houstonia was organized out of parts of these three townships. As it is now organized it is situated in the northern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Saline

county, on the east by Longwood and Hughesville townships, on the south by Hughesville township and on the west by Blackwater township. It has thirty sections, or 19,200 acres of land. It consists mostly of beautiful, rolling prairie, as fertile as any in the county. Its streams of water are Heath's Creek, which rises in the southern central portion of the county and finds its way in a northeasterly direction through the township; Buffalo Creek and another small branch or two rise in the township and flow north into the Blackwater, and a few small branches rise in the western part of the township and flow west into the south fork of Blackwater.

Henry Guier settled here about 1834. He came from North Carolina. Bartlett Williams came in 1840. John L. Scott came about 1837, from Tennessee. Daniel A. Gardner and Mrs. Paulina Coats both came at an early date. John Beatty came at an early day. A. N. Redd was another early settler. Cable Edmondson was an early settler. He came to the township from Maryland, and gave his attention to farming and stock-raising. He had one of the first, if not the first, herd of fine blooded stock in the county. A. H. Wilkinson settled at the head-waters of Heath's Creek as early as 1840. He came from the Old Dominion, and lived in the township until his death.

There were three early-day churches in this township, of which the Christian Church of Houstonia was the largest. It was organized in 1870 by Elder Samuel McDaniel. Joseph B. Wright was one of the early-day preachers, as was also Charles Shouse. Among the most able who filled the pulpit of this church was Rev. G. W. Longan, father of our distinguished citizen, Judge George F. Longan, of Sedalia. The writer is pleased to state that the father is now living comfortably in his old age and happy in his views of the future, with Judge Longan, his son, on East Broadway, this city. The first church of this denomination was built in 1871 and dedicated in August of that year by John B. Wright.

The M. E. Church South, of Houstonia, was organized by Rev. W. B. McFarland in February, 1869. Their first house of worship was built in 1870 by Rev. Joseph M. Kelley, a frame building, costing \$1,700, and was dedicated by Elder M. M. Pugh, in December of the same year.

The Christian Church at Houstonia is a modern, up-to-date, brick building. Rev. Phillip Stark is the minister in charge. The church has a membership of seventy-five and a Sunday school with an attendance of fifty.

Houstonia Baptist is one of the old churches of the county, having been organized in 1866 under the name of Hickory Grove. Later the organization was called Wake Forest, and in 1887 the organization was moved to Houstonia, where the present church is located. The building is new, modern and up to date. Revs. G. M. Hyde, J. M. Plannett, Dr. H. M. Richardson, I. B. Dodson, W. A. Wilson, O. Jeffries, E. James, Dr. R. K. Maiden, W. J. Lester and G. C. Davis have ministered to this church since 1882. Church membership is about seventy, with Sunday school attendance of fifty.

The Southern Methodist Church, at Houstonia, was organized in 1870 by Rev. W. B. McFarland. Rev. George E. Hargis is the present minister. The following have served the church as ministers: Revs. W. B. McFarland, Jeptah Kelly, A. M. Rader, W. S. Woodward, W. M. Bewley, Warren DeHaven, J. B. Woolridge, J. J. Hill, W. T. Eastwood, J. Y. Busby, A. L. Houston, W. S. Woodward, H. L. Anderson, C. A. Emmons, C. T. Wallace, J. C. Cross, W. J. Snow, J. A. Jared, J. R. Hedgesm, W. J. Patison, J. W. Ezell, W. F. Wagoner, B. A. Powell, B. V. Altom. The present minister, Rev. Hargis appointed in 1915. This church has a membership of 197, with Sunday school attendance of 170.

Houstonia, in this township, was destroyed completely by a storm. It destroyed every store and business house, the depot and about twenty dwelling houses, injuring many of the citizens.

Houstonia township is proud of her schools. They work under the consolidated District Law, and Hazel Hill school is the only school outside of the consolidated district. It has a fair enrollment. The Consolidated District No. 1 is composed of the following old districts: Houstonia, Section, Black, Guier, Prigmore and Higgins. Houstonia township has an excellent high school in Houstonia.



M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, LONGWOOD, MO.



LAKE SHAW, LAMONTE, MO.

CHAPTER XXII.

HUGHESVILLE TOWNSHIP

ORGANIZATION—ACREAGE — BOUNDARIES — DRAINAGE — PHYSICAL FEATURES—
FARMING—NAME—TOWN—EARLY SETTLERS—CHURCHES. SCHOOLS.

Hughesville Township.—On petition of citizens to the County Court, that body on August 14, 1878, created Hughesville township as it now stands, out of Longwood and Houstonia townships, taking from Longwood township sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, and from Houstonia township sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and from 20 to 36, inclusive, as the sections are now numbered in Hughesville township. This township, as it now stands organized, contains forty sections, or 25,600 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Houstonia and Longwood townships, on the east by Longwood township, on the south by Cedar and Dresden townships and on the west by Houstonia and Blackwater townships. The Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad runs northwest, a little west of the center, through the township.

The township is drained by Heath's Creek and branches leading into it in the northern part and by branches leading into Muddy Creek, which runs through Cedar township. The land is high, rolling prairie and is second to none in Pettis County. Price of land in this township range from \$100 to \$150 per acre, with very little for sale at any price. Any crop that can be raised in Missouri can be raised on these lands. The farmers are thrifty, have beautiful, well-kept homes with lands well fenced. They raise stock of all kinds successfully. There is little broken lands in Hughesville township, except along the banks of Heath's Creek, and there is little timber in the township.

Hughesville township takes its name from the principal town in its

borders. The town of Hughesville was named in honor of one of its influential citizens—Reece Hughes—who laid out the town while this township was yet a part of Houstonia township. It is with difficulty that we obtain the names of the early settlers of this township, because of its alliance with Houstonia and Longwood township, prior to August 14, 1878, when it was created a separate township by order of the Pettis County Court, and while the names of many of them might, in a measure, constitute a repetition, we will endeavor to give some of them: George W. Crawford, a native of Pennsylvania, came in 1868 and settled on a farm west of Hughesville. R. P. Crume, of Kentucky, came in 1857. Dr. J. N. Ferguson, a native of Kentucky, came in the spring of 1874 and located on a farm just east of the town of Hughesville. He was one of the useful men of the township and is still living in the city of Sedalia, having retired from the practice of medicine. William Fowler, a native of Scotland, came to Hughesville in 1880 and erected the first blacksmith shop in the town. Later he moved to the farm, just north of the village of Hughesville, where he still resides. Monterville McGruder, a native of Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, came to Hughesville from Austin, Texas, and located in Hughesville in November, 1878 and built a shoe shop there the next year. Claus Heins, a native of Hanover, Germany, came to Hughesville in 1873 and still lives in the village. James B. Mockbee came with his father, Col. Mockbee, from Harrisonville, Missouri, in the early days. The father has long since passed to his reward, but James B. Mockbee is living and is the commissary at the Industrial Home for Girls at Chillicothe, Mo. Wallace Harris came from Georgetown in 1874. Another early settler was William Lowry. Another, and one one of the largest land owners in the county, was Major William Gentry. Thomas J. Hughes came in 1876. Mrs. Lottie M. Hutchinson came to this township in an early day. Jonathan Janney came to the township in 1837. Wesley McClure came in 1851 to Georgetown and later moved to Hughesville Township. He was a native of Knox County, Kentucky. John McCurdy, a native of Ireland, was an early arrival, and J. D. Mitchell, a native of Cooper County, Missouri, came in 1865. M. D. Scott, born in Pettis County, June 12, 1843. He settled, early in life, in this township. Harrison Sickler, farmer and coal miner, of Pennsylvania, came in 1877. Henry C. Smith, a native of Clark County, Ohio, located just north of Hughesville in 1868. Ray and Will Bealer came from Kentucky in the early days.

The First Church of Pettis, one of the oldest in the county, if not in fact the oldest, was an old brick church, located east of Hughesville, near the present Hughesville Cemetery. It was called "Old Brick Church" and "First Church of Pettis. High Point, was another of the early-day churches of this same vicinity.

The Hughesville Christian Church is the oldest in the township, having been built in 1884. For a number of years this building was used by both the Christian and Presbyterian denominations, who worshipped in harmony for a long time. The "Old Brick Church" (Presbyterian) falling into disuse, the Presbyterians built a building of their own. Rev. Wimberly is the present minister. This church has a large Sunday school.

The Hughesville Presbyterian Church is the second church built in Hughesville. This congregation was unfortunate with their church building. They went out and built one of the most modern buildings to be found anywhere in the country. When the building was to be dedicated on Sunday a cyclone at Hughesville destroyed most of the town, levelled the church building to the ground the Saturday before. A new building was built in a short time afterwards and is still used by this congregation. Rev. J. E. Wiley is the present minister. Church has a well attended Sunday school. In connection with this church it is well to mention such men as Gordon, Boude, Bagby and Simrall as ministers.

The Baptist Church at Hughesville was the next church built in the year 1898. This church building was built by Rev. Ford, who was a carpenter and who actually constructed the building with the help of a neighbor boy, Carl Miller, then just learning the carpenter's trade. The writer remembers having often passed this building in course of its construction in the long, hot summer days, long ago, and seen Rev. Ford and his assistant laboring incessantly in the summer sun, that the Baptists in this locality might have a house of worship. After completion of this church, Rev. Ford ministered to it for some time and then moved to Oklahoma. Rev. Dinwiddie is the present minister.

The Methodist Church, South, organized in 1907, was the last church building erected in Hughesville. It is a beautiful building and possibly the best and most up to date in Hughesville. This congregation has a large membership and a well-kept church. Their building is located in the northern part of the town.

The Hughesville Cemetery is on about the site of the "Old Brick Church," once called the First Church of Pettis, a mile North and three

miles east of Hughesville. This cemetery is not denominational, being used by all sects living in Hughesville and township surrounding.

The schools in this township are as good as any others in Pettis County. The township works under the State statute authorizing consolidated districts. This district is Consolidated District No. 2, composed of the following old districts: High Point, Hughesville, Prairie Valley and McCubbin. This district has an excellent high school and an imposing building located just north of Hughesville and just west of the William Fowler farm. It has a good enrollment this year, and Prof. C. F. Schorman is teaching. High Point has an enrollment this year of twelve, and Iva Swope is teaching the school. Hughesville has an enrollment of twenty-nine, and Josephine May is the teacher. Prairie Valley enrolled eighteen this year, and Lillian Palmer is teaching. McCubbin has fifteen pupils, and Blanche Lowrey is teaching. Oak Point enrolled thirty-one, and Lena B. Taylor is the teacher. Mitchell school is the only one in the township outside of the consolidated district. This school is in the southwestern part of the district, but not a part of it.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LAKE CREEK TOWNSHIP

NAME—PHYSICAL FEATURES—DRAINAGE—EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY AND PRESENT DAY CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Lake Creek Township.—This township derived its name from the creek which flows in a northeasterly direction through the southeastern portion of the township. It is supposed that the creek was named Lake Creek, for the reason that it winds a sluggish course through the heavy soil, and forms numerous bayous or small lakes. The organization of the township into a civil division of the county was effected under the township organization by order of the Pettis County Court, November 5, 1872. It occupies the southeastern corner of Pettis County, and it is bounded on the north by Smithton township, on the east by Morgan County, on the south by Benton County and on the west by Flat Creek township. It contains thirty-six square miles or 23,040 acres, just a congressional township.

In the northeast a high rolling prairie divide begins, and extends through the township to the southwest corner, in width averaging about four miles. This is the best agricultural portion of the township.

The principal stream of water is Lake Creek, from which the township derives its name. Its sources are in Benton County, and it enters this county and township in section 33, flowing in a northeasterly direction; it leaves the township and county from section 1 emptying into Flat Creek. A branch of Lake Creek unites with the main stream from the south in section 14. Mosby's Branch rises near the center of the township and flows north and west into Flat Creek.

The prevailing physical feature is prairie, though somewhat broken along the creeks.

The first settlers: George Goetze, who formerly lived in this town-

ship, died in Kansas in 1881, at the age of 103 years. A few of the pioneers of the township are, Jacob Seagraves, who came in 1819 from Tennessee. Scott Gilmore came in 1832 from Virginia. Thomas Jack settled in this township in 1827, coming from South Carolina. William A. Miller came from Germany in 1819, and now rests in one of the burial grounds of the county. Judge William Boeker also from Germany, came to the township in 1845. Herman Kahrs came from Germany in 1840. John Kahrs also came in the same year from the same place. John G. Bruhl was one of the early settlers. John A. Clausen came in 1843 from Germany. Henry Brauer came the same year and from the same place. Marshall Seagraves was born in the township in 1820, and was perhaps the first white child born in the township. Henry Weymerth came in 1840, from Germany. John Hook came here in 1825, from Virginia. Herman Mahnken was married to Margaret Ficken, on July 16, 1846, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Sebastian Bard was the first minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Doctor Bradford was the first physician in the township. In 1832, John Hubbard taught the first school on John Kahr's land. The first church erected was the German Methodist Episcopal, on land bought from Cord Miller.

The farms are of medium size, capable of producing all kinds of crops usually grown in this latitude. They are well fenced.

German Lutheran, German Catholic and German Methodists are the religious organizations of this township. The adherents of the Catholic faith are most numerous. The cemetery owned and used by the Catholics and Lutherans was located near the two churches.

St. Paul Church, Evangelical Lutheran, of Lake Creek township, was organized by Otto Kluechner, in 1869. The early pastors were Revs. Otto Kluschner and Oscar Lumpe. The building is a frame structure and cost \$1,200. The congregation was originally organized in Benton County, but in 1879 they moved to Pettis.

Schools were taught here in an early day; the first was taught by John Hubbard on John Kahr's land. This, the first school of which any facts can be obtained, was begun in 1832. The German Catholic school was taught in a house adjoining the church, and furnished accommodations for twenty-five or thirty pupils. The German Lutheran school was taught by Oscar Lumpe, and had an attendance of about twelve. The school was situated about three hundred yards east of the Lutheran

Church. The school in district No. 1 was taught by Miss Walkup. The school was called Lone Star. The school buildings were frame.

The township has good roads but no railroad.

St. John Evangelist Catholic Church is said to be the oldest church in Pettis County, its records dating back to 1846. It is located ten miles south and six miles east of Sedalia. Rev. Father F. J. Knoebbler is in charge at this time. Early priests in charge of this church were Revs. Father Geith, Schmidt, Haeckler and Koaemer. The church building is a frame structure thirty-four by seventy-five feet, Gothic. School in connection with the church has been abandoned. Church has membership of forty families. Bahner Cemetery adjoins the church.

The Lake Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, six miles south of Smithton, was established in 1843. The present church and parsonage are substantial frame buildings. They are the third set of buildings and occupy the third site since the class was organized. One of the distinguishing features of this church is its historic camp grounds where they hold a spirited annual camp meeting. Membership of church is 140, with Sunday school attendance of ninety. Following is a complete list of ministers since foundation: Revs. Sebastian Barth, H. Neulsen, Conrath Eisenmeyer, William Schreck, H. Dryer, Jacob Fiesel, W. Niedemeyer, Dr. John Hausam, Peter Hellwig, H. Lahmann, Jacob Maelyly, P. H. Henker, H. Holzbierlein, C. Stueckmann, George Schatz, H. Hankenmeyer, John P. Miller, L. H. Milmer, William Fotsch, John Mayer, John Hausman, Daniel Walter, J. H. Dryer, H. Koepsel, H. H. Hackmann, F. H. Wippermann, H. E. Rompel, Ernest Crepin, G. Jaiser, G. F. Meyer, W. C. Wagner, and Oscar F. Kettlekamp. Lake Creek Cemetery is located about a mile from the church.

The township has four public schools. They are well kept and well tutored. Ringen school enrolled eighteen pupils this year, and Mary Griffin is teaching. Pacific school enrolled twenty-two, and Regina Stadther is the teacher. Bunker Hill School has an enrollment of thirty-two this winter and Cecelia Harrison is the teacher. Lone Star school has an enrollment of twenty-one, and Bessie Perkins is teaching the school.

CHAPTER XXIV.

LAMONTE TOWNSHIP

LOCATION—DRAINAGE—INDUSTRIES—IMPERFECT SURVEYS—EARLY SETTLERS—
EDUCATIONAL—EARLY AND PRESENT DAY CHURCHES—CEMETERY.

LaMonte Township.—LaMonte township is on the western border, a few miles north of the west center of the county. It is bounded on the west by Johnson County, on the east by Dresden township, on the north by Blackwater township and on the south by Elk Fork township. It contains thirty-six sections, or 23,040 acres of land. It is drained by Muddy, Walnut Branch, South Fork and Brushy. The land is gently undulating and from a standpoint of productiveness, no better land lays out of doors. Farming and stock raising are the principal industries. Any crop that can be produced in Missouri can be grown on the lands of this township. The farmers are all prosperous and keep their farms up to date. The main line of the Missouri Pacific railway runs west through sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, a little north of the center of the township.

In the early days, the imperfect surveys caused much annoyance and quite a few law suits. It was not an uncommon thing for a resident of the township to build his cabin, only a few months later, to find that he had built it on his neighbor's lands. The first justice of the peace in the township was Jesse Pemberton.

The first settlement of the township was made in 1832, or about one year before the organization of the county, by Mr. and Mrs. R. Craighead. Mr. Craighead was from Bedford county, Kentucky, and Mrs. Craighead from Franklin County, the same State. Mr. Craighead came to Callaway County, Missouri, in 1819 or 1820 and remained in that county until he was married in 1831, when he emigrated to Pettis County and settled in

the southeast corner of LaMonte township, and erected the first house built in the township. Judge Jesse Pemberton came to the township a few years later, from Kentucky; Mason Pemberton, also from Kentucky, James Kemp, Jefferson Moore, Dr. Thomas Pemberton, George Pemberton, Harrison James, Mr. Hughes (his wife, Mrs. Jane Hughes, was probably the oldest person living in LaMonte township, being ninety-six years of age), Squire Sharpe, Dr. J. W. Snoddy, J. S. Fleming, from Virginia; Reuben DeHaven, from Virginia; Solomon Sandridge, Wm. Moore, Andrew Carroll, John H. Divers, Wm. Brown, Thomas McKeean, John F. Yankee and John W. Allen.

The educational interests of the township were looked after at an early date; when neighbors became near enough a suitable person was employed, and schools were held at private houses. The first district school house in the township was erected about two miles southeast of the present town of LaMonte. The first teacher who occupied this pioneer structure, which was erected in 1842, was Thomas Hill. After teaching in this house sometime, he married one of his pupils, Miss Catherine J. Craighead.

The first church erected in the township was built about 1837. Prior to this meetings had been held in the private houses. This first chapel was built about four miles south of the present town of LaMonte, on Walnut Branch, by the Baptist denomination. The first minister was the Rev. Martenis Embry. The next church building in the township was erected in the present town of LaMonte. The other churches of the township were situated in LaMonte. They were the Methodist Episcopal South, Baptist and Christian.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was located in LaMonte, but the class was organized in August, 1866, by L. P. Siceloff, the first year of his ministry, at Craighead school house. The original members were, Robt. and Nancy H. Craighead, John S. and E. I. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, Mrs. Monroe Garton. The church building was erected by Joseph Bradfield and Robert and R. Brown, carpenters. It was completed in 1871, and was dedicated by Rev. Wm. M. Prottsman, presiding elder of this district. The early pastors were: N. Talbot, J. R. Bennett, presiding elder; J. M. Kelley, A. M. Rader, W. S. Woodars, M. Adkinson, presiding elder; W. M. Bewley, M. M. Pugh, presiding elder; M. Dusun, J. B. H. Wooldridge, who being afflicted, resigned the charge,

The Christian Church of LaMonte was organized December 7, 1869,

by James Randall, with nineteen members. W. D. Snoddy and B. R. Taylor were elected elders of the congregation. The latter resigned the position in 1874, and William Duke was elected to fill his place. The church met regularly every Lord's day since its organization to worship. It had a Sunday school connected, with an average attendance of seventy-five pupils. J. W. Snoddy, superintendent. The following were the early pastors of the church: James Randall, O. Spencer, C. A. Hedrick, James Morgan, J. C. Crippin, William Dorsey, G. Phillips, S. K. Hallam, E. M. Berry. The church building was frame and was built in 1870. Original membership includes the names of W. D. Snoddy, E. A. Snoddy, Vincent Terry, Sallie A. Terry, W. B. Shaw, Susan Shaw, John Schutt, Utica Schutt, John Bard, Mary A. Bard, B. R. Taylor, Polly A. Taylor, Thomas Terry, N. Terry, George Duncan, Bettie Duncan, Lanora Hardy, Olive Shaw and Fannie Bard.

The Baptist Church of LaMonte township was organized in 1837, and is one of the oldest churches in the county. The house of worship in the town of LaMonte was built by the Presbyterians, and the congregation of the town consisted of twenty members, as follows: Rev. W. S. Webb, W. B. Webb, A. J. Hall, Sarah H. Hall, Kittie Fleming, Mrs. Frier, Maud Fleming, H. A. Webb, Priscilla Brown, Margaret Watson, Zoda Webb, Sallie Fleming, E. J. Webb, Jennie Craighead, Mrs. Oberby, Cardy Oberby, Susan Strickle, E. S. Webb, G. F. Bailey and M. L. Bailey.

On August 29, 1874, Bethel Church, with a membership of thirty, united with the congregation above mentioned. For three years the congregation worshiped in the Presbyterian Church building, and for three more years their services were held in the building belonging to the Methodists. The former building was purchased in 1880, from the Presbyterian congregation. It was erected in 1871, and cost about \$1,500. Rev. W. S. Webb was pastor for four years, and Rev. J. K. Godby pastor for three years. The building was dedicated by Revs. W. S. Webb and Godby in December, 1880.

The Catholic Church at LaMonte was organized in 1903. Their building was formerly the Universalist Church. Church is called Immaculate Conception Church and is a mission to Warrensburg. Since 1903 the priests in charge of the church have lived at Warrensburg. Those in charge since organization of church are: Revs. Father T. Prendegast, Peter J. Kilkeiney, D. J. O'Driscall, M. J. Lyons and the present priest is Rev. Frank S. McCardle. The cemetery in connection is an adjunct to the LaMonte Cemetery. Church membership is about fifty.

Methodist Episcopal Church, in LaMonte, was organized in 1866 at Craighead school house and moved later to LaMonte. Its early ministers were: Revs. M. Duran, J. B. H. Woolridge, J. J. Hill, W. T. Eastwood, J. Y. Busbee, E. Y. Frazier, Preston Phillips, C. P. Brewer, W. J. Snow, R. F. Campbe, J. A. Jared, J. R. Strong, W. B. Cobb. More recent ministers have been J. F. Casky, E. Y. Ginn, G. S. Welborn, B. V. Alton, L. P. Norfleet, R. J. Kyle, W. C. Bewley. Present minister is Rev. J. Russell Brown. Present church building is an old frame built in 1871. The parsonage, in connection, is a comfortable frame, seven-room house. Church membership is 201, with Sunday school enrollment of 215.

The LaMonte Baptist Church, is situated in the town of LaMonte. The church building is a neat structure and is in good condition. The building is splendidly furnished and equipped. Fixtures and building represent a money value of about \$2,200. The church membership is ninety-seven, and the average Sunday School attendance is fifty-one.

The LaMonte Christian Church is located on South Main street, three blocks south of the Missouri Pacific Depot. The church is a frame building, four rooms, separate Sunday school rooms, is equipped with furnace and electric lights. Church is nicely furnished and the main auditorium will seat 300 people in comfort. Membership is 250 with Sunday school attendance of 150. Revs. C. V. Pierce, J. F. Quisenberry and Emmett Davison have ministered to the church. Rev. George Buckner, Jr., is the present minister.

There are also two negro churches in LaMonte. One is a Baptist and the other a Methodist.

This township, in the town of LaMonte, has the only first-class high school in the county, outside the city of Sedalia, and the inhabitants are proud of the accomplishments of the institution. It has an enrollment this winter of forty-eight. Mrs. Marian Moore is superintendent, with Stella May Chatham and Clara Brown, assistants. The public schools are six in number and are excellently taught and controlled. Crystal Springs school enrolled fourteen this winter, and Gertrude Burke is teaching. Pleasant Green school has an enrollment of twenty and Gussie Elliott is teaching. Allen school has seventeen pupils, and Dottie Owen is teaching. East Prairie Grove has six pupils, and Mrs. J. R. Downs is the teacher. West Prairie Grove has an enrollment of twelve this winter, and Minnie Ginder is the teacher. LaMonte school has a full enrollment this year, and Mrs. Marion Moore is teaching the school.

CHAPTER XXV.

LONGWOOD TOWNSHIP

INTRODUCTION—NAME—ORGANIZATION—THE FIRST VOTING PLACE—PIN HOOK MILLS—THE FIRST COURT IN THE COUNTY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—INCIDENTS—MURDER OF MR. MAJORS—COL. FIELDS KILLED—MURDER OF MRS. RAINES—MURDERER BURNED BY A MOB—PRESENT DAY SCHOOLS.

Longwood Township.—The surface of this township presents, perhaps, as diversified an appearance as any township in the county. Prairie and forest add each its share to beautify the landscape, and the numerous small streams cut and carve the entire surface in a manner most charming.

Longwood derives its name from the town situated on its eastern edge. In England one of those grand old estates which we delighted to read about is and has been called for centuries, Longwood, and in this far western county is repeated after the lapse of years, a name that is loved and honored in "that far-off-house across the sea." The town was first called Hermantown and the postoffice Oak Grove. This was about one mile north of the present town of Longwood, and when the petition for the change was made known to the town, it was granted on condition that it should be called Longwood, there being another Oak Grove in the State.

Longwood township, although one of the earliest settled in the county, is one of the latest in organization. It was originally part of Bowling Green, and then part of Heath's Creek and Mt. Sterling. It was organized again in 1873 and in 1878 it gave up sixteen sections out of its south and western borders to help organize the township of Hughesville. It is bounded on the north by Saline county, on the west by Houstonia and Hughesville townships, on the east by Heath's Creek township and on the

south by Cedar township. It contains thirty-eight sections or 24,320 acres of land. It has no railroad.

In the southwestern part of the township is a little obscure place called in early years Pin Hook. Of this, little remains but the ruins, yet to the student of the history of Pettis County those ruins are full of interest in connection with the early days of Pettis County. Here first the voters of the county, then in its infancy, laid the foundation which has built the now famous county of Pettis. Before Georgetown was laid out, and years before the city of Sedalia had been conceived in the mind of even the wildest dreamer of the future greatness of not only the county, but the State, this little obscure place was the head of business in this county. The early settlers came here to do their trading, have their milling done and discuss the political situation of the day; but it has now decayed until but little is left to tell the story of its former importance outside of the minds of the oldest citizens. The first court ever held in the county was at this point and the docket of that term was meagre in the extreme, but one or two cases being on trial.

The first postmaster of the town was Thomas Wasson, and the first merchants of the place were Marmaduke & Sappington. When Georgetown was laid out they moved to the new town. The first lawyers in Pin Hook were George Heard, Washington Adams and Heydon.

After the county adopted township organization in 1873 the following officers were elected: James Roberts and George F. S. Sprinkle, trustees; Wm. Hoffman, township clerk; W. C. Cheatau, assessor; Lewis Lower, collector.

The township, being until 1873 a part of others, its early settlers are so interwoven with those of other townships that it is almost impossible to give them separately. James Scott came to Missouri and settled in Cooper County, in 1819. In 1830 he moved to this county and settled in the present township bounds. Hiram Scott came in 1828 or 1829, also from Cooper County. William Head settled near Longwood in 1827, coming from Howard County. John Ellis came in 1828 from Cooper County. W. H. Chaney came in 1838 from Clarke County, Ky. P. T. Parsons came in 1840, from Green County, Kentucky. William Johnson came in 1834. John, Peter and Anthony Fisher came in 1830 from Illinois. Bethel Allen came in 1831 from Callaway County. Thomas and Jesse Joplin came to the county in 1829, and settled in the borders of the township. They were from Tennessee. Thomas Kemp came in

1831 from Callaway County. He was formerly from Virginia. Riley Kemp came near the same year, and was elected second sheriff of the county.

Among the early churches organized in the county were those in Bowling Green township, or as it is now called, Heath's Creek and Longwood. Of these as complete a history as could be obtained is given in Heath's Creek township, and in this township we shall treat only of the churches of 1882.

The Longwood Methodist Episcopal Church of Longwood was organized some years before the war. The Congregation worship in a frame building erected conjointly by them and the Presbyterian denomination at a cost of \$1,200. The early pastors were: W. B. McFarland, J. L. D. Blevins, A. M. Rader, Josiah Godby, M. Duran, G. P. Smith, L. M. Phillips, and E. G. Frazier. The original members of the church were Reuben Creel and wife, J. C. Hemphill and wife, James I. Belwood and family, Wilson Jones and family, William Ricks, Col. Buford and family, Mrs. Horton, James Estes, and one or two families of the Kemps.

Prairie Grove Baptist Church was organized in February, 1880, by Rev. S. W. Whipple. They were situated in the northeastern part of the township.

In the township of Longwood there were six early-day schools. Perhaps the most important was Green Lawn Seminary, built for a private school and located about five miles south of Longwood. It was organized by Rev. Gordon Turner, as a Cumberland Presbyterian school, but after the year 1878 it was conducted as a public school.

The Longwood school enrolled seventy pupils. The school house that had been used up to the year 1882 was a brick, but it became too dilapidated for use and a neat frame was erected in 1883, at a cost of \$800. It was under the supervision of Mr. A. W. Ryan.

During the war there were one or two bloody deeds committed in the township. William Majors was murdered in the year 1862, by a drunken rowdy on his farm near Longwood. Col. W. H. Fields came from Louisville, Kentucky, and settled southwest of Longwood. He erected the finest brick house that up to its time had been built in the county. During the dark days of the war, Mr. Fields met his death at the hands of one of the gangs of marauders that then infested these parts. Perhaps the most foul deed ever perpetrated in the township was the murder of Mrs. Henry Raines, in 1852, by a negro man belonging to a Mr. France.

At the same time he also attempted, and nearly succeeded, in killing her two children, severely wounding both. He was burned to ashes for his crime by a mob.

The Longwood Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1857 at the old Hansboro school house in Saline County, one mile north of the line between Saline and Pettis. C. C. Woods, Milton Adkisson, G. W. Horn served the charge in the early days of their ministry. The new church has been pronounced by many the most capacious and beautiful country church in central Missouri. Sunday, June 10, the new building of the Longwood Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was dedicated. The present minister is Rev. H. C. Green. The church has a neat five-room parsonage on the church grounds. Membership is 170, with a Sunday school attendance of ninety.

The Longwood Presbyterian Church was organized in 1867. The present building was erected in the early seventies and is of the old style type of country church building. The furniture is all new, including a piano which was purchased recently. A five-room cottage serves as a manse for the minister. Membership is 150, with a Sunday school attendance of eight-five. Rev. Lenox Crocket is the present minister. Officers of the church are: Elders, William Baker, R. N. Lower, John Hughes, E. D. Orear and J. O. Latimer; deacons, Lon Swope, William Lee Lower and Albert Smiley.

Longwood is not surpassed by the other townships of the county in her public schools. Their school houses are frame buildings in good condition. Fristoe school has an enrollment of fifty, and Beulah Puckett is teaching the school this year. Green Lawn, or Sunnymede, school has an enrollment of twenty pupils, and Annabelle Lacey is the teacher. Longwood school has an enrollment of forty-one pupils, and Ruth Glazebrook is the teacher. Oak Grove school enrolled twenty this winter, and Mildred Cummins is teacher. Prairie Ridge has an enrollment of twenty-two, and Emma Settles is the teacher.

CHAPTER XXVI.

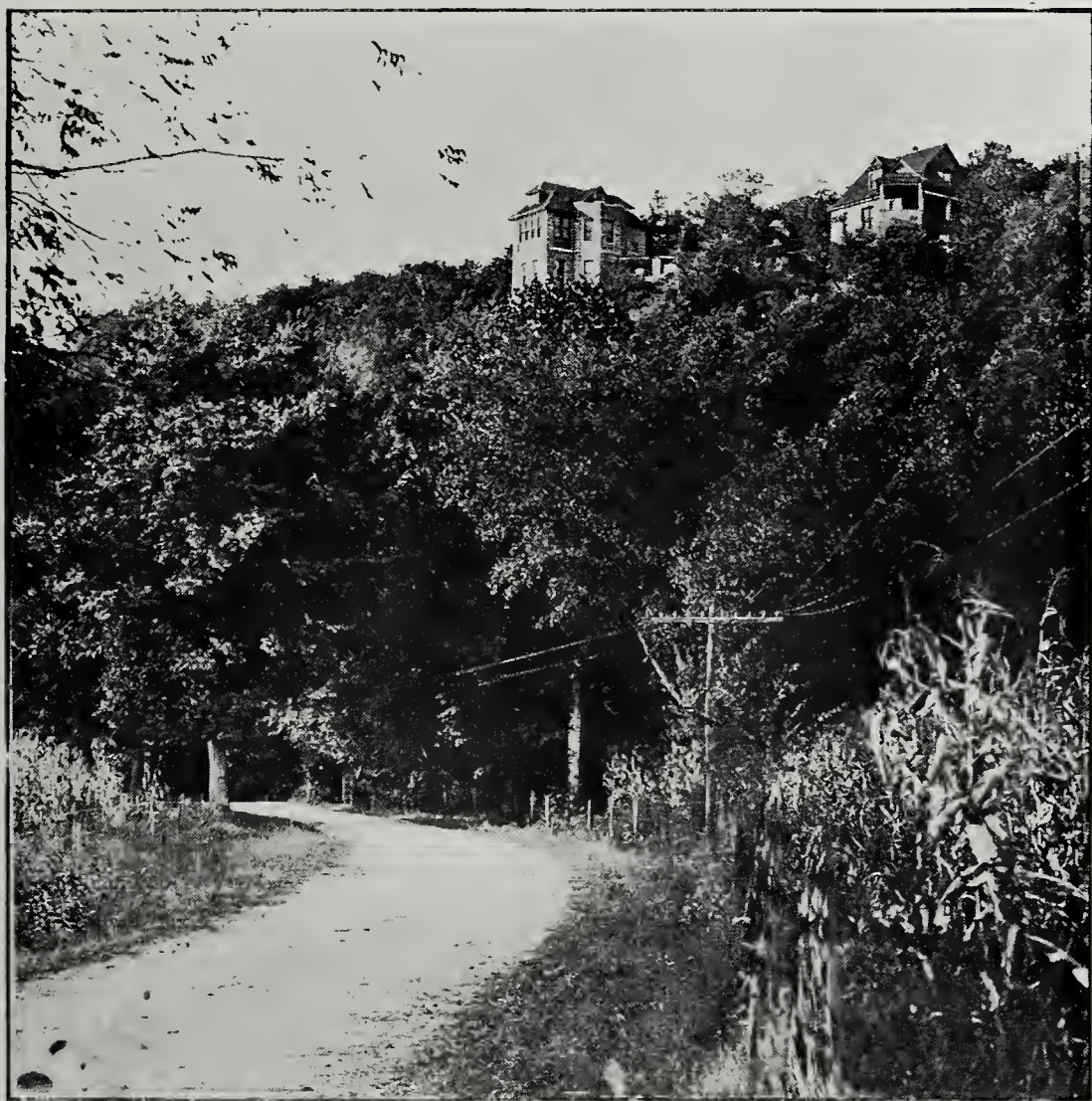
PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

NAME—PHYSICAL FEATURES—FARMS—ORGANIZATION—RESOURCES—EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY AND PRESENT DAY CHURCHES—EDUCATIONAL—FIRST TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.

Prairie township gets its name from its most pronounced physical feature, a broad expanse of prairie land. It occupies the prairie divide between Muddy and Flat Creeks, and almost all of the township is prairie land, dotted with the most beautiful homes in the county. The farmers are prosperous and their farms well kept. The land is fertile and second to none in the county in productiveness. The township has one town, Camp Branch.

The township was originally a part of Elk Fork, but as the county was settled up and needs of a municipal government became greater, the townships were subdivided, and from the original Elk Fork township was made what is now Elk Fork, Washington, Green Ridge and Prairie. Its northern boundary touches Dresden township; its eastern, Sedalia and Flat Creek; its southern, Washington, and its western, Elk Fork. It contains 23,040 acres. The land is principally rolling prairie, and is nearly all susceptible of cultivation. The streams that cross the township are Camp Branch and Coon Creek.

The early settlers of the township located in the northwestern part, and among them were Daniel N. Botts, A. G. Pemberton, J. C. Donnahue, J. H. Lewis, A. Shobe, Jackson Quisenberry, W. P. Hawley, Athel Wolf. These were early parties who opened the county to settlement, and later came Robert Fowler, D. C. Whitsett, M. F. P. Woodson, A. G. McClung, T. J. Lester, G. W. Rayburn, D. H. Bagby, Joseph and James W. Cole came at a somewhat later day.



BOTHWELL LODGE, NEAR SEDALIA.

In an early day the members of the Christian Church, by the aid of some of the other denominations, built a church house near the north line of this township, but the members were few and they soon were scattered, and the house fell into decay and was torn down. An old cemetery still marks the place. Messrs. J. C. Donnahue, John Gray, A. Shobe, Brice McVoy, Jackson Quisenberry and Ephraim H. Carrington were the principal supporters of that church. The house was built for church and school purposes. Ephraim H. Carrington was the first person buried in the cemetery. Charles Lewis donated the land for the church and cemetery.

Camp Branch Baptist Church was organized in February, 1877, by W. H. Rodgers, assisted by Rev. E. H. Burchfield, of Brownsville, D. H. Thompson, J. Letts and S. Keel. The original members were Zalman Haight, Mrs. Haight, Samuel Arnett, Mrs. L. Arnett, Sarah Malcom, and Mrs. N. Rayburn. Members of other Baptist churches assisted in the organization. Their services had been held at school houses and private dwellings.

McKee Chapel was organized by Rev. George McKee, in 1866, the society using a school house until 1876, when sufficient funds were secured to erect a church building. There was a cemetery connected with the church property. The following have been pastors of this church: George McKee, W. W. Powell, M. Warren, Revs. Kellogg, Smith, Loutz, Oechsli, Gillispie, Hanson and A. P. Sallaway, up to the year 1882.

School District No. 1 was organized March 18, 1867. G. W. Rayburn, D. A. Bagby, A. P. Britt and William Kirkpatrick met and elected officers, and had a school taught, and as soon as the necessary means could be procured, built a school house. School District No. 2 was organized in 1870, a joint district, with a part in Dresden township. The school house was built in Dresden township. The first directors were Samuel B. Hoss, John G. McClung and David C. Whitsel. The first teacher was John D. Brown. School District No. 3 was organized September 14, 1871. At the first meeting of which any record can be found, R. H. Delamater, J. W. Cole and W. C. Quisenberry were elected directors. The first teacher was Alexander Dow, now living at Georgetown. Professor Westlake taught a select school in this vicinity some time before this. School District No. 4: In this district Messrs. J. Ryan, N. W. Parberry, J. Parberry and Benjamin Helvin during the year 1859 organized a school district and

had a school taught. Mr. J. Ryan was clerk of this district for many years. School District No. 5 was organized in 1868. A school house was built in the spring following, and in September the first school was taught by Charles Franklin. Mr. William H. Vannatta was the first school director. School District No. 6 was organized about 1870, but the date of the first school is thought to be April, 1872. The first officers then elected were Samuel J. Knott, J. Glover and John Howard, with T. J. Close as the first teacher.

The friends of temperance in School District No. 1 called a meeting of the citizens of that and adjoining school districts, and organized a lodge of Good Templars, April 6, 1876, with fifteen charter members. The officers were George W. Rayburn, W. C. T.; James Lord, W. S., and Mrs. Nancy Rayburn, W. T. This was the first purely temperance organization in Pettis County.

Camp Branch Baptist Church is located eight miles southwest of Sedalia. The church building is a frame structure worth about \$3,000. There is a cemetery in connection, called Camp Branch Cemetery, at the church yard. Present membership is about forty-two, with Sunday school attendance of thirty. Rev. James D. Briggs is the minister in charge of the church at this time.

McKee Chapel, located seven miles southwest of Sedalia, is a Methodist Episcopal church, and as written in full elsewhere, will be seen to be one of the early churches of the county. The church building is frame and will seat 250 people. Present membership is thirty, with a Sunday school attendance of thirty-eight. The Cemetery adjoins the church on the south and is one of the best-kept cemeteries in the county.

Prairie township has reason to be proud of her schools. From the earliest days they had excellent schools out there, and a number of them. They have kept pace with their early pride and reputation in school work. Camp Branch school has enrolled thirty-three pupils this winter and Mrs. Pearl C. Goodwin is teaching the school. Fairview has an enrollment of twenty-seven, and Flora Woven is the teacher. Glover school enrolled twenty-two this winter, and Fay Cole is the teacher. Quisenberry school has an enrollment of twenty-two, and Minnie Franker is teaching the school. VanNatta school has enrolled twenty-five pupils this winter, and Inez DeJannette is their teacher.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

NAME—ORGANIZATION—BOUNDARIES — ACREAGE — DRAINAGE — PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY AND PRESENT DAY CHURCHES—INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS.

Washington Township.—We are told that this township took its name in honor of a distinguished citizen of this nation who was “First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.” It has been further said of him that “Providence left him childless that the country might call him its father.” His tomb at Mt. Vernon, Virginia, is the nation’s shrine.

This is among the townships organized at the second arrangement of townships in 1844. Up to that year it was a part of Elk Fork and Flat Creek townships. In 1844, by a petition of the settlers then in the southwestern part of the county, these two townships were divided, and the township of Washington created, embracing what is now Green Ridge and Washington townships. In this arrangement it stood until 1873, when the county adopted township organization, and Washington township was made the western half. As it now stands it is bordered on the north by Prairie township, on the east by Flat Creek township and Benton County, and on the west by Green Ridge township and on the south by Benton County. It contains 30,720 acres. The surface of the township is considerably broken. Flat creek runs almost diagonally across it. The other small streams are South Fork and Basin Fork. The surface of the land is beautiful, rolling prairies on the uplands and timber along the bottoms.

Among the earliest settlers of the township was I. Elliott, who came from Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1836. When he settled in the township there was but one family between him and the headwaters of

Flat Creek, that of William Miller. W. Anderson, of Flat Creek township, came at the same time as Mr. Elliott. William Brown came in 1834. There were also living in the surrounding country William Davis, who resided on Bason Fork; Pittman on Camp Branch, and one or two others. John Elliott came with his father in 1836.

The first voting place in the township was at the house of Ira Durrell. He died in 1852, and is buried in Flat Creek township.

There was but one church in the township, that of the Flat Creek Protestant Methodist denomination, situated in the southwest part of the township, on section 4, township forty-three, range twenty-two. It was a frame structure, erected by the members of the congregation in 1882, at a cost of \$850. It was dedicated in the fall of 1882, by Rev. J. T. Shepherd. Early pastors were T. J. Shepherd, J. W. Baldwin, assisted by Mrs. Baldwin, D. T. Forduy, A. T. Johnson, M. W. Wells and John D. Cruse. The original members of the congregation were James M. Purcell, Lucinda J. Purcell, A. McNett, Lewis Tompkins, and wife, Cyrus Furguson, John Martin and wife, and others.

The first school in Washington township was a subscription one, in 1852 or '53. The district school system was organized in 1854, and the first one was taught by B. T. Matthews. The first school building used was the same that John Elliott first went to housekeeping in.

Spring Fork was the first postoffice in the township.

Antioch Baptist Church, situated in the southern part of Washington township, was organized in 1868. The church building is frame and is valued at about \$1,200. Membership is about thirty-five, with a Sunday school attendance of 294.

Prairie Chapel, a Southern Methodist Church, has a membership of eighty-three, with Sunday school attendance of ninety-five. The church building is a good frame, thirty-six by fifty feet. Rev. L. Hickman is the present minister and has the organization in splendid condition and is building it up.

The principal industries in this township are farming and stock raising. The staple crops of wheat, corn and oats thrive in this soil and clover is grown successfully together with some flax and some broom corn. Cattle, hogs and mules are raised successfully and with profit to their owners. The township has many beautiful homes.

Washington township has six public schools which compare favorably with any other schools in Pettis County. Old Iona school enrolled

fifteen pupils this fall and Luella Eubank is teaching them. Pleasant View School enrolled eighteen, and Fay Van Valkenburg is the teacher. Bennett school has an enrollment of twenty-three pupils and J. T. Pittman is their teacher. Manilla school has an enrollment of forty and John Palmer is the teacher. Cottage school enrolled thirty-five this winter, and Ida Peithman is the teacher. Mountain View has an enrollment of thirty-nine pupils, and Alva Deardorf is teaching them.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SMITHTON TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—RAILWAY FACILITIES—INDUSTRIES—BOUNDARIES—FIRST MARRIAGE
—EARLY SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—PRESENT DAY CHURCHES—PRESENT DAY
SCHOOLS.

Smithton township is situated in the eastern part of the county, a little south of the center. The main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad runs through the northern part of the township.

The principal industry is farming and stock raising. Fruit thrives better in this township than perhaps any other in Pettis county. Dairying is carried on to a limited extent. Smithton township, in taking its name, honors the founder of Sedalia, General George R. Smith, whose history will be found interwoven around Sedalia, in its early days.

This township was originally a part of Bowling Green and was organized in 1864. It was separated from that township in 1864. The County Court records show that while separate voting places were established in that year, still the township was not organized until May 13, 1873. The township is square. It is bounded on the north by Bowling Green township, on the east by Morgan County, on the south by Lake Creek township, and on the west by Flat Creek and Sedalia townships. It has 23,040 acres.

The early settlers, while the township was yet a part of Bowling Green, were Joseph Scott, who came from Kentucky in 1815. James Roberts came to the township in 1820. N. Steel came from Kentucky in 1820 to this township. John Porter, from Kentucky, came in 1825. George Smiley, came to the township in 1825. Robert Ross came to the county and settled in the township in 1827. Daniel Wright came to the State from Alabama in 1831, and settled in Bowling Green township. William

Smiley came to the township from North Carolina in 1832. George Small came in 1825 from Kentucky, and lived a number of years in the township. Andrew M. Wright came to the township from Alabama in 1831. Clinton Young came to the township in 1830, from Tennessee, and his brother, Clayburn Young, from the same State in 1839.

The first marriage in the township was that of Mr. Robert Ross to Miss Mercy Potter in 1832.

The pioneer ministers were Revs. Wolf and E. Morey, both Old School Baptists. They looked after the spiritual welfare of the early settlers in 1831. In 1837 Dr. Thomas Evans located in the township. The first school was taught in a log cabin in 1832, by William Miller. Mr. Miller was afterwards elected County Judge. The school house occupied a piece of ground in section 23, township 46, range 20. The first meeting was held at the residence of Joseph Scott.

At an early day the churches of different denominations held meetings in private houses. The first church building that was erected in what is Smithton township, was erected in 1844 by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. It was built of logs with rough benches for seats. Rev. Sebastian Bard was the officiating minister. Mr. Bard was the circuit rider for this district in those early days, and his circuit extended from Jefferson City to St Joe. Preaching was held at each appointment once each month, and the ministers frequently had to ride forty miles in one day to meet his appointments. He preached every day in the week. The next church erected in the township was built at Farmers City. This church was moved to Smithton shortly after that town was started.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Smithton, was organized November 26, 1866, by Rev. J. B. Stout. In the summer of 1868 a commodious frame house of worship was built, at a cost of \$3,600, by Rev. Nathan Jewett. It was dedicated on November 28, 1868, by Revs. T. H. Hagerty and W. R. Marshall. The pastors to 1881 were Revs. J. B. Stout, G. McRea, N. Jewett, S. Alexander, W. A. Boucher, E. P. F. Wells, A. H. Heinlein, A. P. Sallaway, J. B. Daniel and W. G. Cowan. The original members of the class were T. Ellison, E. Ellison, N. Ellison, J. Silken, Mrs. Silken, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Norton, Mrs. Galbrath, C. Bohon, Susan Bohon, S. Martin, W. H. Mers, E. Mers, Lydia Heismeyer, P. Martin and Lucy Wilkin-son.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church of Smithton was organized by Rev. Charles Stneckmann, in the year 1866, and they erected a frame house of worship in 1868, at a cost of \$1,700. The building was dedicated by Rev. F. Stoffregen in May, 1868. The following were early ministers in charge: Revs. C. Sha, J. A. Reitz, J. P. Miller, C. F. Fleiner, Charles Stneckmann and J. H. Aslin. The original members were: M. Monsees, Sr., G. Monsees, M. Monsees, Jr., H. Monsees, H. Alkin, H. Demand, J. H. Kruse, M. W. Wittlinger and F. Tangler.

The Church of Christ was organized in Smithton by Elder Allen Wright in 1860, and in the fall of the same year the congregation had a commodious frame house of worship erected at a cost of \$2,400. The original members were: Joseph Fowler and wife, John Fowler, Hannah Fowler, F. B. Taylor and wife, Job Harned and wife, James Major, wife and daughter, and B. P. Smith and wife.

The Flat Creek Baptist Church was located southwest of Smithton five miles, and was organized at Johnston's school house, September 23, 1846, by Elder J. G. Berkley and Elias George. The original members were Benijah Gentry and Mary, his wife; James Harvey and Nancy, his wife; J. G. Berkley and Cornelia, his wife; Mary A. Berkley, Nancy Berkley, Lucy Johnston, Sarah Carpenter and Nancy Carpenter. First officers, J. G. Berkley, pastor and moderator; J. E. Crawford, deacon, and James Harvey, clerk. Elder Berkley served as pastor and Moderator until 1851.

The early schools in the township, outside of Smithton Academy, were five in number and they were primitive affairs, the buildings and seats being made of hewn logs, and the teachers of the stern type. The buildings were mostly frame. The present school building in Smithton was built in 1870. The contractor who erected the building was James L. Moore of Illinois. It cost \$5,000. The first teachers in the building were Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Brundige. The colored school was under the supervision of W. J. Baucher.

There are many churches in this township. The Flat Creek Baptist is five miles southwest of Smithton. The building is white, built on ground sloping from three sides, with public road on the south side. The membership is ninety-eight, with Sunday school attendance of forty. Rev. L. R. Kenney is the present minister. Church has cemetery in connection, Flat Creek Cemetery, just north of the church building.

Smithton Methodist Episcopal was organized there in 1866. Rev.

William Leatherman is the present minister. Ministers since 1882: W. V. Hamel, I. J. K. Lunbeck, William Stephens, W. G. Pyles, M. G. Rambo, W. F. Jones, George A. Glens, Homer A. Babbitt, Clark Baker, F. S. Beggs, Zed Wright, R. N. Jones. The church building is located on the southeast corner of Locust and Third streets. It is situated on two beautiful lots near the center of the town and just across the street east of the parsonage and handsome grounds, consisting of a quarter of a block. The church, as it now stands, was completed in 1902.

Smithton Christian Church was first organized at Farmers City. Bros. Orrison, Sterling, Trader, Couch, Cunningham, Ferrell, Barrow, Baker and Dunkleberg, have been ministers to the church since 1882. The building is a substantial frame building. There are sixty members and the Sunday school attendance is forty.

Smithton Baptist Church is located in the town of Smithton. The church property is substantial and well cared for, representing a money value of approximately \$1,600. The church has a membership of thirty-five, with an average Sunday school attendance of thirty-two.

Smithton has another Methodist Church, the German Methodist, situated in the southern part of the town. The church building is a frame in good condition. The church has a membership of about 100. Rev. Winker is the minister in charge.

This township is proud of her schools. The Smithton High School is one of the best in Pettis County. E. L. Zion is superintendent; Ora L. Stephens, principal, and Anna Swafford is assistant. The grade teachers are Mariam Homan, Iva Smith and Cora Lamm. There are five public schools. Brushie enrolled twenty this year, and Mrs. G. F. Rudy is teaching. Pin Oak school has an enrollment of fifteen, and Leo Shepherd is the teacher. E. L. Zion is teaching Smithton school and they have 140 pupils. White has an enrollment of eighteen, and Ruth Dow is teaching. Maplewood school enrolled twenty this year, and Lena Montgomery is teaching.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SEDALIA IN THE EARLY DAYS

GENERAL SMITH—FOUNDING OF TOWN—NAME—FIRST THINGS AND EVENTS—PACIFIC RAILROAD—COUNTY SEAT—CIVIL WAR—IMPROVEMENTS AND INDUSTRIES—EARLY BUSINESS HOUSES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—PUBLIC UTILITIES—BUILDINGS—PROFESSIONAL MEN—OFFICERS—STATISTICS—RAILROAD HISTORY.

General George R. Smith, the founder of Sedalia, was born in Powhattan County, Virginia, in 1804. His father, Rev. George Smith, was a Baptist minister. While he was still an infant, his father removed to Franklin County, Kentucky, where he died in 1820. At that time educational advantages were limited even in Kentucky, but young Smith enjoyed the best mental and moral advantages that were at hand. While yet a youth, he became a pupil of Elder Barton W. Stone, of Georgetown, Kentucky, one of the most eminent educators of the State, and under his able guidance made remarkable progress in his studies. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one years he moved to Scott County, Kentucky, and was appointed deputy sheriff of his county. In 1827 he married Mileta Ann Thomson, daughter of General David Thomson, and sister of Col. Malius Thomson of Mexican War fame. She died in 1861. In the latter part of 1833, General Thomson moved to Pettis County, Missouri, and young Smith and his wife came to Missouri with him. While in Kentucky Smith had studied law and he began the practice of his profession in this district. Then the county was sparsely settled; there was the little litigation in consequence, and he was compelled to abandon the business. From 1848 to 1852 he engaged in government freighting and the transportation of goods overland, from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Previous to this, however, he had gained such prominence in central

Missouri, that in 1843, he was appointed receiver of the Government Land Office, at Springfield, Mo., at the time when John Tyler was president. He was, from the time he came to Missouri, an Old Line Whig. So far as political preferment and prominence is concerned, fate was against him at that time. From 1843 to 1852 he was engaged in private business. But a greater honor than even the founding and building of Sedalia belongs to General Smith. It is owing to his foresight, energy and stubborn perseverance, more than to that of any other man, that the Missouri Pacific railroad left the line of the Missouri River and struck off through Central Missouri.

In 1849 the Legislature of Missouri granted the charter to the Pacific railroad. This was the first railroad west of the Mississippi River.

To the aiding of the Pacific railroad he lent all the wealth of his wisdom, his influence, his time, and his determination. He became the leading spirit in the effort to locate the line on what was known as the Inland Route. He was elected one of the board of directors of the company. Day and night he labored to bring about the location of the line, almost as it is today.

In January, 1852, General Smith called a meeting of the citizens of Pettis County to consider the matter of subscribing to the stock of the railroad. A proposition to vote \$10,000 in the county was defeated. General Smith was called on to make a speech. The best description that can be given of his speech, is to say that after he had delivered it, the same assembly carried a resolution to subscribe \$100,000 to the stock of the road. He canvassed the county, and in August, 1852, the question was submitted to the people and carried. The other counties along the Inland Route raised \$300,000. In December, 1852, the Legislature passed an act selecting the Inland Route, provided the counties along the line would subscribe \$400,000 more. It must be subscribed before December, 1853. In March, 1853, General Smith met thirty delegates from the counties along the line at Georgetown. A committee of two from each county was chosen, and these formed a grand committee, which arranged the assessment of the counties, towns and individuals in them, to the amount of \$400,000. This proposition was submitted to the people of each county at the fall election. It was defeated in every county except Pettis, which voted to subscribe \$70,000. The people in the other counties who were opposed to the railroad scheme turned all their wrath on General Smith.

That fall the question was again submitted to the people and the county courts. In November, General Smith called the railroad convention to meet again at Georgetown and the committee appointed to examine the amount subscribed, reported that \$412,000 was the sum.

In 1855 the slavery and anti-slavery question in Kansas was agitating the people. He was a slave owner, but an abolitionist. When General Smith got back to Pettis County in 1855, at the close of the session of the Legislature, he found the influential men banded together working with might and main to form a band of men to go over the Kansas border, "colonize" the State (temporarily) and aid the pro-slavery men to make Kansas a slave State by voting at the election. The leading men of the county called on the General and told what the public sentiment was. They tried their strongest arguments to induce him to fall in with the prevailing public sentiment. It was plausibly represented to him that if he opposed this scheme it would kill his chances for Congress. He said to his advisers: "I am a representative of the people; they have a right to know my purposes and my opinions on all subjects that effect them. They shall hear them."

In 1856, he bought 1,145 acres of land south of Georgetown, the very land upon which Sedalia now stands. He paid thirteen dollars an acre for it. That was an enormous price at that time. He died on the afternoon of July 11, 1879, and was at the time of his death in his seventy-fifth year. He lies buried at the eastern side of Crown Hill Cemetery, Sedalia, near the main entrance. General Smith left two daughters, Mrs. M. E. Smith and Mrs. S. E. Cotton, and to them an estate valued at half a million dollars. Mrs. S. E. Cotton still lives in Sedalia.

November 30, 1857, General George R. Smith filed for record the plat for Sedville. The town was so named in honor of one of his daughters, Sarah E. Smith, whose pet name was "Sed." The plat of Sedville contained about 160 acres of land lying north of the Missouri Pacific tracks. The filing of the plat mentioned was about the only thing that happened to Sedville. At this time, Georgetown was the county seat and had a population of 1,500. There was a large pond on the square now occupied by the city hall, and it extended across the line of the present Second street, between Osage and Kentucky.

On October 16, 1860, General George R. Smith and Col. David W. Bouldin filed the plat of a town which they called Sedalia. This town plat included all of the original town plat of Sedville, and in addition, a large

section of land extending from the present line of the Missouri Pacific railroad as far south as Third street. The name Sedalia was probably chosen because the original "Sed" could be united to the more euphonious termination "alia." Lots were sold in the original Sedville in 1858, the first to Edward Powell, and the deed recorded September 4, 1858. On March 2, 1859, next year, Dr. W. L. Felix sold to Col. D. W. Bouldin an undivided one-fourth interest in a large tract of land north of the present line of the Missouri Pacific railroad, which included the original plat of Sedville. It was in October, 1860, that there was the first public sale of lots in Sedalia, and this was really the beginning of the town. A large number of lots were sold, most of them, except those on Main street, north of the railroad line. It was soon after this sale of lots began, that the first buildings were erected and the town became such in reality. The town plat of Sedalia was surveyed by Mentor Thomson, assisted by Richard Hulland.

In 1860, John Hodges had a small store and country postoffice north of the old Garrison House site. The first house built after this was erected in the fall of 1860, by Jacob Skinner, at a point one block west of Ohio street, and about one block north of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The third house was erected by Richard Hulland, not far from it. B. H. Offutt kept the first hotel, which was located just north of the old Garrison House, and owned by General Smith. The first passenger train pulled into Sedalia on the 17th day of January, 1861, and with the railway facilities opened up and the road in actual operation, the large stores and establishments at Otterville and Syracuse were moved to Sedalia, not only the stocks, but in many cases the buildings or portions of them. Houses and portions of them were moved from Georgetown, then the county seat.

In 1861, except three or four houses already mentioned, Sedalia was confined to the two blocks between Ohio and Kentucky avenues and all of the store buildings and business houses were on Main street. On March 9, 1861, the store of C. F. Lohman & Company opened its doors on the northwest corner of Main and Kentucky streets. Jacob Nussberger and Henry Vitt were in charge. Ben B. Lyon, Sr., and his son, Ben B. Lyon, Jr., were clerks in the house. John L. Hall was for three months a member of the firm and in the house a short time. When the house was opened the prairie grass around the store was high enough to reach a man's feet when on horseback. The sum of \$999 was paid for that lot

then. Five doors west of them was a small frame storeroom occupied by John A. Reed. Just east of C. F. Lohman's building was a small store-room run by William Gundlefinger. Still further east of these two buildings, on the corner of Osage and Main, was the large store and commission house of Cloney, Crawford & Company. This house and store-room covered three lots. Just north of the last mentioned house stood the Missouri Pacific Railroad Depot.

The next house east was on the northeast corner of Osage and Main, a small store run by David Phillips. About three doors east was a small store room, a grocery owned by William Nichols and Mr. J. R. Barrett. Charles Leshar also had a small frame shanty on the square, in which he had a photograph or art gallery. Next to him was the drug store of William E. Bard. On the northwest corner of Ohio and Main streets was a large grocery house run by Dr. Logan Clark. Just across the street from it, on the northeast corner of Ohio and Main, was the general commission house of W. G. Wear & Son. On the south side of Main between Ohio and Kentucky were the following business houses:

Southeast corner of Osage and Main, David Hancock's store; west corner of Osage and Main, Roderick Gallie and Samuel Ford's butcher shop; three or four doors west of the corner, James G. Tesch, groceries and liquors; five or six doors west of Tesch, was the store of William and Theodore Bloess; next, Bixby & Houx's store, tinware and hardware; one door west, on the present site of Rod Gallie's grocery store, was the large dry goods and grocery store of William Beck. These were the principal houses on Main street, and constituted the business portion of the town. During the year Richard Hulland and a number of other parties put up small box houses on the rising ground near the corner of Lamine and St. Louis streets. One was an old log house occupied by negroes. There was not a business house south of Main street, east of the corner of Ohio or west of the one on the corner of Kentucky. But the war advanced with such rapidity that after the first three months all improvements stopped.

When the railroad first came business was very active here; the trade from the southwest, which had hitherto been held by Boonville, had begun to come to Sedalia, and for a brief period of three months or three months and a half, the streets presented a scene of unusual activity.

Among the very first residents of the city, and the first business

men, were William E. Bard, Major William Beck, William and Theodore Bloess, Jacob Nussberger, Henry Vitt, Ben B. Lyon, Sr., Ben B. Lyon, Jr., Roderick Gallie, Dr. Logan Clark, John L. Hall, Thomas W. Cloney, Enos Cordell, John R. Barrett, Gabriel Vogler, William B. Riley, James G. Tesch, Robert G. Barnhart, Thomas Millett, Tim Finnerty, Uncle Rafe Quinlean, and R. T. Miller.

In 1862, Abraham Meyer came here. Adam Ittel came in 1863. Elias Laupheimer came before 1863. Louis Kumm was in business in 1863. O. A. Crandall was here in '63, one of the earliest lawyers.

Dr. R. T. Miller had an interest in the drug store of W. E. Bard, from 1861 to date.

At the close of the year 1861 the town did not contain, all told, three hundred residents, and not over twenty-five families, all of which resided north of the Missouri Pacific railroad, with the exception of two or three. There were, in all, only about twenty or twenty-five business houses. There were no churches or schools within the city limits.

It was during the latter part of the summer of 1861, after the arrival of troops, that a huge cattle corral, or yard, was built on the ground just south of the alley in the rear of the Globe Clothing Store. It covered about five acres.

Pearl River was then a prairie stream. There was a thick hedge fence running along Massachusetts street, and another along the present Third street. A man could have stood at the Old Garrison House, the site occupied by the Missouri Pacific Depot, and throw a rock to most every house in Sedalia.

During the months of April, May and June, 1861, the first military companies, then properly denominated as "home guards," were organized. The first company was raised in Georgetown by Capt. Samuel Montgomery and the first one in Sedalia by Capt. F. L. Parker. Dr. J. M. Fox organized the first Confederate company.

After the two first Union Home Guard companies were organized, Captain Montgomery, the father of Gen. Bacon Montgomery, and Captain Parker went to Boonville and got their arms. Capt. D. M. Williams and Maj. J. C. Wood raised companies for the Confederates.

There was no such thing as civil government, no corporate body in Sedalia from the breaking out of the war, early in 1861, until the granting of the charter in 1864, and the installation of the first officers in the same year. From the early part of 1861 to the latter part of 1864, the State

of Missouri was under martial law; Pettis County was a part of a militia district, and during the war, until 1864, Sedalia was a military post, and the head official was the commander of the post.

As soon as Sedalia was really founded it became evident at once that it must become the county seat, instead of Georgetown. The question of the removal of the county seat was agitated and talked about, but the war came on and all such questions were swallowed up in that excitement and turmoil. No definite action was taken in the matter until 1864, when by an act of the Legislature, passed February 15th, the county seat was removed to Sedalia. The actual removal did not take place until a year later. The act says:

"Section 1. The seat of justice of the county of Pettis is hereby removed from Georgetown, the present county seat, to the town of Sedalia, on the Pacific railroad.

"Sec. 2. The commissioners hereafter appointed shall, immediately after the taking effect of this act, proceed to select a site for the location of the county buildings, and shall obtain by purchase, gift or donation, the conveyance to the county of Pettis in fee simple, such tracts of land and town lots as they may deem best for the interest of the county, and such purchase, grant, gift or donation, when approved by the County Court, shall be binding upon all parties concerned, and said commissioners shall regulate their own time of meeting.

"Sec. 3. The public records and moveable property shall be removed to the new county seat as soon as practicable, after the passage of this act, and all courts hereafter to be held for said county shall be held at the new county seat; provided, however, that the County Court shall not be required to hold their sessions at the new county seat until suitable buildings are perfected for their reception."

After various other provisions to provide for the payment of money expended for lots, and the appointment of three commissioners to select a site for county buildings, comes the ninth section, which says:

"Sec. 9. Joseph C. Higgins, J. J. Monahan and John M. Sneed are hereby appointed commissioners to locate the site of the county buildings under the provisions of this act; provided, however, that the citizens of Sedalia and vicinity shall furnish the means for the erection of a court house, and the tax payers of Pettis County shall not be taxed for the purpose of paying for the building of said court house, nor shall the commissioners herein appointed enter upon the discharge of the duties



KANSAS CITY COMMERCIAL CLUB, INSPECTING LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM.



FIRST PRIZE WINNERS FROM LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM.

imposed until a sufficient amount of money has been raised for the completion of said court house."

Some time in the fall of 1864 or the spring of 1865 the commissioners before mentioned had erected a large frame court house, which was near Ohio street and the alley between Second and Main streets. Here the first terms of the circuit court were held in the spring and summer of 1865.

In the early part of December, 1863, the party of citizens, who are mentioned hereafter as the first officers and aldermen, met in the parlor of the old Sedalia House, north of the railroad, and discussed the matter of drafting a charter. Theodore Moses, brother of R. H. Moses, was chosen to act as secretary. The members present discussed each point, and then one of them dictated to Moses and he wrote the matter down section by section. When the work was completed it was presented to the Legislature, which met in January, 1864. Upon this draft was prepared the present charter of the city of Sedalia. The bill granting it was passed February 15, 1864. By the provisions of the charter the citizens who had prepared the original draft were appointed the first officers and aldermen. Their names, and the positions they held are as follows: George R. Smith, mayor; James G. Tesch, marshal; C. P. Townsley, assessor; aldermen, Frank L. Parker, William Beck, Ira C. Pierce, R. Waltenspeil, Richard Hulland, Eli Laupheimer, Francis McCabe. These constituted the officers, a mayor, marshal, assessor, and seven aldermen.

The charter provided for the appointment of a registrar by the mayor. This set of officers held their position until the first Monday in April, 1864, when the first city election was held. At this election the following officers were elected: James G. Tesch, mayor, and the old board of aldermen mentioned above.

The first meeting of the city council under the charter was held in a little frame building near the site of the old German House, East Main street.

In addition to those already mentioned as business men of 1861-64, there were the following persons in business in June, 1865, in Sedalia: Lawyers—Col. John F. Phillips, Judge Foster P. Wright, George Heard, M. Hilton, O. A. Crandall, Chan. P. Townsley; Dr. J. S. Brackett, dentist; T. W. Moses, collector of soldiers' claims; Hart and Bob Barnhart, carpenters; Parker House, kept by Hungerford & Wilson; A. Moses, grocer;

J. T. Brown, grocer; Henry Suess, saddlery; Hughes & Ellis, dry goods; J. G. Beck, druggist; E. Davis, livery stable; Elias Laupheimer and William Bloess, dry goods and groceries; F. L. Parker, livery stable; Vickers & Landes, dry goods and groceries; Taylor & Company, E. Bixby & Company, firm, Elias Bixby & John W. Houx, Christina Landmann, fancy groceries, wines, beer and cigars; Mrs. Faulhaber & Sister, fashionable milliners.

In the summer of 1865, bids were asked for, for the grading of West Main street. The work was done and this was the first street improvement in the city. The first flouring mill was built in Sedalia, in June, 1865. William and Theodore Hoberecht built it. A. J. and I. W. Johnson, a new firm of carpenters, came to the city that year. Keberman and Gabriel Vogler received a new stock of furniture. Charles Hartenback then owned and conducted the Eagle Hotel on Main street. The delinquent tax list filled four columns of fine type in the paper for June.

In the summer and fall of 1865 the first brick buildings were erected in Sedalia, and the material to build them was brought from Washington, Missouri.

Messrs. Stafford & Magann erected the first, a one-story brick, on the southeast corner of Second and Ohio streets, for a newspaper office. That point was then in the business suburbs of the town.

Col. John F. Philips' residence was the next built. At about the same time James G. Tesch and his brother erected two two-story brick storerooms, on the north side of Main street, between Osage and Kentucky. These were the first two-story brick buildings built in the town.

Work was begun upon the first church building in the town the same year. The Independent Presbyterian Church erected the edifice on the corner of Lamine and Second streets.

The first two real estate offices were opened; James M. Byler and Doctor Clark manager one, and Cotton Brothers & Reese the other.

The first two additions to the city were made this year. Smith & Martin's First Addition, extending from Third street south to the alley south of Fifth street; from Washington street on the east to Missouri avenue on the west, containing sixteen blocks, was laid off June 23, 1865.

C. D. Leshner and Louis Kum's Addition, on the west of town, was laid off December 12, 1865.

Among the new citizens, who were here in the spring of 1866 and actively engaged in business, are the following: W. W. S. Snoddy, Lucius

L. Bridges, James S. Botsford, late United States District Attorney; Henry C. Sinnet, J. M. Glasscock, C. C. Bassett, Arch. J. Sampson, John S. Cochran, P. C. Hughes, lawyers; Drs. A. Y. Hall, J. H. McGirk, A. Condee, Thomas J. Montgomery, John W. Trader; Carman & P. G. Stafford, real estate agents; John Walde, book store; John R. Stewart and John F. Jenkins, wholesale hardware and agricultural implements; H. C. Smith & Brother, hardware; Vogler & Nussberger, hardware and furniture; J. R. Veeters, drug store, Volney and Frank Mason, druggists; Staley, Vinton & Company, A. P. Morey, of Shields, Milliken & Morey, dry goods; Charles C. Taylor, jeweler and watchmaker; E. Lungstras & Company, William Latour, Christopher Demuth, W. B. Adams, brickmakers; R. H. Moses, bricklayer and architect; John Stryker, builder and bricklayer; Cyrus Newkirk and Col. A. D. Jaynes, the founders of the first bank, the First National Bank; Col. Richard Ritter, James M. Mills, Clifton Wood, J. G. White, lumber dealer; Jamison & Oates, wagon manufacturers; W. S. Baker, John J. Yeater, groceries; John F. Antes, Joseph E. Hillis, cooper shop; S. H. Beiler & Company, grocers; W. C. & J. J. Weiler, livery stable; C. E. Smith, clothing; J. H. Mertz, druggist; S. L. Highleyman, John S. Landes, John D. Crawford (born and reared in the county), James P. Leake, John Burkhardt, B. G. Wilkerson, lawyer, and nephew of General George R. Smith.

In 1866, the war clouds having drifted by, the building era of Sedalia began. Demuth & Adams established a brick yard, the first in the city. The first kiln was ready in June. This firm made the brick for the Stewart & Jenkins building on Main street, later occupied by W. S. Mackey; for all the buildings on the north side of Main, between Osage and Kentucky streets, but three; for over half those on the north side of Main, between Osage and Ohio; for Charles Leshner's building on the south side of East Main; for Louis Kumm's residence in East Sedalia; for the Bazoo office on Ohio street; for the Old Red Store on West Main; for the Ohio Street Methodist Episcopal Church. All were erected in 1866. They also furnished the brick for the residences of Col. A. D. Jaynes, Cyrus Newkirk and M. M. Pritchard, on Broadway, which were built later, and for the entire Ilgen House block, and the Christian Church. D. T. Hartshorn bought Mr. Adams' interest in the yard. The firm continued to furnish the brick for nearly all the brick houses which were constructed up to 1871. T. W. Cloney, on Main street, put up two brick buildings; the Methodist Church on Ohio street was built; also the brick

residence of Elias Bixby, on the southwest corner of Third street and Washington avenue.

On the present site of the Pacific depot was erected the McKissock House, a frame hotel, depot and eating house. Cyrus Newkirk and Col. A. D. Jaynes founded the first National Bank, with a capital of \$100,000. The bank was opened in a small frame building on the west side of Ohio street. The first Baptist Church was completed early in the spring, with the Rev. E. T. Brown, the founder, of East Sedalia, as pastor. The first church concerts for the benefit of the Episcopal and the Baptist churches were given in June and July.

Today, September 28, 1918, Col. John S. Banks, now of Hartshorn, Oklahoma, raised on the old Brown farm, five miles northeast of Sedalia, and lived in Pettis County from 1850 to 1905 (57 years), called on the writer of this work and furnished him with much valuable information which concerned Sedalia of the early days. The Colonel is seventy-three years of age and hale and hearty.

In the winter of 1866 the Christian Church was completed. In the latter part of December, 1866, the Ohio Street Methodist Episcopal Church was completed. R. H. Moses was the builder, assisted by Mr. Hubbard. On Christmas Eve, 1866, the ladies of this church gave an entertainment for the building fund of the church. The Congregational Church was almost completed in December, 1866; at that time it was away out in the suburbs and there was only one house on the west side of Ohio street, from the Ilgenfritz block to the church.

Sedalia Lodge No. 236, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was in active working order in this year; G. R. Kull, Worshipful Master. The I. O. G. T. had an organization, of which P. G. Stafford was the chief officer. Neapolis Lodge No. 153, I. O. G. T., was organized and in active working order; Dr. Thomas T. Montgomery, N. G.

The Sedalia Brewery, F. Zelleken proprietor, had been started in 1865. In August, 1866, a Fair Association was formed: Maj. William Gentry was elected president; Cols. John F. Philips, A. D. Jaynes and Capt. F. L. Parker, vice-presidents; Dr. J. F. Tobias, secretary, and O. Harris, treasurer. On the farm of Clifton Woods, grounds of a temporary character were prepared and a fair was held in the following September. This was the first fair that was held in the county after the war. When the last one was held at Georgetown the site of Sedalia was open prairie land.

In November, the county officers were elected and all of them were

Radicals. The registration law was in force and ex-Confederates could not vote. P. G. Stafford, elected Representative to the Legislature; W. H. Porter, sheriff; Bacon Montgomery for Circuit Clerk; S. A. Yankee, county clerk; Florence Crandall, recorder of deeds; J. G. Beck, treasurer; C. C. Crawford, assessor; William I. Pace, surveyor; John S. Cochrane, W. P. Jackson, supervisor of registration.

In the summer of 1866 the Sedalia Lyceum held meetings. This was the first organization of a literary character in the city.

Four additions were made to the city in 1866, as follows: Cotton Brothers' First Addition, April, 1866; Lyons' Addition, April 20, 1866; Cotton Brothers' Second Addition was laid off in July, 1866; Heard's Addition, in East Sedalia, was laid off August 1, 1866. These additions were not only laid off, but there was an active and steadily increasing demand for the lots. One year before an acre of land could have been bought for just about the price that the choice lots now sold for, that is, \$100.

It was in the early part of this year that the money-order department was established in the Sedalia postoffice.

The preliminary steps for the establishment of the public school system were taken in 1866. In March of that year, the Legislature passed an act authorizing incorporated towns and chartered cities, to become separate school districts. A number of prominent citizens of Sedalia, headed by Maj. William Beck, began in the spring of 1866, to agitate this matter. These citizens worked among the people until the city council passed a special ordinance ordering an election to be held on August 29, 1866, when the question as to whether the public school system should be adopted in Sedalia, was submitted to a vote of the people. The proposition was favored by a large vote. In September following, the first board of education was elected. It consisted of the following gentlemen: William Beck, Florence Crandall, A. Ensell, Doctor Thomas J. Montgomery, E. W. Washburn, and William Bloess.

On September 19, the officers of the board were elected, as follows: President, E. W. Washburn; treasurer, William Beck; secretary, F. Crandall. Nothing further was done in a formal manner until March 19, 1867. On this date the board met, and it was decided to issue \$25,000 worth of city bonds, the proceeds of which were to be used in the erection of public school buildings. At a subsequent meeting the sum was increased to \$30,000. Efforts were now made to secure the best plans for a building. The board finally concluded to erect it themselves. A. Ensell and William

Bloess, not agreeing with the plans of the majority of the board, resigned. Maj. A. C. Marvin and Col. Richard Ritter, were elected to fill their places. The erection of the large two-story Broadway building was begun in the fall, and by February 10, 1867, it was ready for occupancy. It cost about \$24,000. This was the magnificent beginning of one of the finest systems of public schools in the State, outside of St. Louis. In 1869, the Franklin School building was erected at a cost of \$10,000. In 1873, Washington school, a frame, was built at a cost of \$5,000. Richard Ritter and F. Crandall were the building committee.

The Fire Company was organized with the hook and ladder company this year.

This year the people and the newspapers began to call for a court house, a city hall, a jail, additional sewerage, more sidewalks and the grading and macadamizing of Osage and Kentucky streets. The city council took up the question of building a city hall, market house, etc., and the additional question, whether the city should take \$30,000 in bonds of the Tebo & Neosho railroad. Late in the summer a special election to submit these two questions to a vote of the people was ordered. Both questions were carried by the following vote: Whole number of votes cast on the railroad bond question, 235; for, 212; against, 23. For issuing bonds to erect city hall, etc. Total vote cast, 211; for, 182; against, 29.

The first baseball club was organized, and among its members were Maj. A. P. Morey, Ben Lyon, E. H. Renish, and John Scheer.

In September a special election was held to decide whether \$60,000 in bonds should be issued to build a court house and county jail. The proposition was carried.

On the night of November 6, 1867, occurred the most destructive fire that had befallen the city. The loss was estimated at the time at \$90,000. In this fire, all the buildings on the north side of Main street, from the middle of the block, westward to Osage street, and the handsome and spacious McKissock House, which was also the depot, were consumed, with a great portion of their contents.

The following additions were made to Sedalia in this year: Leshner Brothers' Addition was laid off March 7, 1867. McVey Brothers' Addition was laid off March 26, 1867. Woods' Addition was laid off July 2, 1867. Meyers' Addition was laid off September 7, 1867. In all these additions, lots were sold and a few houses erected, but the great bulk of buildings were still confined to the central portion of the town.

On January 27th the second great fire—exclusive of the burning of the Missouri Hotel in 1861 and the Sedalia House, 1867, occurred, and it destroyed \$50,000 worth of property and the half block of frame buildings on the north side of Main street, from the center of the block eastward to Ohio street. The Sedalia Savings Bank, with a capital of \$50,000, was organized. The Sedalia Gas Light Company was organized and the building of the works begun. The Broadway school was opened and had an attendance of 500 pupils during the year. The Ilgenfritz Opera House, on Ohio street, was completed and opened, December 21, by George D. Chaplin, the actor.

The great fire of January 27, originated in the dry goods store belonging to L. S. Florsheim; John B. Gallie, the city marshal, discovered it when it was in full progress, broke open the front door and permitted Mr. Florsheim to escape, which he did in his night clothing, and with barely time to save his life. The buildings were all of frame, and even the aid of two good fire engines, which the city did not have, could not have saved them.

The Sedalia Savings Bank was started in February, by Mentor Thompson, Elisha Brown, formerly of Boonville, as the principal stockholder. Adam Ittel was the bank's teller.

On January 11, 1868, General Smith laid out the addition, in the northern suburbs of the city, and called it Negrotown, or Lincolnville. In 1882 it contained 300 negroes.

In the year 1869, in January, the postoffice was moved to the west side of Ohio street, between Second and Third.

In this year the gas works were completed and the city lighted by gas.

In February, the County Court ordered the issue of \$110,000 in county bonds, for the aid of the St. Louis & Lexington railroad.

On June 23rd Smith's Opera House was opened.

On March 3, 1871, the matter of building water works in the city came up before the Library Association, which was then the substitute for a board of trade. On October 2, 1871, the city ordinance was passed authorizing the issue of \$100,000 in city bonds for their construction, and on October 11, 1871, the contract for digging ditches for the mains was given to Russell & Chaney.

On January 1, 1873, the works were in full operation, and three miles

of main pipe and five miles of street pipe were furnishing the water supply to the city.

The first Presbyterian Church was built the same year; also the residences of Gen. George R. Smith, Col. A. D. Jaynes, Cyrus Newkirk and Albert Parker, on Broadway. The Southern Methodist Episcopal Church on Third and Massachusetts, and fifteen brick storerooms on Main and Ohio were erected.

The Fair Association purchased the ground now known as Liberty Park, gave a fair and distributed \$7,000 in premiums.

The Missouri Pacific freight depot was moved to its present location, and the transfer company organized.

The Library Association was organized, and the Franklin school built. The Ilgen House and first Missouri, Kansas & Texas shops were erected.

In 1872 the erection of the Missouri Pacific round house and shops began, and the Union Depot was built.

In 1873 smallpox raged in the city. There were sixty cases and eight deaths. The city had a population of seven thousand.

In 1874 the court house was moved to White's Hall; the Farmer's Mill was started; the city limits were extended so as to include East Sedalia; Rev. E. T. Brown built the East Sedalia Baptist Church; Catholic Church was erected; October 23, the corner stone of the City Hall was laid, and the building completed before the end of the year.

In 1874-75 there was a large amount of building done, and in 1875 the Street Railroad Company was organized.

In 1880 the city spent \$500,000 for general improvements. Large additions were made to the Missouri Pacific shops, the dispatcher's and superintendent's offices were built. The same year the waterworks reservoir was built. In 1881, \$615,000 was spent for general improvements. The General Railroad Hospital was built, and so was the old Missouri Pacific brick shops. The site for Missouri Pacific (then Union) Depot was chosen and also their yards laid out and built.

In May, 1882, the waterworks dam was completed.

The only legal existence that Sedalia had in 1860 consisted in the fact that a plat of the town had been filed with the county recorder. So far as any civil government was concerned it was still only a part of Mount Sterling township.

During the winter of 1863, when the town contained about 800 in-

habitants, including refugees, Gen. George R. Smith, Maj. William Beck, F. L. Parker, Ira C. Pierce, R. Waltenspeil, Richard Hulland, Elias Laupheimer, Frank McCabe, and James G. Tesch formed themselves into a citizens committee. They assembled in the parlor of the old Sedalia House, with T. W. Moses as their secretary, and drew up the outlines of a charter. When completed it was sent to the Legislature with a petition to grant Sedalia a city charter, containing the substance of the draught sent with the petition. Very few changes were made in the original copy, and on February 15, 1864, the Legislature passed a bill granting Sedalia a city charter.

By this charter the first city officers were appointed, George R. Smith, mayor, and seven of the above-named parties aldermen. James G. Tesch was appointed Marshal by the mayor. This was the first civil government, and it was still tacitly aided by the military power. These officers continued in power until the first election under the charter. This was held in April, 1864. James G. Tesch was elected mayor, and the seven aldermen above mentioned as appointed such by the charter, were elected by the people to fill the offices for the first term. T. W. Moses was appointed Register, and Chan. P. Townsley assessor.

The office of city treasurer was created in 1867. The office of treasurer was separated from the marshal's office in 1870. In 1873 all of the officers were serving by election. The city hall cost \$15,000 in 1877 when it was built. In these times the fire department consisted of ten men, who received as salary \$150 per year. The chief received \$200 per annum.

Population in 1882, according to the number of school children listed by the agent of the school board, 15,584; number of school children, 3,667; expended on grading, etc., of streets and alleys in 1881, \$35,079.95; on new water mains, \$5,700; by Sewer Companies, \$4,000; for new water-works dam, \$10,000; assessed value of real and personal property in 1881, \$2,373,124; same in 1882, \$2,681,310; increase in assessed value of real and personal property in one year, \$308,186; paid into the city treasurer for special licenses alone, 1881, \$10,304.39.

City and county assessments and commercial value was as follows: Assessed value of real and personal property in the county in 1881, \$7,139,774; assessed value of real and personal property in the county in 1882, \$8,102,011; increase in 1882, \$962,230; assessed value of real and personal property in city in 1881, \$2,681,310; increase in one year,

\$308,186. Commercial values of personal and real property in this city and county are double the assessed values. Commercial value city property in 1882, \$5,362,620; commercial value of same in county in 1882, \$16,204,022.

Semi-Annual Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the City of Sedalia, Missouri, for the Six Months Ending July 1, 1918.

Receipts.

Balance on hand January 1, 1918.....	\$ 63,367.27
Real estate, personal and corporation taxes..	11,757.42
Penalties	406.92
Cemetery revenue	2,364.73
Licenses from all sources except dram shops	3,776.58
Advalorem taxes	267.20
Library fines	75.00
Police fines	504.50
Market house and scale rentals.....	1,116.40
Street cuts	504.00
Bell Telephone Company	788.27
Home Telephone Company.....	220.82
Dram shop licenses	6,300.00
Interest on daily balances.....	362.96
Fumigator collections	12.00
Water, street and alley	27.84
Sale fire department horse.....	50.00
Plumbing licenses	20.00
J. F. Reece, city collector	280.41
Outstanding warrants, July 1, 1918.....	2,143.85
	<hr/>
	\$ 94,346.17

Disbursements.

Liberty Park Bonds	\$ 10,000.00
Interest on Funding Bonds	1,127.81
Interest on Liberty Park Bonds.....	1,127.81
Interest on General Hospital Bonds.....	501.25
Crown Hill Cemetery	1,932.28
Charity Account	2,666.54

Contingent Account -----	4,926.15
Engineering Department -----	1,492.76
Fire Department -----	6,778.63
Hospital Account -----	14,099.39
Liberty Park -----	1,181.40
Public Library -----	2,849.57
Police Department -----	6,091.89
Public Buildings -----	2,736.68
Public Lights -----	6,516.07
Salary Account -----	3,590.48
Streets and Alley Departments -----	5,260.45
Fire Hydrant Rentals -----	4,015.00
Twelve Mile Road District -----	3,525.00
1917 Warrants paid 1918 -----	910.08
Treasurer's Balance -----	13,016.93
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	\$ 94,346.17

Total Indebtedness July 1, 1918.

Refunding Bonds, Issue 1897 -----	\$ 50,000.00
Liberty Park Bonds -----	50,000.00
Outstanding Current Revenue Bonds -----	42,000.00
General Hospital Bonds -----	20,000.00
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	\$162,000.00

Railroads.

The Missouri Pacific was the first railroad commenced and first finished in the State. Incorporated March 12, 1849; authorized capital \$10,000,000; opened to Cheltenham March 23, 1852; amount of State aid, \$7,000,000; St. Louis County aid, \$700,000; land sold, 127,209 acres; entire length from St. Louis to Kansas City, 382 miles; total cost, \$14,382,208.

The successive stages of its construction were: Chartered, March 12, 1859; first ground broken, by Mayor Kennett of St. Louis, July 4, 1851; road opened to Cheltenham, December 23, 1852; to Kirkwood in May, and to Franklin July 23, 1853; completed to Washington, February 11, 1855; to Hermann, August 7, the same year, and to Jefferson City, March 12, 1856; completed to California in Moniteau County, May 14, 1858;

to Tipton, July 26, same year; and to Syracuse, August 1, 1859; opened to Cedarville, August 24, 1860; to Smithton, November 1, same year; and to Sedalia in February, 1861. Here it stopped during the first two years of the war. But Pettis County voted \$75,000 to aid it, and Jackson County \$200,000. Commenced running trains to Dresden, May 10, 1863; to Warrensburg, July 3, 1864; in 1865 the road was opened to Holden May 28; to Pleasant Hill, July 19; to Independence, September 19. Meanwhile work had been going on from Kansas City westward, the two gangs of workmen meeting at Independence; and on this 19th day of September, 1865, the last rail was laid and the last spike driven, which connected Missouri's two principal cities with iron bands unbroken from east to west line of the noble commonwealth. On the next day, the president of the road, Mr. Daniel R. Garrison, left Kansas City at 3 a. m., and arrived in St. Louis at 5 p. m., thus making the first through trip over the completed line. The trip is made at the present time, by the road's mail trains, leaving St. Louis at 2:20 a. m. and arriving at Kansas City 9:30 a. m., a little over seven hours' travel. The average through passenger train makes the trip in eight and one-half hours.

November 1, 1855, a large excursion train left St. Louis to celebrate the opening of the railroad through Medora station, about twenty miles beyond Hermann. It was a long train filled with business men of this city and their families, and the occasion was one of great festivity and rejoicing. But while the train was crossing the Gasconade River the bridge gave way, and plunged cars, bridge and people in one mixed and horrible wreck into the gulf of waters fifty feet down. The president and chief engineer of the road, and thirty prominent citizens of St. Louis were killed, while scores of others were more or less injured. It was the first railroad accident that occurred in the State.

The first railroad of any importance, projected in Pettis County was the Missouri Pacific. The question of its location began to agitate the people in 1850. There was a fierce struggle carried on in the State Legislature, as to whether the road should be located on its present route, called the Inland Route, or along the river counties. Prominent among the men who contributed much to bring the road through Pettis County is Gen. George R. Smith. At the beginning of the war, 1861, the Pacific railroad was completed to Sedalia. For about three years the road was not pushed farther west. In 1865, after the close of the war, work was resumed.

March 2, 1857, the court made the following order: "It is ordered,

that the president of this court sign the bonds of Pettis for \$100,000, heretofore ordered to be issued to the Pacific Railroad Company; and the agent of the county is hereby authorized to make a supplemental contract with said company, requiring that no interest shall be charged on said bonds whilst they remain unsold. It is further ordered that the clerk of this court attest said bonds and sign the coupons attached thereto." Upon the same day Gen. George R. Smith was appointed by the County Court to cast the vote of the county of Pettis for directors of the Pacific Railroad Company at the ensuing election. At this time A. M. Forbes was president of the court. The following order appears on the County Court record for March 6, 1855:

"Ordered, that the collector of Pettis County pay over to C. & W. Wood, George Heard, William H. Powell and David Thompson, the amount borrowed of them by the county to pay a call on the county made by the Pacific Railroad Company, with interest, as soon as he shall collect sufficient of railroad tax for that purpose."

On the tenth of this month Gen. George R. Smith was authorized by the County Court to cast his vote in the next election for directors of the Pacific railroad. On July 3, 1865, it was ordered by the court "that a tax of one per cent be levied on all property set forth in the assessor's book for railroad purposes for the present year." Taxation continued to be quite heavy until the Pacific bonds were paid.

One of the most noted railroad men who had given time and influence in building up Sedalia and Pettis county, benefiting and adding thousands of dollars in value to real estate of Central Missouri was Cyrus Newkirk who cast his lot with the interests of the people of Pettis county in 1865. Here he at once inaugurated a project whereby the Tebo and Neosho railroad could be completed, extending from Sedalia to Fort Scott. Nine years previous a charter was granted, but the board of directors was not organized, and it was the principal object of taking hold of this railroad and pushing it through that induced Mr. Newkirk to come west. When the board of directors was organized, Col. A. C. Marvin was president, and Cyrus Newkirk treasurer. Active work commenced in 1866, and the charter being a very liberal one, allowing the road to extend into and through every county of the State; and the county courts could by subscriptions encourage, grant, and issue bonds for the construction of the road. Mr. Newkirk continued to work for this project with alacrity until its completion. He succeeded in negotiating in behalf of Pettis county with the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company of New York, whereby the people could have a highway opened up for them which

amounted in dollars and cents to far more than all the bonds voted. This road was the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and was a part of the Gould combination. Col. A. D. Jaynes, Major William Gentry, J. R. Barrett, Reece Hughes, and others of the county had done considerable for this enterprise. Gen. George R. Smith was the agent to dispose of the bonds of the Tebo and Neosho railroad for Pettis county.

The Narrow Gauge railroad, extending from Sedalia to Warsaw, in Benton county, was accomplished by Cyrus Newkirk, the prime factor in the movement, working about two years before its organization; he was also treasurer of this company; Major William Gentry, president; D. H. Smith, vice-president; and Col. John D. Crawford, secretary. Later surveys of this road extend to Springfield and Pierce City, Missouri. The object that Mr. Newkirk had in view when he was working for this road was to checkmate the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railroad, and take charge of the old road-bed in Benton county, which was pledged to the company that would make the first road to that county. The bonds of this company were held by St. Louis parties, issued by the company, whose headquarters were in Sedalia. The road was also in the Jay Gould combination.

The city of Sedalia gave to the Pacific Railroad Company twenty acres of land and \$40,000 in bonds to permanently locate the machine shops near the city.

The subject of railroads was strongly urged upon the people till 1860. In March, 1857, the court has: "It is ordered, that A. M. Barret be and is hereby appointed agent of the court to grant certificates of stock to persons paying railroad tax under the various subscriptions of stock by Pettis County to the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad Company for the amount so paid."

The Missouri Pacific railroad enters the county from the east on the line of the counties of Morgan and Cooper, passing through Smithton township, the village of Smithton and thence northwest to Sedalia, continuing in a northwesterly direction to Dresden, thence to LaMonte, thence west through Johnson county, thence west and north to Kansas City.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad extends from Sedalia in a southwesterly direction, passing through a portion of Prairie, Washington and Greenridge townships. From Sedalia, the road extends easterly, through Bowling Green township, and into St. Louis.

The Sedalia, Warsaw and Southwestern (the Old Narrow Gauge), now

a part of the Pacific, extends south from Sedalia, through Flat Creek township and on to Warsaw. This road was chiefly the work of Sedalia. In 1869 the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company built a piece of roadbed from Warsaw to Cole Camp. It was intended that this road should intersect the Missouri Pacific railroad at Tipton, Missouri. The scheme fell through and the company forfeited its charter. In 1879 the citizens of Sedalia began to agitate the proposition to build a narrow gauge road from Sedalia to Warsaw, Missouri, a distance of forty-five miles due south of Sedalia. Benton County agreed to give the old roadbed it had graded from Warsaw to Sedalia. In September, 1879, the Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern Railroad Company was organized in Sedalia with the following officers: William Gentry, president; Gen. George R. Smith, vice-president; James H. Lay, secretary, and Cyrus Newkirk, treasurer. The new constitution of the State forbade counties issuing bonds beyond a certain limit. As neither Pettis nor Benton County could issue any more bonds, it was necessary to build the road with money raised by subscriptions of the people. During the year 1880 the citizens of Sedalia subscribed about \$55,000. About \$40,000 of this was collected.

In November, 1879, work was commenced on the road. It was completed and ready for the cars in 1881. The first regular freight and passenger trains ran over it during the summer of 1881.

In 1858 a corporation, known as the Lexington & St. Louis Railroad Company, secured a charter from the State to build a road from Lexington, Lafayette County, to a point on the Pacific railroad, at or near Georgetown, then the county seat of Pettis. When the charter was granted, it was the general belief that Georgetown would be on the line of the Pacific road, but when the road was located where it runs, leaving Georgetown three miles to the north, it was determined to run the Lexington & St. Louis railroad through Georgetown to intersect the Pacific railroad at Farmers City, six miles east of Sedalia. Considerable work was done upon this route in 1859-60, and Farmers City bade fair to be what Sedalia is now. When the war came on the work was abandoned.

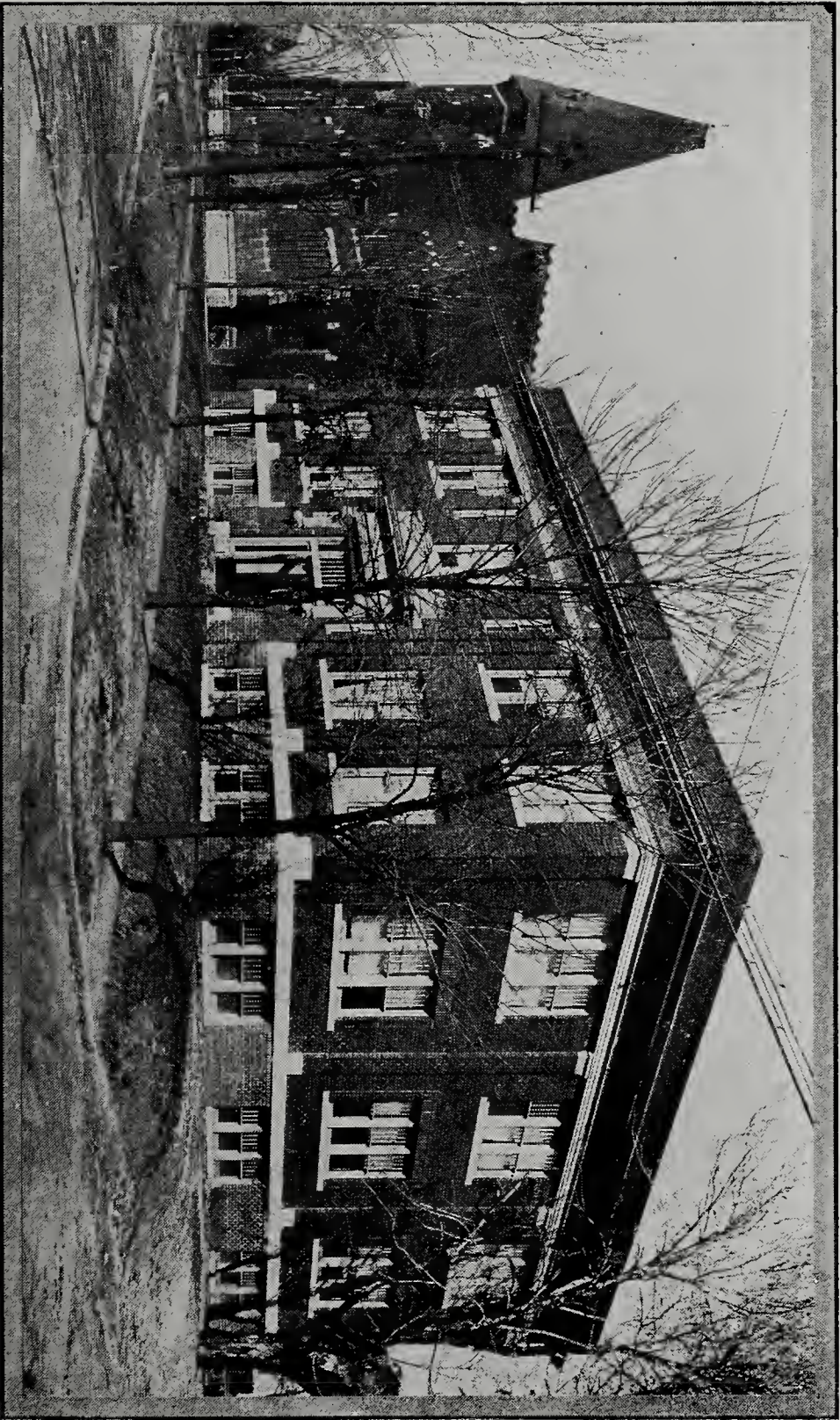
In 1867 the old Lexington & St. Louis Railroad Company was reorganized, and after a long and bitter contest, Sedalia was fixed upon as the point of intersection on the Pacific railroad, and in June of 1869 the matter was finally settled and a complete organization effected. The unexpended bonds of Lafayette County issued to the old corporation were transferred to the new, and a liberal fund subscribed by the County

Court. On the 6th of March Pettis County voted for an ample subscription to build the roadbed through Pettis County to the Lafayette County line. April 11 ground was broken in Sedalia, a grand demonstration made, and a large force put to work and good progress made before the winter of 1869 set in. The road was finished and opened to the public in 1871. It runs from Sedalia to Independence and then takes the main line into Kansas City. When Gould bought the Missouri Pacific it became a part of that system, and is now known as the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific.

By an act of the Legislature of Missouri, passed March 20, 1860, a charter was granted the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company. The projectors of this road hoped to build a road from Neosho, Newton County, then a prominent point in the southwest, to run in a northeasterly direction, and intersect the Missouri Pacific at a point somewhere near the "high points of the Tebo," which it was then thought would be the line of the river route of the Pacific. The war came on, and during the excitement and turmoil this project was forgotten.

The Legislature in March, 1866, so amended the charter as to authorize the Tebo & Neosho Railway Company to build a line from Fort Scott, Kansas, to run northeast, and cut the Missouri Pacific at a point west of the Lamine River, which is eighteen miles east of the present city of Sedalia, and Muddy Creek, which is due north and east of Sedalia. Col. Thomas L. Wilson was the leader of this scheme, and made a horse-back survey of the proposed line. After a great deal of preliminary figuring the citizens of Sedalia voted to subscribe \$50,000 to the stock in the year 1866. Col Wilson, the first president, did not seem to have the necessary confidence of the people, and the city refused to turn over the \$50,000 until they knew what would be done with it.

In 1866, in the month of May, Col. Asa C. Marvin, of Sedalia, was elected president of the company. The people of Sedalia knew Colonel Marvin so well that they at once turned over to him the \$50,000 in bonds. Work was actually begun on the road in June, 1867, at Fort Scott, Kansas. In September, 1867, "ground was broken" at Sedalia. A small force of men was kept constantly at work in Pettis and Henry Counties, Missouri, until more money could be produced from the other counties. The president made a report in September, 1868, telling what had been accomplished and this report was most encouraging.



BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEDALIA, MO.

In July, 1867, the following amounts had been subscribed for the road: Bourbon County, Kansas, \$150,000; Henry County, Missouri, \$150,000; Sedalia, \$50,000; private subscriptions, \$60,000; Fort Scott, Kansas, \$50,000; Clinton, Missouri, \$25,000. Total amount, \$615,000. All this sum was expended in grading the roadbed, and as yet no provision had been made to purchase iron and rolling stock.

Pettis County now subscribed \$75,000 for the building of the northeastern extension to Boonville.

It now became necessary to do something for the extension of the road northeast from Sedalia to intersect the then North Missouri railroad at or near Moberly, Missouri. The counties along the proposed northeastern extension all subscribed with prompt liberality and gave their county bounds to the road. In 1868, work was commenced on this extension.

Over one hundred miles of roadbed had been completed at the beginning of 1869. But still no provision had been made for buying the iron and rolling stock.

In October, 1869, the Union Trust & Loan Company of New York entered into a contract to complete the road, iron and stock, and operate it. The name of the road was at the same time changed to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway. This name it held for ten years, until 1881, when it was bought by Jay Gould and called the Kansas & Texas Division of the Missouri Pacific railway.

This company had a grander scheme in view than the mere completion of the road, between Moberly, on the north and Fort Scott on the south, as shown by their subsequent acts. They laid their plans to run it north to Hannibal and the Mississippi River, there to connect with the great northwest system of railroads that run to Chicago and the great lakes.

On the 23rd day of July, 1870, the first excursion train out of Sedalia ran over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas line to Clinton, Missouri, forty-five miles southwest.

On the 12th of December, 1870, the remaining 165 miles, to Fort Scott, Kansas, was completed, and cars ran between Sedalia and Fort Scott.

The construction of the northern end of the same road, from Sedalia to Hannibal, was also pushed with energy and rapidity. The roadbed

on this division was ready for the ties and iron on March 13, 1872, and on that date the first were laid. In a little over one year the greater portion of the track was laid. On May 4, 1873, the first excursion train, on the northern extension, ran from Sedalia to the Lamine River, a distance of twenty miles.

In April, 1873, the southern extension was completed to Denison, Texas.

Some time in November, 1873, the first through trains over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas ran from Sedalia to Hannibal and from Sedalia to Denison.

In the latter part of 1873 the company established their general offices in Sedalia. The following gentlemen were the general managers of the road while its headquarters were in Sedalia: Col. R. S. Stevens, Maj. A. B. Garner, William Bond and A. Mitchell. James D. Brown, for many years the general passenger agent. Col. A. D. Jaynes was for a number of years the treasurer of the road. In 1872, the Union Depot was built in East Sedalia. The shops grew gradually until 1873, when more additions were made and they continued to increase their dimensions until 1875.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas shops are situate in Southwest Sedalia, and are worth their weight in gold to this city. The oldest shop men in Sedalia work in these shops and it can be said to their credit that a majority of men working there own their own homes. These shops do general car work, both building and repairing all kinds of cars, from the average box car to the finest passenger car seen on any of the western railroads. The value of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas properties here is approximately \$1,000,000. Their monthly pay roll is about \$72,500. The number of men employed at the present time is 800. In any war enterprise undertaken by the Government these men have never failed to raise their full quota.

The new Missouri Pacific general shops were built just east of the city in 1905. They are the largest of any railroad shops west of the Mississippi River. When the management of the road decided to build the shops they began first to cast about them for a location. Others towns, such as Atchison and Kansas City, bid twice as much in money as did Sedalia; but this city was the first choice of the officials having the matter of the location in hand. With characteristic energy, Sedalia

met the requirements fixed by the officials of the company, raising the bonus of \$200,000 and 125 acres of land within the time set by the company's officials.

We, as Sedalians, are very greatly indebted to Mr. Russell Harding, who was a former vice-president and general manager of the Pacific. From the very beginning Mr. Harding was our friend and through his efforts and influence Mr. Gould, then president of the railroad and the executive board decided to place the shops here. The securing of these shops for Sedalia is valuable history and from "Sedalia of Today," a publication in 1904, by the Sedalia Sentinel under the editorship of Mr. George H. Scruton, we quote the following concerning the efforts of our citizens in securing this industrial enterprise:

"The first citizens' meeting was called and held in the law office of Montgomery & Montgomery. It was a representative meeting. Hon. J. T. Heard presided and splendid talks were made by Hon. J. H. Bothwell, Mr. Louis Hoffman, Mr. Charles Hoffman, Mr. W. J. Letts, Mr. Joseph Huckins, Mr. W. L. Porter, Chairman Heard and others, and the consensus of opinion was that the sum must be raised. At this meeting an executive committee was appointed to have charge of the work and to formulate plans.

"In a very short time the required amount was raised and the committee so reported to Mr. Harding at St. Louis. Then came another blow to the citizens when the committee was informed that the Missouri Pacific would not receive individual notes for the sum specified, no matter how good, but wanted nothing but the cash. Returning to Sedalia undaunted by this new set-back, the committee this time converted the notes into money, and \$165,000 in cash was raised, the balance of the sum being taken care of by the Citizens' National Bank, Third National Bank, Sedalia National Bank and the Sedalia Trust Company. Then followed the long wait for the official news that the company had decided upon Sedalia as a location. The railroad company did not authoritatively give out the decision until the afternoon of March 27."

It is hard to overestimate the value of these shops to Sedalia. Hundreds of men are employed, many of whom have moved their families here and bought their homes, becoming a part of the industrial life of the city. In the war enterprises undertaken by the Government the Pacific men have always raised their quota.

The assessed valuation of railroad properties in Pettis County for the year 1917 follows:

Missouri Pacific -----	\$ 798,850.00
Sedalia, Warsaw and Southwestern-----	101,790.00
Lexington Branch (Missouri Pacific) -----	212,800.00
Missouri, Kansas & Texas-----	712,835.00
Kansas City Division (M., K. & T.)-----	17,372.00
Rock Island -----	65,917.00
<hr/>	
Total -----	\$1,909,563.00

Railroads have made Sedalia what it is today. The city has prospered and so have the railroads running through the county. Trains laden with merchandise pass in and out of the city, leaving their goods here and taking cattle, hogs, sheep, wheat, corn and oats from the rural district to other cities, are looked upon with pride by Pettis Countians. It is not an unusual occurrence to see a single engine pulling 110 freight cars through the railroad yards here. A train passed through the Missouri, Kansas & Texas yards during the month of August carrying a like number of cars and later another carrying ninety oil tanks. During the year 1918 the scenes have changed somewhat around the railroad depots, offices and yards. Trains, without number almost, are now seen carrying "Our Boys," the soldiers of the Republic, Pettis Countians among them, doing their full share, "Over There" to fight for a World's Democracy.

The railroads, for the first time, are operated and controlled by the United States Government. The roads have been taken over and the Government operates them under a war-time measure passed by the Congress of the United States.

CHAPTER XXX.

SEDALIA OF TODAY

LOCATION—ADVANTAGES—PROGRESS—PUBLIC UTILITIES—BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—COURT HOUSE — LIBRARY — HOSPITALS—NEWS-PAPERS.

We have traced Sedalia from the time of filing of the plat of Sedville to the present day. We shall treat past history as such and take up a beautiful city as it exists in December, 1918.

This city has made good and stands today, as in past years, "Four square to every wind that blows." Situate midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, surrounded by a beautiful rolling, prairie country, as fertile and productive as any in Missouri, the division point of two great western railroads, with rock roads leading in from every direction, telegraphic and telephonic communication with the greater cities of the nation; with railroad shops, factories, schools, churches and every other advantage of advanced civilization, the city stands today, true to its name, "The Queen City of the Prairies."

Its progress, since the coming of the new Missouri Pacific shops, has been remarkable in the extreme and has exceeded the fondest expectation of the most hopeful citizen within its boundaries. Sedalia's success, like any other municipality, while materially advanced by its geographical location, is a flourishing city because of the people who live in it. No city in the West has, for its citizenship, a more determined or thrifty people. And, they are progressive. Within their own town many of them make considerable noise and a few mistakes; but when an undertaking is planned or an objective laid out all of this is forgotten, and most generally forgiven, the expectancy accomplished and realized to the fullest. Occasionally some of the inhabitants move away to better their conditions. Many

of them return and those who remain away have kind words for Sedalia. They come back "Home" on a visit and after a few years generally come "Home" to stay and after all convince you that they regret having left. It is exceptional that any are sent away. The majority are properly trained while here and seem to appreciate their opportunities, and, when once they become converted, they make good disciples.

Sedalia people are hospitable. They are considerate and generous. They are conservative in their undertakings and, as a whole, are proud of the achievements of their city. The people, too, are educated, refined and well-bred.

The present population is about 25,000 and no city of that number of inhabitants has more advantages than will be found in Sedalia. The term "advantages," as applied to a city, may mean many things; but in this instance it means to live among cultured people, with good health conditions, modern conveniences, a chance to make money and be respected—and the right to be contented if one's disposition will permit of such state of mind. More than this could not well be expected of a community, possibly less often found than expected, and when found, usually disappointing.

Speaker Champ Clark, when he goes out over Missouri in a Democratic campaign, attributes much of the success and greatness of the people of Pike County to the fact that they have good water to drink. The same is true, to some extent, here in Sedalia.

Sedalia's public utilities would do credit to a city of 50,000 people. The City Water Company is a complete system and furnishes the city with an adequate supply of pure water. For many years the inhabitants have enjoyed this blessing and neither epidemic nor disease has been traced to the water supply which reaches the majority of homes and enterprises in the city. The plant is located just south and a little east of the city on Flat Creek. Work on this plant and improvements began in 1871 and improvements have been made as necessity required up to the present day. The water is pumped into a large reservoir from Flat Creek, filtered and purified and then pumped into the mains for consumption. The company uses scientific methods and the latest improved equipment in treating the water before pumping it into their mains. The supply of water comes from Flat Creek, from many deep wells, near the pumping station, from the reservoir there and in emergencies created by long dry spells, from their Lake Tebo in section 7, Flat Creek township. The company has

its own building on Fourth street, between Ohio and Osage avenues. L. P. Andrews is the manager of the company.

Four of the public utilities of the city of Sedalia, namely: gas, ice, street railway and electric light and power, are operated by and under the name of City Light and Traction Company, various disconnected holdings and franchises dating back to the year 1868, having been acquired and consolidated by this company under the laws of the State of Missouri in the year 1912.

The City Light and Traction Company of Sedalia, Missouri, is one of some two hundred public utility properties scattered over the greater part of the United States and to some extent in Canada and South America, the entire group constituting the Cities Service Company, controlled and operated by the Henry L. Doherty & Company interests, of 60 Wall street, New York City. The holdings of the City Light and Traction Company covering the four utilities operated in the city represent a value of nearly \$3,000,000. The commercial department of the company is in charge of W. B. Malone and the railway department is under the personal supervision of A. W. Richardson. The company employs from seventy to 100 men and women, directly in charge of the above-named officials, in the operation of the various departments.

The city gas plant, street railway and electric light plant owned by the Doherty interests, as before stated, are in better condition today than at any time since their establishment in the city. Sedalia was first lighted by gas on the 23rd day of January, 1868, with gas made chiefly from kerosene. The plant was improved again in 1872, in 1881 and since as improvement was demanded by the citizens of Sedalia. The present works are located north of the Missouri Pacific railroad tracks and west of the depot. Gas is made here under improved, scientific conditions and an adequate supply for illumination and commercial purposes is always available. The gas company has thirty miles of mains and 1,900 connections in the city.

In 1876 a charter was granted to the Street Railway Company. This charter, owing to the inactivity of those to whom it was granted, expired in 1881. In 1881 the right of way over all the streets and a new charter was granted to a new company. It consisted of Joseph D. Sicher, Frank E. Sicher, A. D. Jaynes and R. T. Gentry. This company showed by their actions that they meant to build a road. In the fall of 1881 the first section of the road was completed, being built on Third street westward

to Sicher's Park, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The first regular passenger traffic was done over it during fair week in the early part of September, 1881. By the 1st day of March, 1882, the other section of the road from Ohio street eastward to Engineer street was completed and cars running. The whole length of the road on Third street was two miles. This utility is now designated as the Street Railway of the City Light and Traction Company. Its roadbed extends from Liberty Park east on Third street and Broadway to the Missouri Pacific shops, south on Ohio avenue from Main to Sixteenth street, and thence west and south to the State Fair Grounds, looping back past the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway shops. Another track is laid, branching off of the last-named line at Ohio avenue and running east on Thirteenth street through East Sedalia, terminating at Fifteenth street and Brown avenue. The cars operated over this track are of the latest design, are steel and equipped with air brakes, heated with electricity and arranged so that they are efficiently operated by one man. The Traction Company has eight and a quarter miles of track and maintains a schedule of from ten to twenty minutes over their lines. Their rolling stock and equipment is new and up to date and a town of 25,000 inhabitants is fortunate indeed with such service as is rendered here.

The electric power plant is located at intersection of Broadway and Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway tracks in East Sedalia. All the electric power for city's commercial and municipal requirements and for operating the street railways of the city is generated at this plant. Many of the large manufacturing industries of the city are driven by electric power generated and transmitted from this plant.

The company at this time is completing the work of installing a new steam turbine of the most modern type at a cost of \$50,000, which will practically double the generating capacity of the power plant. The company owns sixty miles of distribution pole lines in the city and serves 3,500 light and power customers.

In addition to the three last above named utilities, the City Light and Traction Company owns and operates an ice plant, which is a credit to most any city much larger than ours.

The Economy Steam Heating Plant was established here several years ago and represents an expenditure in buildings, machinery and equipment of \$285,000. This company heats, with steam, the business section of the city and many private homes of citizens. It has seven miles of

mains and 500 connections. This company is the holding of American District Steam Company of North Tonawanda, New York, and has met the demands of a growing city with promptness and satisfaction. H. A. Woodworth is the resident manager of the company.

In the summer of 1880, T. B. Anderson secured the right to establish a telephone exchange in Sedalia. In August, 1880, the first telephone was put into operation. In a short time a sufficient number of persons agreed to take instruments to warrant the proprietor in erecting wires and poles throughout the city. In the year 1881 the Sedalia Telephone Company put up wires throughout the entire city, some of them extending into the suburbs. On May 15, 1882, the franchise of this company was sold to the Missouri Telephone Company.

At the present day Sedalia has two telephone companies, rendering efficient service to their subscribers. They are the Home Telephone Company, formerly known as "Queen City Telephone Company," and the Missouri and Kansas, known as the "Bell Telephone Company."

The Home City Telephone Company, chartered under the laws of Missouri, and with a capital stock of \$100,000, was granted a franchise by city ordinance February 5, 1900. The terms of the franchise require a cash bonus of \$1,500, free telephone service for city purposes, and a yearly payment of two and a half per cent of the gross receipts. The exchange was ready, with 275 stations, for operation April 1, 1901. In connection with the Kinloch Long Distance Company, the Kansas City Home Telephone Company, the Buffum Telephone Company, the Missouri Union lines, and other systems, the Home Telephone Company forms a connecting link in establishing communications from Topeka and Kansas City to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic sea board. Shields R. Smith is the company's manager.

The Missouri and Kansas "Bell" Telephone Company was established in 1885, at which time Mr. J. H. Baker was the manager, and has been in continuous operation up to the present time. The "Bell" in this city is one of the largest telephone exchanges of central Missouri. H. M. Bryan is district manager of the company.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies have offices here. Leo Lennartz is manager of the Western Union, and L. E. Schull is manager of the Postal Company. The telephone and telegraph companies, under a war measure passed by the Congress of the United States, are now under Government control.

Liberty Park is one of the beauty spots of Sedalia. It represents a recent expenditure of \$60,000, including buildings and improvement of grounds. Convention Hall is a brick building costing about \$27,055, and was built when the city voted bonds for beautifying this park in 1911. The floor is maple and makes one of the best dance halls in western Missouri. Dances and social events of all kinds, are held here most every week of the year and as an accommodation for conventions this building has few equals in Missouri outside of the larger cities. The park is the people's place of recreation and enjoyment. In the northeast corner is a beautiful lake suitable for boating and fish are plentiful in its waters. The grounds just east of Convention Hall is adorned by magnificent shade trees and statuary and an artistic bridge crosses the narrow point of the lake to the island. West of Convention Hall is the swimming pool and the baseball pavilion, or grandstand, which compares favorably with those of some of the larger cities of Missouri. The park is under control and management of a park board, appointed by the city council. The following gentlemen constitute the present board: F. F. Combs, A. D. Stanley and Clyde M. Brown. This park was originally Sicher's Park. The grounds belonged to the Fair Association until 1880, when they were purchased by Frank E. and Joseph D. Sicher. The present grounds contain sixty acres. During October and November, 1918, Convention Hall was used by the Red Cross as a hospital for the care of Spanish influenza patients. This dreaded disease during these months swept the country from lakes to Gulf and from coast to coast.

The Citizen's National Bank is the largest and the oldest doing business in the city today. It was organized May 1, 1872. The first board of directors was composed of the following gentlemen: Clifton Wood, John J. Yeater, C. M. A. Chaney, William G. Moore, John W. Houx, William Hoberecht, Elias Bixby, George G. Vest, William P. Paff, William H. Powell, W. T. Hutchison, N. N. Parberry, W. C. Gibson. Clifton Wood was the bank's first president and Adam Ittel its first cashier. This bank is one of the "Honor Banks" of the National Banks of the nation, which means that its surplus and profits equal its capital. The following statement shows the bank in splendid condition:

At the close of business, November 1, 1918: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$1,345,440.98; overdrafts, \$386.01; real estate, \$6,000; banking house, \$30,000; United States Bonds, certificates, \$530,150; other high grade bonds, \$39,500; Federal Reserve Bank Stock, \$9,000; Five per cent

reserve fund, \$5,000; War Savings Stamps, \$1,096.69; cash and sight exchange, \$542,758.63; total, \$2,509,341.11. Liabilities: Capital stock, \$100,000; surplus fund, \$200,000; circulation, \$100,000; undivided profits, \$64,080.29; deposits, \$2,045,260.82. Total, \$2,509,260.82. The following gentlemen constitute the officers: William H. Powell, president; Grant Crawford, vice-president; R. F. Harris, cashier; C. P. Keck, assistant cashier; W. H. Powell, Jr., assistant cashier.

The Third National Bank was organized in 1882. The late Albert Parker was the first president; J. N. Dalby, vice-president; R. H. Moses, cashier. The original board of directors was composed of the following gentlemen: James Glass, J. N. Dalby, Henry Mahnken, J. H. Mertz, Herman Kahrs, George J. Lesure, Morris Harter, C. E. Messerly, Albert Parker, John Montgomery, Sr., S. C. Gold, Charles W. McAninch, Cyrus W. Brown, R. H. Moses and A. P. Morey. H. W. Harris is president and E. H. Harris, Jr., is the bank's cashier. The following statement shows the institution's progress at the close of business November 1, 1918: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$900,016.71; overdrafts, \$437.83; United States Bonds and Certificates at par, \$307,100; Stocks and bonds, \$6,750; Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, \$4,200; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$31,000; real estate, \$8,427.12; cash and sight exchange, \$298,915.57; Five Per Cent Redemption Fund, \$5,000; United States War Savings Certificates, \$1,470.30; total, \$1,563,317.53. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$100,000; circulation, \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$91,699.14; deposits, \$1,271,618.39; total, \$1,563,317.53. The following gentlemen constitute the present officers and board of directors: H. W. Harris, president; C. W. McAninch, vice-president; E. H. Harris, Jr., cashier; Rex A. Wright, assistant cashier; H. W. Harris, James T. Montgomery, C. W. McAninch, W. M. Harris, E. H. Harris, Jr., J. S. Brenneman, Charles McEniry and R. A. Wright, directors.

The Sedalia National Bank was established June 2, 1890. Its first president was C. Hye, a pioneer merchant, with the late O. A. Crandall, vice-president; Frank Shultz, cashier, and John McGinley, teller. The original directors were C. Hye, O. A. Crandall, H. Lamm, John McGinley, J. W. Murphy, Frank Shultz, Martin Renkin, Dr. D. F. Brown, H. G. Clark, George W. Crawford, H. W. Meuschke, Dr. W. H. Evans and C. E. Musick. February 11, 1895, E. R. Blair was elected president to succeed Mr. Hye. The bank's report under date of December 31, 1918, shows a surplus fund of \$20,000; undivided profits of \$6,421.55, and

individual deposits of \$463,311.95. The paid-in capital stock is \$100,000.

The Sedalia Trust Company is successor to the "Missouri Trust Company," which was organized by O. A. Crandall on July 3, 1880, with a paid up capital of only \$10,000, and placed under the control of the following officers, viz.: O. A. Crandall, president; A. P. Morey, vice-president; and P. G. Stafford, secretary. The first board of directors were O. A. Crandall, A. P. Morey, W. H. Powell, W. T. Hutchinson, Joseph C. Higgins, Frank C. Hayman, and T. T. Clifford. The present officers and directors are: E. F. Yancey, president; E. G. Cassidy, vice-president; Charles C. Evans, secretary-treasurer; E. L. Zoernig, assistant treasurer; W. J. Ferguson, L. P. Andrews, John W. Murphy, Otis W. Smith, Peter Pehl and C. C. Kelly.

The official statement of the financial condition of the Sedalia Trust Company at the close of business on the 14th day of November, 1918: Resources—Loans undoubtedly good on personal and collateral security, \$275,069.37; loans undoubtedly good on real estate security, \$76,266.66; overdrafts by solvent customers, none; bonds and stocks at present value, \$96,832.13; real estate (company's office building) at present value, \$30,000; other real estate at its present value, none; safety deposit vaults, furniture and fixtures, \$6,000; due from other trust companies and banks, good on sight draft, \$78,633.35; cash on hand (currency, gold, silver and other coin), \$9,155.06; special tax bills, \$21,908.88; all other resources, \$883.77. Total, \$594,749.22. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$100,000; surplus, \$19,300; undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid, \$8,725.91; deposits subject to draft at sight by trust companies, banks and bankers, \$13,000; deposits subject to draft at sight by individuals and others, including demand certificates of deposit, \$139,348.89; time certificates of deposit, \$3,137.95; savings deposits, \$309,012.18; treasurer's checks outstanding, \$799.04; reserve for taxes, \$1,425.25. Total, \$594,749.22.

The American Exchange Bank was organized and opened for business on May 6, 1911, with its present board of directors and officers as follows: W. S. Sneed, president; E. M. Stafford, first vice-president; E. W. Shultz, second vice-president; W. W. Barrett, cashier; E. R. Barrett, assistant cashier; E. L. Kuepper and Green McFarland, directors. The following statement shows the bank in good condition at the close of business November 14, 1918: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$601,456.52; bonds and War Savings Stamps, \$200,983.28; overdrafts, \$395.17;

furniture and fixtures, \$5,680; cash and sight exchange, \$203,578.71. Total, \$1,012,088.68. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$50,000; surplus and profits, \$18,037.42; deposits, \$918,956.26; dividends unpaid, \$95; bills payable, \$25,000. Total \$1,012,088.68.

The Union Savings Bank was organized June 25, 1913, and was opened for business July 21, of that year. This bank had a capital stock of \$10,000 on beginning and when they moved into their new building, Fifth and Engineer streets, they increased it to \$12,000. The original board of directors was composed of M. S. Ehlers, A. J. White, Fred Gehlken, Dr. William Wheeler, Sam B. McVey and S. M. Williams, the latter being the first and present president of the institution. The present board of directors is the same as the original one, except that M. E. Ehlers, the first cashier, has sold his interest in the bank to the present cashier, R. P. Asbury, who took his place on the board. The official statement of the financial condition at the close of business on the 14th day of November, 1918: Resources—Loans and discounts, undoubtedly good on personal or collateral, \$24,166.40; loans, real estate, \$26,750; overdrafts, \$20.35; bonds and stocks (certificate of indebtedness), \$26,500; real estate (banking house), \$9,150; furniture and fixtures, \$1,500; due from other banks and bankers, subject to check, \$50,437.15; cash items, \$818.58; currency, \$1,554; specie, \$469.10; savings stamps, \$1,073.84. Total, \$142,439.42. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$12,500; surplus fund, \$6,000; undivided profits, net, \$1,732.78; due to banks and bankers, subject to check, \$2,250; individual deposits, subject to check, \$85,139.74; time certificates of deposit, \$10,565; savings deposits, \$22,212.80; cashier's checks, \$2,038.10. Total, \$142,439.42.

The Sedalia Savings and Loan Association was organized June 24, 1913, and opened its doors for business July 1, 1913. The following statement shows a successful conduct of the business, September 15, 1918: Resources—Cash on hand, \$9,573.57; loans on real estate and stock security, \$56,295; delinquent interest, \$178.15. Total, \$66,046.72. Liabilities—Installment stock (due, no deduction), \$46,964.84; full paid stock, \$9,200; profits distributed and credited, \$7,161.18; undivided profits, \$2,509.90; contingent fund, \$210.80. Total, \$66,046.72. Ira Melton is president and P. G. Stafford is secretary of the association. This association has two most commendable features. A member who has become in arrears is not penalized and one desiring to withdraw can deposit his stock and do so in thirty days without penalty.

The Pettis County court house was built in 1884 and is one of the ornaments of Sedalia. It cost \$100,000, for which amount bonds was issued. The last of these bonds was liquidated several years ago. The building is in the American Renaissance—a style of architecture peculiar to public edifices in this country. It and the magnificent grounds by which it is surrounded on four sides, including wide granitoid sidewalks, occupy a full square. The interior is finished and furnished elegantly.

One of Sedalia's chief ornaments and most useful institutions is her public library—Carnegie's \$50,000 gift. The building, surrounded by a beautiful lawn, is modern and magnificent in every detail and is freely admitted to be the largest and best equipped of any of the Carnegie libraries. The following constitute the present board of directors, or board of officers: C. M. Harrison, president; C. E. Messerly, A. L. Pringle, Maj. George H. Scruton, Lee Montgomery, Harvey D. Dow, Mrs. W. S. Steele, Mrs. Charles H. Bard, Mrs. J. S. Brennamann.

As another notable evidence of the high regard in which Sedalia is held by railroad officials, is the fact that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas has chosen this city as the location for its general hospital, established here for years. This hospital is on East Broadway in a magnificent building surrounded by stately trees. This institution is maintained by an assessment from all employes in ratio to their wages. t

St. Mary's Hospital is a private institution operated by the Sisters of Charity of The Incarnate Word. Mother M. Presentation is the Mother Superior and is in charge of the hospital. Besides the Mother Superior, there are twelve Sisters, assistants. The building is a beautiful brick, located at Broadway and Ohio avenues. This institution was originally the Maywood Hospital, the Sisters purchasing from the Maywood people in 1915. There are sixteen comfortably furnished and equipped rooms together with two operating rooms and one sterilization room.

The new City Hospital occupies a block of ground between Fourteenth and Fifteenth and Thompson and Hancock streets. The new building was built on the old site, the old building having been, a few years ago, destroyed by fire. On June 12, 1917, an election was held in Sedalia for the purpose of voting bonds in the sum of \$20,000. The bonds carried by a good majority. The building was completed and occupied by the city on June 13, 1918. It has eight private rooms, two public wards, five bath rooms, two diet kitchens, one emergency room, one operating and one sterilizing room. The institution is a general city hospital and is under

the control of the Hospital Association, or board of managers, who are appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Sedalia in the summer of 1868. The Y. M. C. A. building at Fifth and Lamine avenue was built about eight years ago at a cost of about \$50,000. It is a large brick building with three stories and basement. On the first floor is a large, well-equipped gymnasium and on the second floor are the track room, assembly hall and ladies' rest rooms. There is a large swimming pool, thirty by fifty in the basement. The main floor contains the office rooms, lobby, boy's rooms and game rooms. The third floor has twenty-seven nicely furnished dormitory rooms. The organization's membership averages about 650. The officers are: Lee Montgomery, president; L. P. Andrews, vice-president; W. O. Stanley, treasurer; A. M. Hoffman, recording secretary.

The Sedalia Theatre, owned by Jack Truitt, is one of the best theatre buildings in Missouri. The theatre is located on Third and Massachusetts avenue. The building is a three-story brick building with basement and cost \$75,000. It is thoroughly equipped and modern in every particular with a stage forty feet deep and sixty feet across, furnishing a stage the second largest in Missouri. Seating capacity is near fifteen hundred. This theater gives employment to thirty-five people.

There are two moving picture theatres in Sedalia at the present time. The Lona, the holdings of Walter J. Brill, located opposite the court house on Ohio avenue, and the Electric, near the Antlers Hotel.

Sedalia has a well-paid fire department with two well-equipped engine houses, one in the eastern and one in the western portion of the city. The men are all thoroughly trained in the service and the discipline is perfect. In the way of apparatus they possess everything needed for an up-to-date department, including an improved engine. W. H. Paul, the chief, is a veteran fireman, and under his direction the work of the department is thorough and efficient.

Newspapers.

The Pettis County Independent was published weekly at Georgetown by Bacon Montgomery, and edited by R. H. Montgomery. This paper was established in November, 1857.

The first newspaper started in Sedalia was the Sedalia Advertiser. This paper was started by George R. and Ben Lingle about July, 1864,

and was edited by Dr. Logan Clark and O. A. Crandall during the campaign. It was Democratic in politics and supported Gen. McClellan for president during the campaign of 1864. It continued under the control of the Lingles until the spring of 1865, when they sold out to Stafford & Magann, who continued it under the name of the Sedalia Times, and later comprising part of the Eagle-Times. Dr. Logan Clark died July 23, 1882. O. A. Crandall died July 6, 1901.

In the spring of 1865, Messrs. P. G. Stafford and James G. Magann took charge of "The Sedalia Advertiser," and changed its name to the Sedalia Weekly Times, which name it retained until the middle of March, 1882, when the Times and the Sedalia Eagle were consolidated. The office was located on the south side of West Main street, between Kentucky and Osage.

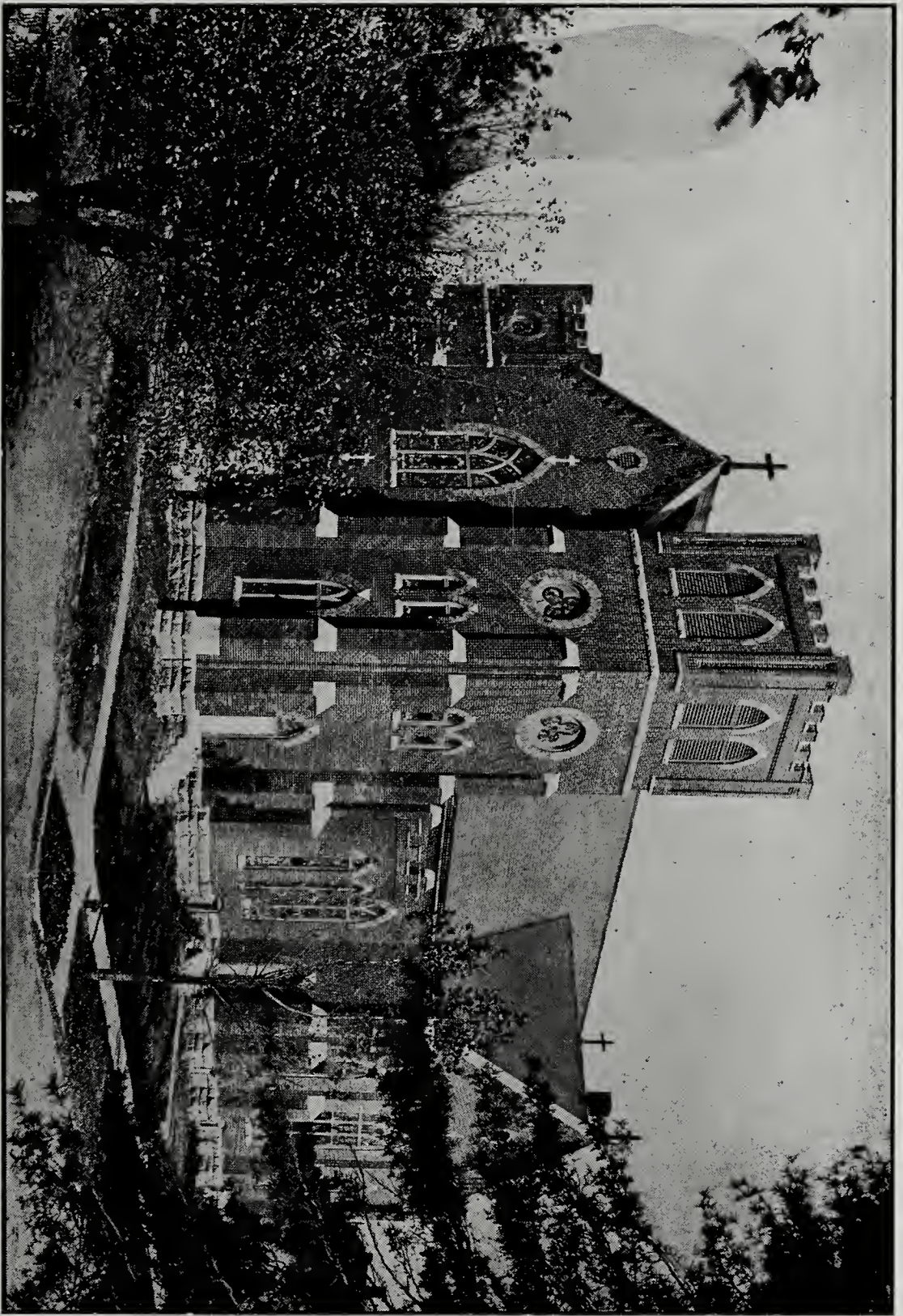
The second newspaper, Democratic in politics, was established in the spring of 1866. It was founded by the same parties who had started the Times, the Lingle Brothers. The paper was called the Independent Press. Dr. Logan Clark was the editor. It was published about nine months, when the office was destroyed by fire November 7, 1866, and from that time the publication of the paper ceased.

The Journal was published by J. H. Middleton and B. Montgomery.

The Sedalia Eagle-Times issued its first publication as a daily and weekly newspaper in February, 1882, as a consolidation of the Sedalia Eagle and the Sedalia Times, both Republican newspapers. The Times was established in Sedalia in 1865, by James Magann and P. G. Stafford. It afterwards passed through several hands, and finally, in July, 1881, was purchased by John G. and William A. Sloane, who conducted the paper under the firm name and style of Sloane Bros. until the consolidation. On the 7th day of November, 1881, the first number of the Sedalia Daily Times was issued.

The Sedalia Eagle was founded by Milo Blair, at Boonville, Mo., in the year 1865, and was conducted by him at that place until the summer of 1878, when he removed the paper to Sedalia, and continued its publication here until consolidation. In addition to the regular weekly issue the Sunday Morning Eagle was published by the same office.

The Bazoo printing establishment was opened for business on the first day of May, 1868, by J. West Goodwin. It was run as a job office until June 1, 1869, when the weekly Bazoo was issued. The first number of the daily Bazoo, the first daily paper in the city, was issued Septem-



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, SEDALIA, MO.

ber 20, 1869, as an evening paper. On March 23, 1873, the first number of the Sunday morning Bazoo was issued.

The Sedalia Morning Signal was established by Gen. Bacon Montgomery, about the 1st of December, 1873. He sold to William H. Mugford. The paper was short-lived.

The Pacific Enterprise was started in Sedalia, by W. P. Baker, during 1863. The paper became defunct in 1864. The Sedalia Times was first issued in Sedalia during March, 1865, by P. G. Stafford and James G. Magann. It was Republican. Hawes & Montgomery subsequently took charge of this paper in about 1868. The politics of the Times not being in harmony with the sentiments of General Montgomery he retired from the paper February 25, 1869. Perry Hawes then became sole proprietor, who subsequently sold out to A. J. and F. A. Sampson. They sold to Rev. Cephas A. Leach, and the paper passed into other hands and was finally consolidated with the Eagle, in the spring of 1882, under the title of Eagle-Times.

In 1866 Lingle & Bro. began the publication of the Independent Press, a twenty-eight column paper, Democratic in politics. The office and materials were destroyed by fire on November 6, 1868.

The Boonville Eagle was established in 1865, by Milo Blair, as an exponent of radicalism and the support of Republican principles, where it continued to be published till in 1878, when it was moved to Sedalia, and named Sedalia Eagle. In the spring of 1882, Mr. Blair was appointed postmaster at Sedalia, the Eagle was consolidated with the Times, and known as Eagle-Times, published by the "Missouri Printing Company," with the following directors: Milo Blair, John G. Sloan, G. F. Kimball, C. D. Wassell, W. A. Sloan. This paper issued a weekly and a daily edition.

The Adviser, established by Cotton Bros., in 1869, was a real estate paper. The Great Western Real Estate Guide was started by J. M. Byler, in February, 1869, and continued about one year. The Sedalia Republican made its first issue October 12, 1870. It was a liberal Republican organ and suspended at the end of the campaign. The Real Estate Guide was issued in January, 1871, and in 1872 its name was changed to Magann's Opinion. The Independent was printed first in April, 1882. It was published but a short while and discontinued. The Ruralist, a weekly farm and stock paper, was published by the Sedalia Printing Company until a few years ago. It was the only paper of its kind in Central Missouri. Its officers were: E. B. Quiesenberry, president; M. V.

Carroll, editor and vice-president; W. E. Hurlbut, treasurer and advertising manager.

The Sedalia Journal was founded, May 25, 1877, by Fred L. Wensel, of Hermann, Missouri. Mr. B. Rauck took possession of the paper the following year, but sold it on the 1st day of April, 1881, to Messrs. August and Charles Schneider. In April, 1882, Charles Schneider sold his interest to Charles Botz and the paper was conducted under the firm name of Schneider & Botz. Later the paper was published by Mr. Botz and later by Mr. Botz and his five sons. It was one of the most successful papers published in the German language during its days of publication. When the War of the Nations came on Mr. Botz, desiring to show his patriotism, immediately suspended publication of the paper and continued, with his sons, in the stationery and supply business. The fact that Mr. Botz gave up his paper shows that he was able, ready and willing to make any sacrifice that this nation might accomplish its full expectation and win the war.

The Sedalia Evening Sentinel began publication in 1884. This paper had an excellent circulation and published both a daily and a weekly paper. In its palmiest days in Sedalia C. F. Kibby was president; George H. Scruton, present editor of the Sedalia Democrat, but now on leave where he is serving the United States Government as a major in the United States Army, with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, was its editor; and John E. Tiedman, business manager of the Sentinel Company. W. J. Brill, now advertising editor for the Sedalia Democrat, was the paper's city editor. W. D. Agee, now city editor of the Sedalia Democrat, was one of the members of the repertorial department. The business management in the year 1907 through the influence of the editor, George H. Scruton, and A. D. Stanley, owner of the Democrat, decided to consolidate the two papers, as they were both Democratic in politics, and did make such consolidation, the Democrat Company absorbing the Sentinel.

The leading Democratic paper of Pettis County and central Missouri, is the Sedalia Democrat, established in January, 1868, by the "Democrat Company." The first editor was A. Y. Hull. Mr. John D. Russell was foreman of the office till 1869. His business qualifications soon won for him the place of business manager of the company. In 1871, the Sedalia Daily Democrat was issued with about six hundred subscribers. In 1877, Major John N. Edwards was called and took charge, as

editor of this paper, which flourished under his guidance. Without undertaking to give a history of all the men who owned or edited the paper it is well to call attention to the management, just prior to the present ownership of the publication. Dr. W. N. Graham was its business manager. He served, faithfully, in this capacity for many years and is now dead. P. B. Stratton edited the paper during these times, successfully, and is now living in this county, at Smithton. William H. Powell, president of the Citizens National Bank, of this city, was president of the Democrat Company. E. B. Burrows, now editor of the Sedalia Capital, was city editor. At the present time, A. D. Stanley is president of the Democrat Company, and owner of the publication. William H. Powell, president of the Citizen's National Bank, is vice-president; George H. Trader is secretary. George H. Scruton, a major, with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, for the past year, is editor. Walter J. Brill is advertising editor, and W. D. Agee is city editor. This paper is a member of the Associated Press, American Newspaper Publishers, and is one of the best newspapers in central Missouri. The company publishes both a daily and weekly paper, has the Associated Press service, with telegraphic connection in their new building on West Fourth street. This building is the best equipped in central Missouri.

Rosa Pearl's Paper was first published in Sedalia in 1894. It was a society weekly and was conducted and edited by Elizabeth Jane Dugan, who used "Rosa Pearl" as her pen name. She was assisted by Allie M. Dugan, an associate editor, her niece. Rosa Pearl was a writer of exceptional ability, contributing many articles to women's magazines throughout the country. She was fond of poetry and wrote successfully in this field as well as journalistic work. She published the last edition of her paper on January 1, 1911, and died on January 10th of that year. She is buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, in Sedalia.

The Social Messenger, of Sedalia, is now published by Mrs. C. C. Lawson and Miss Kate Waddell, both of Sedalia. This paper is a weekly society paper, following the order of Rosa Pearle's Paper. It is an excellent publication, well and carefully edited, and liberally patronized by the society people of Sedalia.

Sedalia Daily and Weekly Capital was established in Sedalia in 1895. The first issue appeared on the morning of May 1, 1895. The editor of the new paper was Gen. John H. Rice, formerly of Fort Scott, Kansas, who had attained a considerable reputation in Kansas as a newspaper

man. The management of the new paper was in the hands of T. T. Clifford and H. V. Rice, the latter the son of the General. The Rices eventually sold their interest in the paper to T. T. Clifford, who disposed of the paper to J. S. Brenneman in 1901, who conducted the paper for about fourteen years, selling it to a stock company, of which John E. Swanger and C. M. Harrison were the principal holders. The Capital always has been a Republican paper, the last purchaser changing it from a morning to an afternoon paper. In 1896 the Capital absorbed the old Gazette, which had been occupying the morning field in Sedalia for a number of years.

C. M. Harrison is editor and business manager; E. B. Burrows is city editor, and Mark Burrows, now with the colors, associate editor, on leave of absence.

The Sedalia Leader.—E. T. Behrens is editor and manager. The paper serves the interests of laboring men of Sedalia and central Missouri. It is published weekly by the Railway Federationist Publishing and Printing Company. A. R. Finke, president, Little Rock, Arkansas; William Couhig, secretary, Sedalia, Missouri. The officers are: B. M. Jewell, president; R. E. department, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.; J. F. McGrath, vice-president, R. E. Department, 610 West Third street, Sedalia, Missouri; John M. Scott, secretary-treasurer R. E. department, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. The executive committee: H. M. Walters, I. A. of M. No. 71, Sedalia, Missouri; William Couhig, B. of B. M. & I. S. & M., Sedalia, Missouri, secretary; Robert Kranefield, B. of B. & H. No. 54, Sedalia, Missouri; H. C. Repper, I. B. of B. H. No. 54, Sedalia, Missouri; H. O. R. Schwarz, Sheet Metal Workers No. 333, Sedalia, Missouri.

CHAPTER XXXI.

NATIONAL GUARD

COMPANY FORMED IN SEDALIA IN 1890—IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—SECOND REGIMENT BAND—HOSPITAL CORPS—ROSTER OF COMPANIES D AND I—REORGANIZATION—MEXICAN BORDER—WORLD WAR.

For a time after the close of the Civil War there was but little military activity in Pettis County, but in the eighties interest in military affairs was revived and some independent companies were formed who gave a great deal of attention to social affairs. In 1890 a company was formed by H. C. Demuth which became Company D, of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri. A little later in the year Lewis T. Beck became first lieutenant of this company and W. H. Ramsey second lieutenant. The officers of this company were part of the Missouri troops which attended the dedication of the Worlds Fair Buildings at Chicago in 1892. On the resignation of W. H. Ramsey, George S. Edmonson was made second lieutenant and a little later when Lewis T. Beck resigned Mr. Edmonson became first lieutenant of the company and Samuel P. Johns, Jr., second lieutenant. This organization was kept up until H. C. Demuth, who was captain, finished his term as postmaster in Sedalia and began work as a commercial traveler and could no longer be in the city to drill the company regularly. A change was then made, Mr. Demuth being elected lieutenant colonel; Mr. Edmonson, captain of the company; Mr. Johns being advanced to first lieutenant, and Samuel W. James being elected second lieutenant. This occurred in June, 1896. About this time Samuel K. Crawford was made major surgeon of the second regiment, National Guards of Missouri, and organized the Hospital Corps in

Sedalia, also the Second Regiment Band was organized with Charles F. Hartenbach as the leader.

On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 all of these organizations volunteered and entered the service of the United States Government as part of the Second Regiment, Missouri Volunteers. In addition to these organizations a new company was also formed in Sedalia known as Company I, becoming a part of the Second Regiment. Lewis T. Beck was the captain; Morell Tomlin, first lieutenant, and David M. Dodge, second lieutenant. Emil Dorn was chief musician of the band and Charles F. Hartenbach principal musician. The call to service was received April 28, 1898, and the organization entrained for Jefferson Barracks about 9 o'clock on the evening of May 4th. The regiment in its service did not leave the territory of the United States, although in the service about ten months, being mustered out at Albany, Georgia, on February 27-28 and March 1-2, 1899.

The following is a roster of the field and staff, band, Companies D and I of the Second Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, in May and June, 1898. Some recruits were added to these organizations and some change made in the officers at a later period of their service, but this roster exhibits an exact list of those who volunteered and entered the service at the beginning of the war:

The Second Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, May 12, 1898, field and staff officers were: Colonel, William K. Caffee; lieutenant colonel, Harry C. Demuth; major, Harry H. Mitchell; major, F. E. Williams; major, L. Hardenman; adjutant, J. M. McMillan; battalion adjutant, A. V. Adams; battalion adjutant, L. Harding; surgeon, S. K. Crawford; assistant surgeon, C. H. Stearns; quarter master, A. B. Deutsche; chaplain, G. A. Ottman.

The Second Regiment Band, Missouri Volunteer Infantry: Emil Dorn, chief musician; Charles F. Hartenbach, principal musician; George F. Bryan, W. J. Callies, Lawrence B. Cook; Frank J. Dirringer, Charles E. Hall; Humboldt Hartenbach, Irwin H. Hoffmeister, Roy L. Hyatt, Charles G. Ogle, Otto H. Otten, Albert Parker, Carl C. Richter, John Routen, E. A. Robinson; Edward A. Strong, William L. Smythe, Charles T. Garlick, Frank A. Starr, Charles W. Thurman, Gurney C. Wallace, John K. Wallace, John L. Williams, Horace A. Neihart, Robert E. L. Gregory, Fred Mullinex and Pearl Heacker. The Bugle Corps consisted of Almond R. Blair, Walter G. Slagle, Oran T. Jenkins, William A. Jenkins, Guy S. Patterson and Fred H. Walden.

Company I, Second Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, was composed of the following officers and men: Company Officers: Lewis T. Beck, Morrell Tomlin, David M. Dodge; first sergeant, Frank E. Modie; sergeants, Bert M. Whipple, Seth J. Campbell, William F. Logan, Leo D. Kerstetter, Guy E. Long; corporals, Niles L. Beam, Kyle B. Mitchell, Lyman M. Littlefield, Laurence Doyle, Edgar A. Bledsoe, Henry A. Meyers; musicians, Vaughan C. Kerstetter, Richard T. English; artificer, William G. Hughes; wagoner, Charles Canton.

Privates: Anderson, Elmer L.; Bailey, Bert; Baker, James P.; Beam, William F.; Bledsoe, Ernest C.; Bradfield, Melvin; Blocher, Jesse D.; Brown, Ora E.; Carson, F. H.; Cheatham, R.; Cocking, C. C.; Corner, O. O.; Coslett, Wm.; Culp, Albertus A.; Culp, Harry C.; Darr, Joseph L.; DeHaven, Ota L.; Durrell, John M.; Ellis, John; Elliott, Gerald; Franse, LeRoy; Glassburn, Moses A.; Herbit, Samuel; Hastings, Jim J.; Hughes, Adolphus F.; Hunt, George; Ingram Sherman R.; Kaugh, Archibald M.; Lawver, Jay I.; McCall, Nora; McCandles, William R.; McMahan, Eula A.; McVey, Howard R.; Mitchell, Robert T.; Moore, James R.; Neill, George W.; Norton, Thomas P.; Phelps, Isaac O.; Phillips, James B.; Polstor, Charles J.; Roach, James E.; Roberts, Ollie A.; Shinn, John R.; Slack, Harry T.; Smith, Harry M.; Sweet, George F.; Thornton, Harry N.; Turner, Willis J.; Ward, James M.; Watson, William N.; Wells, Joseph B.; Wells, Wayman; Welsh, John F.; Doolittle, John L.; Arnold, Oscar E.; Brown, Benjamin A.; Butts, Robert S.; Chambers, James C.; Clay, Henry E.; Cobine, Robert J.; Davidson, Mearle; Edwards, Jesse M.; Fauntleroy, Joseph W.; Gibson, Fred; Grade, Samuel N.; Hughes, James R.; Ingram, Renshaw B.; Imhoff, George H.; Jorden, Herbert G.; Millard, Samuel I.; Mills, Charles M.; Murphy, William E.; Norris, Thomas; Parish, Martin W.; Roernaes, J. J.; Ryan, William T.; Squires, George W.; Stevens, Carl; Stevens, Claude O.; Talor, Solomon M.; Meise, William L.; White, Charles E.; Wilson, James B.; Hofmeister, Irving H.; Hughes, William G.; Hyatt, Roy L.; Bryan, George F.

Company D, Second Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, was composed of the following officers and men: Company Officers—Captain, George S. Edmonson; first lieutenant, Samuel P. Johns, Jr.; second lieutenant, Samuel W. James; first sergeant, Harry O. Moss; and sergeants, quarter master, Haley L. Rodgers, William A. Cue, Richard R. Highleyman, James N. Evans, Edward B. Lyon. Corporals: John R. Hedrick, Otto A. Holst, Edward L. Hardin, George H. Evans, Samuel L. Floyd,

Thomas H. Niles, John P. Swisher, John F. Ashbrook,, Bart S. Jackson, Arthur L. Short, Carl F. Fast, Clarence K. Conrad. Musicians: Oran T. Jenkins, William A. Jenkins. Artificers: John Goetz. Wagoner: William E. Selvey. Privates: Anderson, Mauritz W.; Andrews, Ben.; Barnes, Oscar M.; Brown, John W.; Bourland, Henry W.; Buster, Green L.; Brenner, Dallas; Blake, Ross; Bradley, Frank L.; Bryan, Charles H.; Byard, George W.; Curran, James F.; Challacombe, James N.; Collis, Claude W.; Carr, Frank; Chiles, Alfred M.; Davis, Benedick E.; Dodge, John J.; Dorris, Bert; DeVaul, Erastus E.; DeVaul, Albert T.; Davenport, Charles W.; Ernest C., Harry; Eberhardt, William V.; Fitzgibbon, Thomas F.; Fall, George S.; Grimm, William E.; Goodfellow, Thomas W.; Gill, Isaac S.; Harris, Wilson L.; Hamilton, William A.; Harmon, Roscoe; Henekamp, H. H.; Hyatt, William E.; Hancock, Frank E.; Hays, Charles H.; Hower-ton, John M.; Hidelburger, David; Hour, John A.; Jackson, Bart S.; Jack-son, John W.; Jones, Ethelbert M.; Kirkman, W. H.; Kaiser, John Jr.; Kelley, Frank E.; King, John; Louthier, Addison; Markel, George N.; Miller, Edward; Moffatt, Joseph F.; Moles, Jesse; McCune, Harry L.; Myers, Tice F.; Martin, Hallah H.; McNece, Allie; Mussman, Henry; Murray, J. R.; McDogal, G. A.; Owens, J. A.; Orton, P. L.; Parker, Parrer, James M.; Prigmore, Bacter, Quinton, Charles P.; Ramsey, Leon-ard; Shafer, Charles; Sweet, Frank R.; Smith, Nelson C.; Stotts, Walter W.; Schaer, Fred; Scholl, Frank S.; Thorton, Charles H.; Tapp, John V.; Terry, Thomas L.; Weinage, Joseph E.; Wilson, Frank M.; Wilson, Plynn; White, John A.; Wheeler, Edward L.; Welbourn, Arthur; Wershing, Roger I.; Young, Walter C.; Young, John E.; Zurn, Arthur F.

At the conclusion of the Spanish-American War Sedalia was without a military company for several months, until November, 1899, when Samuel W. James reorganized Company D, of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri. He was elected captain, with H. O. Moss as first lieutenant and B. S. Jackson as second lieutenant. Jackson served but a few months, when he gave place to Joseph K. Tuttle as second lieutenant. Mr. Tuttle later resigned and W. E. Grimm became second lieutenant. Mr. Moss was appointed regimental commissary and Mr. Grimm was made first lieutenant and W. F. Logan second lieutenant. On July 14, 1905, Samuel W. James was elected major of the Second Regiment. W. F. Logan succeeded him as captain, but served only a few months, when he was succeeded by W. E. Grimm, with T. F. Hardin first lieutenant and H. O. Berry as second lieutenant. This organization

attended one camp of instruction after which there was a reorganization of the company and William A. Collins became captain with J. E. Heckert and R. O. Bowman as lieutenants. Heckert was later succeeded by Bowman and Harry L. Collins became second lieutenant. These were the officers of the company in 1910 when the company was mustered out because it had fallen below the number of men required by the Government to keep up a military organization. Shortly after the mustering out of the company, Major S. W. James resigned as major of the regiment, and for a couple of years there was no military organization in the city.

The Sixth Regiment had lost a number of companies and were in need of some new organizations and Major James consented to assist the organization to get on its feet so that it could go to camp. In the fall of 1912 he organized four companies in central Missouri, which became the Third Battalion of the Sixth Regiment. The companies were K, at Sedalia; I, at Boonville; N, at Cole Camp, and I, at Warrensburg. Major James was elected major in the Sixth Regiment and served until July, 1914, when it became necessary for the adjutant general to reorganize the National Guard of the State in order to comply with the Government regulations and the Sixth Regiment was mustered out of the service. During the time Major James was major in the Sixth Regiment W. F. Logan was on his staff as battalion adjutant, and Arthur L. Crandall as battalion quarter master. They ranked as first and second lieutenants, respectively. A few of the companies of the Sixth Regiment were not mustered out with the regiment but were attached to other regiments. The Sedalia Company was attached to the Third Regiment and remained with it for a number of months before it was finally mustered out.

When the National Guard of the United States was called into the service in June, 1916, to patrol the Mexican Border, Sedalia had no military organization. In July the adjutant general granted authority to Major S. W. James to organize a Machine Gun Company for the Third Regiment, as that regiment at the time had no Machine Gun Company. Major James selected W. F. Logan and Harry L. Collins as assistants in the organization. The telegram from the adjutant general asking if he would organize the company was sent on July 12th. The company entrained for Nevada, Missouri on July 22nd. It had been the intention of Major James to take the captaincy of this company with Logan and Collins as lieutenants and he had made arrangements with Mr. W. A. Collins to take care of his business during the three or four months he

expected to be in the service. While the company was being formed Mr. Collins was taken seriously ill and was sent to a hospital in Minnesota for an operation and Major James was unable to make any satisfactory arrangement to have his business taken care of while he was gone, so was compelled to remain at home, sending the company into the service with W. F. Logan as captain, Harry L. Collins as first lieutenant, and Joseph L. Darr as second lieutenant. The other lieutenant was already in the service and was assigned to the company later. The company spent two months in the service at Nevada and was then mustered out of the Government service along with the rest of the Third Regiment in September, 1916. The company continued as a National Guard organization and was later transferred to the Fourth Regiment. On the entrance of the United States into the World War they entered the service along with the balance of the regiment.

CHAPTER XXXII.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

MANUFACTURING—WHOLESALE HOUSES—OTHER COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES—
HOTELS—POSTOFFICE.

The Lamy Manufacturing Company own their own building, a large three-story brick, with basement, with an office building of two stories attached. Their output is principally that of working men's clothing. This company has from fifteen to twenty traveling salesmen and employes about two hundred people in their plant. They enlarged their plant to assist the Government and during the past year filled large war contracts for uniform pants and overall suits.

The Brown-Evans Manufacturing Company manufactures working men's clothing. From June, 1917, to the present time this firm turned over to the Government seventy-five per cent of their output, making under contract, 150,000 O. D. service breeches. During this time they kept up their own line of manufacturing only to the extent of about twenty-five per cent. The business was established in March, 1914, and at the present time the company has, on the road, eight traveling salesmen, and employes an average of 200 people. The concern is a corporation with Charles P. Brown, Jr., as president, and Edwin C. Evans, secretary and treasurer.

Sedalia has two mills. The Capital Mills is the property of G. C. Loveland and is located at 205-207 East Main street. This milling plant was organized about thirty years ago, the present management having taken over the property about eight years ago. The output of the mill is flour, graham flour, meal and feed of all kinds.

The Sedalia Milling Company at 402 West Main street, known as the Harter Mills, with Carl Harter as proprietor, is one of the old mills of the county. This company has a large elevator and produces flour,

graham flour, meal and feeds incident to milling business. The large elevator in connection with the milling plant makes a big grain storage room and is a convenience and an accommodation to those marketing grain products.

Will J. Crawford Soda Water Factory manufactures carbonated beverages of all kinds. The property is the holding of Will J. Crawford. Plant has five large bottling machines and a capacity of 500 cases per day.

The Hayes Bottling Works is the property of Thomas Hayes and is located on North Prospect street. This plant manufactures carbonated beverages.

The Dorn-Cloney Laundry Company is one of the largest plants of its kind in central Missouri.

The Best Laundry Company is another Sedalia laundry. They employ a large number of people.

Sedalia has one large packing house. The plant was originally the property of Bud Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson sold it the last year to the farmers in Pettis and surrounding counties. The plant is now known as The Farmers Co-operative Packing and Produce Company. The farmers are the principal stockholders and the business is managed and run on a co-operative plan.

Swift & Company, poultry and produce, a branch of Swift & Co., of Chicago, have a large plant here. They buy poultry and eggs and manufacture creamery butter. Last year they handled 5,000,000 pounds of poultry, 35,000 cases of eggs and made 850,000 pounds of butter. George H. Trader is manager.

The Missouri Poultry and Egg Company was organized and commenced business here in February, 1915. They handled poultry, eggs, butter and hides. W. D. Tobey is manager.

The City has one brewery, the holdings of the Moerschells. They manufacture a Sedalia beer. The company has an excellent ice plant in connection.

Cassidy Mercantile Company is located on Main and Moniteau avenues and is the Lemp Agency. They are wholesale liquor people and enjoy a large business. Mr. E. G. Cassidy is the president of the company. The plant of E. G. Cassidy Company alone represents an outlay of \$100,000 and the annual business is estimated at not less than \$400,000.

Epstein & Bloch are wholesale liquor dealers and the agents for Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company.

The Sedalia Egg and Produce Company is one of the old wholesale firms in Sedalia. Years ago it was organized by Mr. Parks, the father of the present owner and manager, A. M. Parks.

The Beiler Grocery Company, wholesale grocers, is one of the old business houses of the city, having been organized in 1867 by Hall & Beiler. E. B. Farley is manager.

The Guerrant Wholesale Grocery Company is one of the growing concerns of the city. The company was organized and began business in the city February 1, 1906. The company is a corporation. J. L. Guerrant is the president. R. Hayes, of the Sweet Springs Milling Company, is vice-president. W. H. Guerrant is secretary, and Cecil E. Guerrant is treasurer.

The Maltby Coffee Company has been in the coffee and tea business in Sedalia since 1885. W. J. Maltby is president. and E. B. McCubbin is secretary.

Whaley Building Company is a concern which makes a specialty of building grain elevators and warehouses and which sells and installs all kinds of mill and elevator machinery. The company is managed by J. A. H. Whaley and has done business in the city for the last ten years.

The Terry Hotel, is one of the leading hotels of Central Missouri. The building is a large four-story structure, with an elegantly equipped and furnished lobby, hotel office, sample rooms and a spacious dining room on the first floor. The hotel is splendidly equipped with every modern convenience—elevator, steam heat, electric lights and fire escape. Col. Harve Terry is proprietor.

The Antlers Hotel was formerly and for a quarter of a century known as the Sicher Hotel. A few years ago Col. Ed. R. Matthews took charge of the hotel and named it The Antlers. He refurnished it throughout. This building is splendidly equipped and furnished for the accommodation tfeh traveling public. The building has eighty rooms.

Robinson's European Hotel contains forty rooms. The proprietor, Col. A. J. Robinson, has been in this business for the past forty-seven years.

The LaMoore Hotel does not lack in convenience and equipment. Mrs. A. W. McKenzie is the proprietress.

Hildebrandt Hotel was refurnished and remodeled a few years ago by the present proprietors, Ed and Fred Hildebrandt. This hotel was, many years ago, the old "Kaiser Restaurant," and was one of the older restaurants and hotels of the county.

The Flagstaff Hotel is one of the popular hotels in the city. Col. Alexander McLachlan, the proprietor, is an old hotel man.

Archias Floral Company is one of the largest floral houses in central Missouri. This company grows cut flowers, bedding plants, potted ferns, palms and all vegetable plants. It has fifteen houses aggregating 50,000 feet of glass, all heated by a duplex hot water and steam system. The firm retails and ships mail orders for flowers and plants. It has membership in the society of American Plant and Florist and Telegraph Dealers Association, the only membership of this kind in central Missouri, and have over 600 agencies. The nursery, in connection with the floral houses, grows perennials, hardy shrubs, vines and fruit trees, the latter being grown by contract by an expert in this line.

State Fair Floral Company grows cut flowers and all kinds of vegetable plants.

The Pfeiffer Green House is the oldest floral institution in Sedalia.

The Sedalia Candy Company was established in 1889, in a modest way; but since that time the business has grown until the firm now occupy six large floors and two commodious basements. W. M. Harris, manager, has been with the company thirty years.

The first postmaster for Sedalia was A. T. Hodge. He remained with the office only a short time, gave up his position and joined the Confederate Army. The business of the office was first transacted in a kind of a stage line office and general grocery house. In 1862, Dr. Clark Longan was appointed as postmaster and the office was removed south of the Pacific railroad to a frame house near the site of the old Smith's Opera House. In October of that year the office was moved to the old site of the Pacific boarding house. The Confederate general, Jeff Thompson, destroyed this office in his raid on October 15, 1864. The office was next located in a brick house near the corner of Main and Lamine streets, where it remained until the fall of 1868, when another removal was made to the building, corner of the alley on Ohio street, occupied by the old co-operative store. June 1, 1869, Perry Hawes was appointed postmaster. In 1872 the building occupied by the office, on the corner of Pearl River and Ohio street, was consumed by fire. It was then

removed to the ground floor of the building almost opposite, beneath the old Bazoo newspaper office. It remained in that building until 1877, when the office was removed to a building especially prepared for the purpose, on the south side of Second street between Ohio and Lamine. The money order department was established in the Sedalia office in the spring of 1866.

The Sedalia office is now a first class postoffice. In 1891 the present building, at the southeast corner of Second and Lamine avenues, was erected. In the selection of this location, there was a spirited contest. Kaiser & Fisher, at that time owned the property where Hotel Terry now stands and used it as a hotel, and W. Z. Baum owned and operated a grocery store on the southwest corner of Second and Lamine, where the Moerschell building now stands. James C. Thompson, then of the First National Bank, joined with these gentlemen. They put up a fight for the location where the building now stands, went about over the city with subscription blanks, raising enough money to buy the lots, with the exception of \$150, and turned them over to the Government. The Government appropriation for the building was \$50,000. Since its erection, the interior of the building has been remodeled twice so that every foot of space within the walls is utilized. Building is a three-story brick with finished basement under entire structure.

For the first ten years after the office was built, at its present location, it was adequate for the business transacted; but since that time, the business has greatly outgrown the quarters according to competent authorities who have, from time to time, made inspections of the present building. Star routes extend out from this office. The rural route was established in the year 1901. There are fourteen carriers on the city routes. E. E. Johnston, the present postmaster, was appointed in March, 1914, succeeding Elroy E. Coddington and was reappointed on April 5, 1918. Walter Kennedy is the assistant.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

EDUCATION

EARLY SCHOOLS—FIRST COMMISSIONER—GEORGETOWN ACADEMY—CAMPBELL COLLEGE—FEMALE SEMINARY—FIRST SCHOOLS—BROADWAY BUILDING—FRANKLIN SCHOOL—SEDALIA SEMINARY—SEDALIA UNIVERSITY—BUSINESS COLLEGE—BOARD OF EDUCATION—SEDALIA HIGH SCHOOL—MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL—COMMON SCHOOLS—BROADWAY—SUMMIT—PROSPECT—WHITTIER — JEFFERSON — HORACE MANN — LINCOLN — WASHINGTON — ENGNE FIELD—ARLINGTON—FRANKLIN—GEORGE R. SMITH'S COLLEGE—ST. PATRICK'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL—DANCING ACADEMY—SMITH'S COLLEGE—CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

No State has taken deeper interest in the education of her youth than the State of Missouri. The constitutions of 1820, 1865 and 1875, all make this subject one of the first importance, and guard the public school funds with zealous care, while the constitution of no State contains more liberal provisions for popular education than the constitution of Missouri, adopted in 1875, and amended continuously favoring our schools up to the present day. In the year 1833, (January 26th) the Governor was authorized by the Senate and House of Representatives to appoint three suitable persons to form a system of common school instruction, as nearly uniform as possible, throughout the State, and to report at the next meeting of the Legislature. The reader is reminded that this is the date of the organization of Pettis County.

At a session of the county court, November 7, 1853, A. A. Glasscock, was appointed commissioner of common schools. Samuel A. Lowe was commissioner of the school lands at an early day. The first school district contained a whole congressional township, and it was common for the boys and girls to walk three or more miles through the woods or wild grasses, in the pioneer days of this county. Washington district

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Some
Sedalia
Churches



(November 6, 1838), was the first organized school district of the county. W. I. Westerfield, Oswald Kidd and Willis P. Ellis were the trustees. The following year (1839) Christian district was organized, and Thomas Brooks, Jesse Pemberton, and George W. Glass were the trustees.

In 1841 an academy was established, under the statute, at Georgetown, which was quite successful. In 1847 Campbell College was incorporated in the same town, and this was followed by establishing, in 1860, Georgetown Female School by Anthony Haynes, now of Boonville. Good schools were maintained here for several years. Prof. A. N. Neal established the Georgetown Academy for both sexes in 1865 and continued at its head till 1870, when he was elected county superintendent. This was one of the best private schools in Pettis County. About 150 students were in attendance.

October 3, 1865, Thomas E. Bassett, clerk of the County Court, was appointed county school commissioner, and was continued in office till, under the new constitution, a county superintendent was elected.

The people of Sedalia were content with nothing less than the best advantages that good appliances and superior instructors afforded. In 1880 it was proposed to expend \$10,000 for more ample accommodations, sixteen hundred votes were cast in its favor, and only forty-nine opposed it. Again, in April, 1882, a proposition to levy a five-mill tax for the erection of two new brick school buildings was carried with only twenty votes in opposition to the measure. The people of Sedalia have reason to feel proud of their well organized schools and efficient teachers. The members of the board of education are men well qualified for their responsible trust, both as regards their knowledge of their duties, and their active interest manifested.

The first schools taught in Sedalia were private enterprises, supported by subscription and tuition assessments. The first school was "kept" in the first store room, situated on the old site of John Gallie's lumber yard. The store was owned by T. M. Hodge, and the school was taught by E. W. Washburn and his daughter. This was during the war, and only a few pupils attended. Miss Laura Moses was the next teacher. She afterwards married Judge Chan. P. Townsley. Next, W. H. Allison built a frame school house, a little north from the Missouri Pacific general offices in East Sedalia. The building which he erected was two stories, and cost about \$2,000. It was originally intended for a female seminary. The building was sold. This school was the most important up to the

fall of 1866, when the common school system was adopted. The present generation know nothing of the disadvantages to which the first residents of the city were subjected in school matters. The history of the common schools of Sedalia properly begins in the fall of 1866.

At an election held the 15th day of September, 1866, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly authorizing any city, town or village to organize for school purposes, the following board of education was elected: Wm. Beck and F. Crandall, for a term of three years; A. Ensel and Thos. J. Montgomery, for a term of two years; E. W. Washburn and William Bloess, for a term of one year. At a meeting of the members of the board, held September 19, 1866, for the purpose of organization, E. W. Washburn was elected president; F. Crandall, secretary, and Wm. Beck, treasurer.

An enumeration of the children in the city between the ages of five and twenty-one being authorized by the board, the number reported October, 1866, was as follows: Whites—Males, 262; females, 283. Total, 545. Colored—Males, 108; females, 113. Total, 221. Total number of children in the district of school age, 776.

Initiatory steps were taken in the early part of 1867 to erect two suitable school buildings; one north and the other south of the Pacific railroad, and to this end the ground on which the Broadway school building was afterwards erected, was purchased; city bonds to the amount of \$30,000 were issued.

At a meeting of the board held August 12, 1867, Prof. G. O. Brown, of Ohio, was elected superintendent of the Sedalia public schools for a term of six months, commencing January, 1868, at a salary of \$140 per month, to which position he was again elected for the year 1868-69, at a salary of \$1,500. He, in connection with Prof. G. W. Ready, then principal of the high school, succeeded in organizing the schools in such a manner as to render them at once popular with the citizens.

The Broadway school building was erected during the year 1867.

The first school was organized February 10, 1868, in the Broadway building, with the following corps of teachers: Grammar grades, Misses Peabody and Griffin, at a salary of \$60 per month; intermediate grades, Mrs. Brown and Miss Tindall, at a salary of \$50 per month, each; primary grades, Misses Adamson and Groesbeck, at a salary of \$40 per month, each; Prof. G. W. Ready, principal of the high school, at a salary of \$85 per month. Later Miss Jennie Bard was employed as an assistant, at a

salary of \$40 per month. Mr. Miller was employed to teach the colored school, north of the railroad.

At a meeting of the board held May 30, 1868, it was agreed to issue bonds to the amount of \$10,000, for the purpose of erecting a new building north of the railroad.

On May 29, 1868, Prof. G. W. Ready was elected superintendent of the schools, a position he continued to fill for nine years.

During the year 1870, the two-story brick building north of the Pacific railroad, now known as the Franklin school, was erected and occupied, with W. O. Dunlap principal, and Misses Kidd, Maddox and Wadleigh, assistants.

On May 29, 1873, a proposition was submitted to the voters of the city, to issue bonds to the amount of \$12,000, for the purpose of erecting a two-story brick building in East Sedalia on East Broadway. The proposition failing to receive the required number of votes to secure its adoption, the board proceeded to erect a two-room frame building, which was completed and used as a school the same year. This school, known as Washington school, was under the care of Miss Mary Green as principal, and Miss Minnie Chapple as assistant.

In August, 1874, Prof. E. R. Booth was elected principal of the high school, and at the close of the term, the following pupils having completed the regular course of study, were awarded diplomas: Misses Maud Gent, Ellen Hackett, George Jackson, Dora Lamy and Bettie Rogers. This was the first class that graduated from the high school.

At a meeting of the school board, held August 8, 1876, it was determined to suspend the high school department in consequence of the limited funds at the disposal of the board. For the same reason the German department was also abolished. As a result of this action of the board the high school department was discontinued for two subsequent years, when it was partially restored.

Broadway school was located on Broadway, between Kentucky and Moniteau streets, and was established in the year 1867. It was a two-story brick building, containing seven school rooms, one recitation room, a library room, and superintendent's office. During the summer of 1880 an additional story was added to the building. Cost of building and grounds was \$40,000.

Franklin school was conducted in a two-story brick building on the northwest corner of Moniteau and Cooper streets. This building was

erected in the year 1870, and cost, with grounds, etc., about twelve thousand dollars.

Washington school was located on East Broadway in a wooden, two-story building containing four rooms. The school began in 1873, with primary department and but two teachers. In 1878 two rooms were rented at the rear of the building and studies increased to the sixth grade. Two years later there were two additional rooms added to the building and studies increased to the eighth grade.

Lincoln school (colored) was instituted in the year 1868, and was first opened in a frame building, located on the present site of Franklin school. In the year 1870, the building was moved two blocks further north, and one east, to its present location. In 1879, two rooms were added to the building.

The Sedalia Seminary was established in Sedalia September 5, 1876, by Prof. J. B. Van Petten. In 1877, it was united with the Missouri Central Normal School and Collegiate Institute, which had been established in Sedalia at the same time, by Prof. E. R. Booth.* The two schools united were called the Sedalia Collegiate Institute, and was conducted under the associate principalship of Professors Van Petten and Booth. When the institution had prospered nearly three years, its buildings, library and apparatus were destroyed by fire. But other accommodations were provided and the school continued its session to the end of the school year of 1878-79, Professor Booth then retiring. Prof. Van Petten consolidated the Collegiate Institute with the Queen City Seminary, which had been in successful operation one year, under Prof. G. W. Ready, corner Fifth and Lafayette streets. The schools thus united took the original name of the Sedalia Seminary and for three years the institution was under the management of Professors Van Petten and Ready.

The Sacred Heart Church dates the opening of Sacred Heart school to the foundation of the parish. The dedication of the church and school took place on the same day. On Sunday, October 1, 1882 (Feast of the Holy Rosary), the school was blessed and on Monday, October 2, Sr. M. Natalia, the superioress, opened the first scholastic year with seventy-eight pupils.

Sedalia had a business college in the early days. It has long since suspended. It was called the Sedalia Business College, established in the early part of 1881. The owners and principals of this college were Messrs. Moore and Fraker.

The 1918 board of education, for the city, and officers are as follows: W. H. Van Wagner, president; W. H. Cloney, vice-president; Edwin J. Evans, secretary; Dr. W. H. Weaver, treasurer; David Roberts and Dr. F. R. Morley.

No other city in Missouri with a population double that of Sedalia can boast of more or better schools than this city has. The public schools have always received loyal support from our citizens and because they have merited it. The Sedalia High School is situated at Sixth street and Massachusetts avenue. The building is an imposing stone structure with three stories and finished basement. Their laboratories are modern and equipped with the latest devices found in schools for the instruction of students. The department of manual training teaches the student practical construction of many commercial commodities and fits them for employment along those lines. The school teaches prescribed courses in English and science and prepares the student for advanced work in the different colleges and universities. The school is a first class high school and is so accredited among the higher institutions of learning. The attendance this year (1918) is 550. The building, grounds, furniture, fixtures and equipment of this school represent a value of \$95,000.

Broadway school, located on West Broadway between Kentucky and Moniteau avenues, is the largest of the grade schools in the city and as large as any in the State. It is a modern two-story brick, with basement, containing sixteen large rooms. This building is new, modern throughout and represents a money value of \$65,000. With grounds, furniture and equipment it is valued at \$85,000. Being the most centrally located, its attendance exceeds that of any other school in Sedalia. Attendance for this year is 725.

Summit school, located at Sixth street and Summit avenue, building, grounds, furniture, fixtures and equipment, represents an expenditure of something like \$43,000. It is a large two-story brick building, modern and up to date for school work. It has ten rooms, conveniently furnished and has the second largest attendance of any of the grade schools in Sedalia. The enrollment this year is 500.

Prospect school, situated at Second street and Prospect avenue, is one of the older schools of the city. It represents a money value of \$43,000, in building, grounds, furniture and equipment. The building is an excellent two-story brick, modern throughout, has eight large rooms and an attendance of 385 pupils.

Whittier school, at Sixteenth street and Montgomery avenue, is a substantial two-story brick building with basement. This building is thoroughly modern and has all of the conveniences of the modern, present-day school buildings. It has eight large rooms and attendance of 375, and with grounds, equipment and furnishings it represents a money value of \$26,000.

Jefferson school, located at New York and Chestnut avenues, is an eight-room, two-story brick building, with basement. This school building is modern and has all of the equipment and convenience of the other school buildings in the city. Buildings, grounds, equipment and furniture represent a value of \$25,000. The enrollment this winter is 250.

Horace Mann school, at Sixteenth street and Park avenue, is one of the new school buildings of Sedalia. It is an eight-room, two-story brick building with basement, and with grounds, equipment and furniture represents a value of \$40,000. The building is modern and up to date and has all the conveniences incident to the modern school. The enrollment this winter is 300.

Lincoln school, located on Osage and Henry streets, is the colored school. This school, in addition to teaching the grades of common school, is a high school and has and gives all the advantages of the modern high school. It is a large ten-room, two-story building, with basement, and with grounds, furniture and equipment represents a value of \$38,000. Building is a modern structure, with about the same conveniences as the other schools. The enrollment this year is 325.

Washington school, located at Fifth and Wagoner streets, is one of the smaller schools. It has three rooms, conveniently furnished and modern equipment in every particular. The attendance this year is 120.

Eugene Field, at Twenty-fourth and Ohio avenue, is a two-room frame school building. It is nicely furnished and splendidly equipped. The attendance is seventy-five.

Arlington school, located at Tenth street and Arlington avenue, is another of the smaller schools. It is a frame building, has two large rooms and is well equipped. The building, grounds, furniture and equipment represent a value of about \$4,200. The attendance this year is about eighty.

Franklin school, at the corner of Cooper and Moniteau avenues, is a large brick building. It has six large rooms and basement and is modern. The building, grounds, furniture and fixtures are worth \$21,000.

This school was closed by the board of education this fall (1918) because of war conditions, coupled with the fact that the pupils here could be distributed among the other schools.

All the above-named schools are the ward, or grade schools, except the high school, and except Lincoln school, which is a grade school and high school combined. All of the Sedalia schools, without exception, are well disciplined and taught. There is not a city anywhere in the West where teachers are more carefully chosen, more competent, and more thorough in their work. The results are good, these schools sending out in life some of the leading men and women of the country today. These schools are supported by taxation and represent the public school system, one of the greatest American institutions ever inaugurated.

There are two parochial schools. Located on West Third street, almost directly opposite the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, is the new Sacred Heart school, a two-story brick building with basement, in keeping with the imposing church. It was completed for the opening of the scholastic year in September, 1907, and will cost \$20,000, this being outside of the furniture. The length of the building is eighty-eight feet, width fifty-nine feet and height sixty-one feet. The basement contains the club rooms, bowling alley, kitchen, shower baths and toilet rooms. The two large club rooms are located along the entire front. The school rooms are located on the first floor. They are four in number, high, spacious and comfortable. The size of each room is thirty-four by twenty-five feet, with ceiling thirteen feet from the floor. The second floor is used as a parochial hall. The length of the hall is sixty-one feet and the width forty-one feet, besides a stage twenty-eight by twenty-five feet. The height of the hall from floor to ceiling is sixteen feet. It is lighted by seventeen arched windows. There is on the second floor a parlor, ante-room, smoking-room and paraphernalia room. The entire building is equipped with electric and gas light, steam heating and water conduits.

The Dancing Academy of Mrs. Ben L. Walker, in the Sedalia Trust building is worthy of note. Mrs. Walker instructs pupils from three years of age to the grown up people. She has learned this art from the Eastern dancing masters and has no superior in Missouri, especially in the instruction of children. Little girls, in her class, three years of age, execute beautiful solo dances with a grace and exactness seldom seen on the metropolitan stage. During the World's War she took her class to the neighboring towns and gave entertainments, much to the delight

of the audiences, and turned the proceeds over to the American Red Cross. No town in Missouri, outside of St. Louis and Kansas City, has so many artistic solo dancers as has Sedalia. The people of the county will remember the entertainment this academy's dancers gave at the State Fair Grounds on July 4, 1917, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

St. Patrick's Parish has a parochial school and has always had one in connection with the church, changing locations as did the church. Present school is a large two-story frame building, thoroughly modern and excellently taught and cared for. Attendance of the school will average 125 pupils.

George R. Smith, the Negro College, is one of the foremost institutions of that kind in central Missouri. It is a college teaching thoroughly the higher branches four years above high school and normal work. The building was opened for students on January 25, 1894. The building, grounds, equipment and furniture represent a value of \$75,000.00. The heirs of Gen. George R. Smith gave the grounds and the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church built the buildings.

Central Business College, situate at Sixth and Massachusetts avenue, is one of the largest business colleges in this section of Missouri. It teaches a general business and bookkeeping and shorthand and type-writing course and equips students for the business world.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SEDALIA CHURCHES

DENOMINATIONS REPRESENTED—ORGANIZATION—EARLY AND PRESENT DAY MINISTERS—MEMBERSHIP—EDIFICES—OFFICERS—LOCATION—SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Christian Church was originally located on the corner of Sixth and Massachusetts streets, where Robbins Business College now stands. The present church is one block south on Seventh and Massachusetts streets. The church was organized by Elder George W. Longan in May, 1861. Gen. G. R. Smith and daughters, J. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Logan Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dobyns, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Read were among the charter members. Elder George W. Longan, then a citizen of Benton County, preached the first sermon ever delivered in Sedalia, and organized the first congregation. He preached in the store house built by A. T. Hodge, adjoining the old "Sedalia House" on the west, the last Sunday in April, 1861, and in May, following, organized the first congregation. A house of worship was not built till 1866, when a brick structure was erected under the superintendence of John DeJarnett, Henry Cotton, Dr. Logan Clark and G. R. Smith. Henry Cotton was the treasurer. The original building was remodeled and repaired by Elder S. K. Hallam. At the present time there are but two of the charter members of this church living. They are Mrs. Sarah E. Cotton, daughter of Gen. George R. Smith, and Mrs. Melvina Rogers, both of whom reside in the city of Sedalia. Rev. A. W. Kokendoffer is the present minister. The membership at present is 800, with Sunday school attendance of 450. The building is a brick structure with a large auditorium which will seat about 600 people. In addition it has three other rooms on main floor besides pastor's study. These rooms are used for Sunday school purposes, and with upstairs rooms and parlors easily cares for a Sunday

school of six or seven hundred. Besides the church also owns, as a gift from Mrs. S. F. Cotton, a small cottage on Seventh street just west of the church building. The main auditorium has cushioned pews, pipe organ and four pianos in the various rooms of the church. Officers are as follows: Elders, George W. Barnett, Peter Courtney, Dr. W. M. Carter, E. H. Weinrich, A. J. White and W. U. Crites; deacons, T. R. Melton, C. L. Hanley, George M. Pemberton, J. H. Looney, S. M. Williams, C. L. Turner, F. W. Buente, H. O. Foraker, C. D. Warren, S. W. Embry, Edward Heckman, W. W. Barrett, J. A. Fowler, Wm. Gentry, John Stuart, Sid Condit, J. W. Neal and Clay Harned.

The First Baptist Church.—The individual history of the First Baptist Church begins upon October 20, 1865, when, at the call of Rev. Mr. Brown, a meeting was held in the house of worship of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Second and Lamine streets. Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D., of New York City, general superintendent of the Home Mission Society's work in the West, spoke. The organization was then formally recognized as the First Baptist Church of Sedalia, Mo. The following are the names of those who entered as constituent members: John Q. Bridges, Mrs. Martha Bridges, George Galliher, Mrs. Melinda Galliher, Rachel A. Bridges, Melinda J. Jennings, Mrs. Sabina Boyer, Barbara A. Kean, Elizabeth Tapman, John McKennan, Sarah J. Hansford, James M. Patterson, Mrs. Sallie Patterson, John Hubbard, Jennie Hubbard, J. A. Mitchell, Miles W. Barnard, Mrs. Elizabeth Barnard, Rev. E. T. Brown. The new church elected Rev. E. T. Brown pastor. Two lots were obtained on the corner of Fourth and Lamine streets—one lot being a present from Gen. George R. Smith, and in May, 1866, the house was completed. The dedication services took place May 13, 1866, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., of St. Louis, preaching the sermon. The present church building, corner Sixth and Lamine avenues, is a large, pressed brick structure. The main auditorium will seat 700 people and the new Sunday school room will seat 400. Membership of the church is 1,130, with Sunday school attendance 600. No history of the First Baptist Church would be complete without mentioning, prominently, the name of Dr. J. B. Fuller, who was a great church builder and organizer and who was, for twenty-five years, the pastor of this church. Dr. Frank Campbell succeeded Dr. Fuller as pastor and served for six years and was succeeded by Dr. Robert Lee Davidson, who is now with the U. S. Army in France. The present pastor, Dr. S. M. Brown, of Kansas City, is filling the pulpit until Dr. Davidson

returns. Officers: A. E. Wood, Louis Hoffman, E. M. Moser, Roy Melton, A. E. Cotton, E. L. Calvert, W. O. Stanley, J. M. Potter, Logan C. Thomas, M. H. Morris, Dan Dean, Frank Williams, Ralph Manker and Will Russ. The First Baptist Church has a mission church, Lawnsdale Mission, at 2601 South Ingram avenue. The officers of this church are the same as those of the First Baptist Church. The church and Sunday school attendance is good. E. L. Calvert is the Sunday school superintendent. The church building is a comfortable one and the church property is valued at \$2,000.00. This mission was organized in 1915.

Immanuel Evangelical Church.—In 1875 the Rev. Charles Krafft, a member of the German Evangelical Synod of North America, of Warrensburg, Missouri, visited Sedalia and commenced the work of gathering a sufficient number of people to constitute a congregation. He was a tireless worker and his work bore fruit. In a short time a number had been gathered in and organized as the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sedalia. Rev. Krafft occupied the pulpit every alternate Sunday. A lot on the southwest corner of Main street and Washington avenue was purchased, and in 1876 the cornerstone was laid. In due time the house was finished. It was only a modest little church sixty by twenty. Rev. Krafft was chosen pastor and removed from Warrensburg to Sedalia and entered upon the duties of his new field. For four years he continued in this work, and under his ministration his charge became well organized. In July, 1880, he severed his connections with the church. The Immanuel Evangelical Church was formerly the German Evangelical Church. In 1890 the present brick structure, on Fourth and Vermont streets, was completed and dedicated. At the same time the parsonage, adjoining the church, was completed. The present minister, J. F. W. Helmkamp, has five sons in the Army and Navy. Membership of church is 300 with a Sunday school attendance of 125. Board of officers: Fred Grote, president; L. Brohnstrup, treasurer; F. Schultze, secretary.

The Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Sixth and Lamine avenues, was organized in 1862. Its present membership is ninety with a Sunday school attendance of sixty five. The present minister is Rev. E. C. Paustin. The present church was built in 1877 and is of brick. One large room will seat 250 comfortably. Has large platform, good piano. Acoustics are very good. The parsonage stands directly west of the church. 115 East Sixth street. Its board of officers consists of the following: Herman Bremer, Cord Brandt, Peter Brandt, Dr. Bohling, Ed Zoellig,

Henry Dittmer, Walter Dittmer, John Bellmer, W. F. Ruegge, Miss Lydia Pregge, Mrs. John Bellmer, H. Schott.

The Jewish people have no synagogue in the city. The orthodox, Russian and Polish Jews hold regular weekly services in the Smith and Cotton building, in the hall in the third story. The Reform Jews hold services in the Powell-Crawford building on Fifth and Ohio streets. Their membership is about forty, with Rev. Moses Cohn, of Warrensburg, as their rabbi. Their Sunday school is held each Sunday at Union school for both orthodox and reform believers. The Sunday school attendance is about sixty.

Second Congregational Church, located at 702 East Fourteenth street, was organized August 16, 1891. The present building is that one used by the First Congregational Church, was located on Sixth and Ohio avenues and moved to its present site when First Congregational Church erected its new building. The first officers of the church were as follows: C. M. Woodward, S. D.; John Young, J. D.; May Woodward, secretary; M. S. Dyer, treasurer. Rev. George Marsh was the first pastor. Membership of the church is about fifty with Sunday school attendance of seventy. Present trustees are: S. C. Paxton, S. D.; J. E. Leiter, J. D.; D. D. Taylor, treasurer; Oscar Leislle and Fred Stuber. Miss Essie Broyles is clerk. Rev. W. D. Amack is the present minister.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.—Services are held on the fifth floor of the Powell-Crawford building. Sunday morning services are at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening services at 8 o'clock. Reading room on the fourth floor of same building, room 403. This church has had a wonderful growth in the last few years and numbers among its members some of the best people of Sedalia.

The First Congregational Church was organized April 12, 1866, with the following original members: Rev. J. M. Bowers, J. H. Mertz, Aaron Brown, Mrs. Aseneth C. Brown, Thomas Tracy, Mrs. Sophia Tracy, H. L. Maynard, Mrs. Sylvia Maynard, Mrs. E. R. Newcomb. The call for a council to aid in the organization of this church was made March 10, 1866, and articles of faith were adopted at that meeting. The following named ministers and delegates responded to the call and aided in the organization: Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., St. Louis, also Mr. S. B. Kellogg and Mr. C. M. Saxton; Rev. L. Bartlett, Kansas City; Rev. E. B. Turner, Rev. M. H. Smith, Warrensburg; Rev. L. Newcomb, Syracuse, and Rev. L. Jones. Rev. J. M. Bowers was ordained the first pastor of the church

on the evening of April 12, 1866. A house of worship was built and dedicated in the spring of 1867, and its whole cost, including the lot, was \$8,000. When this church was built, if the entire wealth of its members had been estimated in one sum, it would have fallen far below the cost of the church. The bell, the first in the city, made by Jones, of Troy, New York, weighed 1,100 pounds, and cost \$600. The First Congregational Church of today has a membership of 250 and a Sunday school attendance of 150. The Rev. Raymond C. Swisher is the present minister. The present church is a substantial and attractive edifice built of Warrensburg stone, in 1899, at a cost of about \$30,000. The pipe organ in the church cost \$3,000. The building is thoroughly modern. The church officers are as follows: W. H. Van Wagner, clerk; Arthur Hoffman, treasurer; W. E. Hurlbut, superintendent Sunday school.

The East Broadway Christian Church was organized during the ministry of Rev. Meyers of the First Christian Church and by him and Rev. Cook. The present church building was built in 1897, is strictly modern and one of the best church buildings in the city. It is a large brick with main auditorium and lecture rooms adjoining, seating 400 people. Present membership is about 300 with a Sunday school enrollment of 200 and an average attendance of 135. The elders are: R. F. Truman, chairman; T. V. Money, clerk, and Jack Davis.

Broadway Presbyterian Church, on Broadway and Kentucky avenue, represents an amalgamation, or union, of the First Presbyterian Church, The Old School Presbyterian Church and The First Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The last named organization, a few years ago, sold their church building on Seventh and Osage streets to the Masonic organizations of Sedalia, turned the proceeds over to Broadway Presbyterian Church and transferred the membership there. The Broadway Presbyterian Church has also furnished the nucleus for the remaining Presbyterian Churches in the city. Some years ago there was some dissatisfaction in the Broadway Church and about 120 of its members asked the right to withdraw and form an organization of their own. They did withdraw and organized the Central Presbyterian Church, now located on Fifth and Lamine streets, the Broadway Church giving the new organization the lot where the new church now stands. A few of the members withdrawing from the Broadway Church to form the Central Church did not enter the latter organization but organized another church now known as the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at 1608 South Har-

rierson avenue. Hence the three Presbyterian churches in the city at the present time, the Broadway Presbyterian, Central Presbyterian and Cumberland.

The First Presbyterian Church.—Soon after the beginning of the war, in 1861, Rev. John Montgomery, D. D. (father of Attorney J. T. Montgomery), walked from Georgetown to Sedalia and preached one of the first sermons ever delivered in the town, in a small wooden house that had been brought up on the Missouri Pacific railroad, then being constructed. Dr. Montgomery continued to preach occasionally in Sedalia as did also Rev. Mr. Barbee. The latter induced the friends to buy a house that had been used as a church in Syracuse, and remove it to Sedalia. This building was moved and rebuilt in the spring of 1865. This was the first house of worship erected in the town, and was on the corner of Second and Lamine streets. It was built for a Presbyterian Church, but for several years was occupied by the different denominations. The First Presbyterian Church was not formally organized till August 11, 1865, Dr. Montgomery presiding. The following persons were enrolled as members: Dr. Thomas J. Montgomery, John S. Brown, J. J. Monahan, Abram Meyer, Julius Huffman, Mrs. R. Monahan, Mrs. Adaline Meyer, Joseph P. Landes, Mrs. Sarah E. Staley, John F. Philips, P. G. Stafford and William B. Wallace. The following were elected elders: Abram Meyer, W. B. Wallace and J. S. Brown. Dr. Montgomery continued to preach for the church till February 25, 1868, when Rev. C. H. Dunlap was employed and began his labors, April 5, 1868, and closed them March 3, 1872.

The Old School Presbyterian Church.—The organization was affected February 18, 1870, and from that date Sedalia had, besides the Cumberland, two Presbyterian Churches. William Groesbeck, Dr. T. J. Montgomery (father of John Montgomery, Jr.) and Col. Philips were elected elders. The following named persons constituted the original membership, enrolled February 18, 1870: William Groesbeck, Harriet Groesbeck, Mary E. Groesbeck, Annie Groesbeck, Mrs. Mary Philips, Mrs. Mary A. Barrett, J. F. Jenkins, Adam Ittel, Mrs. Ellen M. Ittel, J. R. Stewart, Mrs. Mary H. Stewart, Miss Mary E. Shannon, Mrs. Mary Sneed, J. A. Wallace, Mrs. Minnie Wallace, N. S. Henry, Miss M. C. Bush, Mrs. S. E. Staley, Miss Anna J. Leet, Mrs. S. M. Cronks, John F. Philips, Mrs. Fleecie Philips, Louis Kumm, Mrs. Rosalie Kumm, Mrs. Madora Willis, M. M. Lampton, Mrs. E. M. Lampton, Miss Augusta Lampton, A. B. Barrett, W. H. Allison, Dr. W. C. West, Mrs. W. C. West, Mrs. Stella Wood, Mrs. A. J. Mont-

gomery, Dr. T. J. Montgomery, Miss Mollie Smith, Miss Cammie Montgomery, Mrs. Emma Arnold, George R. Keill, Mrs. A. E. Keill. All the foregoing were by letter from the First Presbyterian Church of this city. Mrs. George G. Vest and Mrs. Mary Hogue were received by letter from Danville, Kentucky, and Platte City, Missouri, respectively. The first pastor was the Rev. John Montgomery, D. D., one of the pioneer preachers of this county. He had aided in the organization of many churches in the vicinity, having preached the first discourse delivered in this city, and was a prime mover in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Montgomery was pastor about two years, when he resigned and Rev. J. E. Wheeler was installed pastor in the fall of 1872.

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—This church was first organized by Rev. R. S. Reed about the year 1869. In 1875 Rev. J. W. Riggins held a protracted meeting in Georgetown, which resulted in the resuscitation of the old organization and its removal to the town of Georgetown. The work of reorganization was accomplished by Revs. H. R. Smith and David Hogan; Elders Dr. H. E. Depp, W. M. Richey, Milton Hume; Deacons Clarke Bouldin, J. H. Kuykindall and Samuel Sprecher. The congregation under the new administration seemed to prosper for a few years and then the period of depression came again. In June, 1881, Rev. A. H. Stephens was called to the pastorate of this church, it then being a mission under the care of New Lebanon Presbytery. The church was reorganized July 17, when Capt. S. W. Ritchey and Dr. J. P. Gray were elected additional elders, and Messrs. L. M. Trumbull and J. E. and W. H. Ritchey were elected deacons.

Broadway Presbyterian Church building is in every way modern and up to date. The furnishings are of oak. Church has an excellent pipe organ. The new building, just south of the church on Kentucky avenue, was completed a few years ago. It is a large, two story brick, with finished basement, called the Social Service building and is used for Sunday school, social service and physical development. Church membership, April 1, 1918, was 376 and the average Sunday school attendance is 160. Rev. W. B. Chancellor is the present minister and the following gentlemen constitute the board of officers: William B. Chancellor, moderator; John Montgomery, Jr., clerk; S. P. Johns, R. F. Harris, Robert M. Johns, Dr. F. M. Fulkerson, John Baker, John A. Collins, William S. Sneed, F. F. Combs, P. L. Deweese, C. A. Shaeffer.

Central Presbyterian Church, located at Fifth street and Lamine

avenue.—The following sketch has been furnished the author by the Rev. John C. Giffen, present pastor of the church: The history of the Central Presbyterian Church dates back to 1865, in August of which year the First Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. John Montgomery in a little school house, on what is now West Jefferson street. The first church edifice was erected in the year 1865 at the corner of Second and Lamine streets, the present site of the Terry Hotel. The organization prospered until 1870, when a part of the congregation withdrew to organize what was called The Old School Presbyterian Church, the new organization retaining the old site and building. The first church removed to the corner of Fifth and Lamine streets and there erected the building now used by the manual training department of the Sedalia High School. In this edifice the congregation worshiped until 1888. The Old School Church continued at Second and Lamine streets until it became formally connected with the Presbyterian Church, South, at which time it received the name of the Broadway Presbyterian Church and removed to Broadway and Kentucky streets and there erected the edifice in which they still worship. The two churches continued their separate work until 1888, when the Broadway Church was transferred to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., and the First Church was merged with it—the latter losing corporate name and existence. This arrangement continued for about two years, until 1890, when another division took place and the Central Presbyterian Church, composed largely of members of the old First Church, was organized. The Presbytery, however, declined to revive the name First Church and gave the name Central Church instead. The new organization returned to the old building at Fifth and Lamine streets, which had never been disposed of, and in that edifice continued to worship until 1911, during which year the present beautiful church building was erected. Since 1891 the succession of ministers has been as follows: Rev. Rollin A. Marquie, 1891-1898; Rev. James D. Catlin, 1898-1899; Rev. Andrew A. Boyd, 1899-1909; Rev. Joseph D. Prigmore, 1909-1917, the latter minister resigning to enter the service of the U. S. Army in Y. M. C. A. work. The present minister, Rev. John C. Giffen, was called in January, 1918, and was formally installed on May 1 of that year. The present membership of the church is 175 with a Sunday school enrollment of about 150.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at 1608 South Harrison avenue, was organized in 1910 and the present building, a substantial concrete

Sacred Heart Church



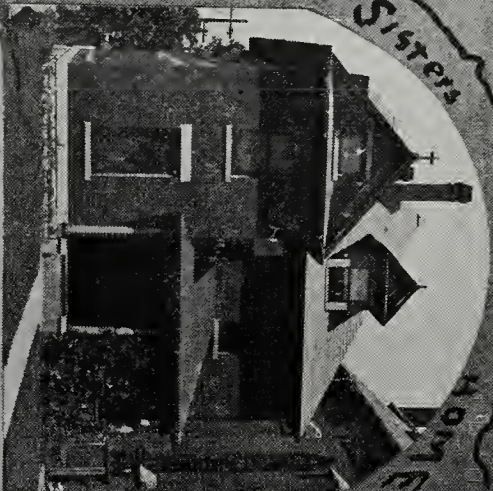
Parish



School



Sisters



Home

structure, completed in September, 1911. The building will seat about 350 people. Church membership is about sixty-two with a Sunday school attendance of 123. Rev. G. W. Petty is the present minister. The elders of the church are: George Emo, A. T. Woodson, George Lyon, R. L. Davenport, R. A. Johnston, and R. L. Owley. W. C. Byler is a deacon. Earle F. Brummit is clerk of the session and superintendent of the Sunday school. Mrs. Emily Withrow is secretary.

Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Sixth and Summitt streets, was organized March 21, 1877. The present building was built in 1895 at a cost of \$10,000. Main auditorium is seated with oak pews and all the furnishings are in oak. Auditorium will seat 300 and the annex will seat 150 persons. Basement is finished and used for Sunday school which has an attendance of 250. Rev. W. O. Thompson is the present minister and the church membership is 500. Officers are as follows: Trustees, George Berthoux, Oris W. Smith, W. M. Slagle, E. D. Robb, A. Garber, J. A. Steele, W. M. Alcorn, E. D. Holland and F. O. Withers.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, located at 515 South Lafayette avenue, was organized in 1882. The present frame building is the oldest church building in Sedalia and was erected by the Cumberland Presbyterian organization, sold by them in the year 1882. The congregation owns the parsonage, a nice frame building near the church. Membership at present is 300 with an attendance at Sunday school of 100. Rev. Charles Baepler is the present minister. J. W. Jochoche, C. Grother, J. H. Bruns, James Heermann, J. Maus, F. Borchers, C. Kueck and C. Traugott are the church elders. The trustees are E. L. Keuper, treasurer; J. Bergmann, auditor; G. Weil, secretary.

Trinity English Lutheran Church, at 910 South Osage avenue, was organized November 28, 1894, with twelve members. The church has been served by the following pastors: Revs. John F. Seibert, D. D.; J. C. Jacoby, D. D.; S. M. Leshner and the present pastor, J. A. Koser, D. D. Present membership is 130 and the church, under Rev. Koser, is in a flourishing condition. The following gentlemen constitute the board of officers: Charles Maggard, William Harbaugh, Carl Anderson, Samuel Brown, Carl Borgelt and D. H. Fries.

The East Sedalia Baptist Church was organized under the direction of Rev. E. T. Brown Friday, March 19, 1875. The following persons constituted its first members: Rev. E. T. Brown, Mrs. E. T. Brown, Elder J. B. Hopps, Mrs. J. B. Hopps, Miss M. Hopps, S. H. Olmsted and wife, J.

L. Thomas, sister Emma Hubbard, sister L. Pickard, sister Retta Titus. S. H. Olmsted was the first church clerk and Rev. E. T. Brown the first pastor. April 17, 1875, the church called Elder Brown to its pastorate, and with the exception of one year, in which Rev. John Letts was pastor, Elder Brown continued to minister to the church till 1879. Elder Brown was the prime mover in the establishment and building of the Baptist Church in East Sedalia. He built the church at a cost of \$3,000, with his individual means, except about \$200 in work and lumber contributed by other parties. Rev. S. D. Fulton was the second pastor. The present East Sedalia Baptist Church building, corner of Fifth street and Summit avenue, was built in 1909 at a cost of \$30,000. The building is a commodious brick, modern and is furnished with oak pews and pipe organ. The main auditorium will seat about 600 people and the basement, equipped for Sunday school, will seat a like number. Present membership of the church is 750, with Sunday school attendance of 350. George Smith is superintendent. The boards of officers are: Deacons, R. A. Stanley, chairman; Fred Pierce, R. A. Miller, Joseph Hancock, M. V. Patterson, George K. Smith. Joseph Hancock is chairman of the board of trustees. The East Sedalia Baptist Church has a mission church located at 129 East Saline street. This mission was organized in 1915.

The Ohio Street Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Sedalia in July, 1864, by Rev. C. E. Carpenter. Rev. C. E. Carpenter died at Fairfield, Iowa, in May, 1867, at twenty-nine years of age. In 1862 Rev. Stanford Ing preached in a school house in or near Sedalia, but the house having been occupied as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers, the preaching was necessarily discontinued. In November, 1865, Rev. George McKee effected a permanent organization in Sedalia, with a membership of seven, viz: Elizabeth Hulland, Dr. J. F. Tobias, James N. Johnson, A. McAlpine, Eliza McAlpine, Sarah A. Russell and Rachel McKee, the wife of the pastor. Under the direction of Rev. Mr. McKee a church edifice was commenced, the cornerstone being laid in 1865. The building was enclosed and the lecture room was dedicated by Bishop E. R. Ames in March, 1867. Rev. J. W. Bushong succeeded Rev. McKee in the pastorate charge of the Sedalia Church in 1867. The church was located on the corner of Ohio and Fourth streets. The present edifice was built of Warrensburg stone in 1888. Church has been served by many able ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Rev. Leroy Vernon, D. D., was the pastor of this church and was the first missionary to carry the

King James version of the Holy Scriptures into the city of Rome. The church building has the largest seating capacity of any church in the city of Sedalia. The property is worth about \$60,000 and is free of debt. Rev. Eli P. Anderson is the present minister. Church has a membership of 685 with a Sunday school attendance of 500. The trustees are: E. E. Johnston, Jacob Brandt, H. E. Carpenter, Earnest W. Dugan, Frank Faulkner, J. L. Butterworth, Harvey D. Dow, W. L. Porter, William Jolly.

The M. E. Church, South.—The services under the auspices of this denomination in Sedalia until 1871 were under the Sedalia circuit, hence the history of this church as a distinct pastoral charge begins on the aforesaid date. During that year (1871) under the direction of Rev. Preston Philips a church building on the corner of Third and Massachusetts streets was completed at a cost of about \$3,500. In August of the same year it was dedicated by the late Bishop Marvin, and the first quarterly conference convened, November 20, 1871, with Rev. Dr. W. M. Prottsman presiding and H. C. Riggs pastor. J. R. Bennett, C. C. Woods, Milton Adkisson, M. M. Pugh and C. L. D. Blevens officiated as the early presiding elders. The first members of the church were J. S. Lingle, Preston Phillipps and wife, A. G. Hudson and wife, Mrs. D. D. Fear, James Dickerson, George L. Bell and Henry Franklin and wife. Meetings were held first in a private room on the second floor of a main street store and in that place the church was organized. The present church building, located on the corner of Fifth and Osage avenues, is a good, substantial and artistic brick and will seat 400 people. The parsonage in connection with the church is situated at 315 West Fourth street. The church building is valued easily at \$20,000. Church membership is 688 with a Sunday school attendance of 300. Rev. W. T. McClure, D. D., is the present minister. The following gentlemen constitute the board of officers: H. R. Camp, E. W. Couey, E. M. Shultz, W. W. Rose, G. D. Malone, S. W. Rickets, A. M. Harlan, who is also superintendent of the Sunday school; D. H. Hoffman, L. Martin, H. C. Thornton, J. E. Roark, E. H. Harris, B. F. Burford, C. M. Licklider, H. T. Rapp, A. C. Melton, Lon V. Ware and L. D. Mellor.

Calvary Episcopal Church, Broadway and Ohio avenues. The first Episcopal Church services held in Sedalia were conducted by the Rt. Rev. Cicero S. Hawks, D. D., bishop of Missouri, in a frame store room on the old Gallie Lumber Yard site, in the summer of 1865. An organization of the members of the church was effected in December of that year,

and the present name of the parish was adopted. The first vestry consisted of the following gentlemen: O. A. Crandall, A. H. Thompson, S. M. Vinton, Thomas E. Bassett and Charles A. Meyers. The present church edifice was commenced in 1885 and the cornerstone laid by the Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, bishop of Missouri. On July 11, 1886, the Rt. Rev. A. C. Garreett, bishop of northern Texas, dedicated the church. This building is of native stone, completed during the rectorship of Rev. J. J. Wilkins. The new rectory was completed in 1918. The present membership is 200 with a Sunday school attendance of fifty. The rector is the superintendent. Present vestry consists of the present rector, Rev. H. E. Martin, A. D. Stanley, S. W.; J. W. Mellor, J. W.; C. P. Brown, J. N. Hinman, George Trader, Harvey McFarland, Charles E. Messerly, Jr., C. W. Fry, Col. H. Demuth, Charles D. Guy, Victor Winnberg and Fred Jackson.

The Seventh Day Adventist Church, located at 915 South Vermont avenue, was organized in August, 1879. B. U. Hale is the present Conference president. Those holding membership are: Mrs. Anna Montgomery, Mrs. Harry Straler, Misses Mildred and Helen Straler, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Wilhite, Will Huff, Mrs. Serrell Jenkins, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd, A. J. Boyle and Mrs. Mary E. Taylor.

The Church of Christ has two congregations in Sedalia. One at 1319 South Stewart avenue and one at Twenty-sixth and Massachusetts avenue. Their membership is about seventy-five, with Sunday school attendance of thirty-five. The above church and mission were established in 1905. The church on Stewart avenue is a good frame house twenty-eight by forty feet. The mission, on Twenty-sixth and Massachusetts avenue, is a frame construction twenty-four by forty feet. Officers of first named church are: J. W. Hogan, J. D. Powers and W. H. Palmer. Those of the Mission Church are: H. Franklin and L. A. Spellmeyer.

Good Will Methodist Church, three miles southeast of Sedalia, is a Southern Methodist. It is well attended, the membership being about fifty, with Sunday school attendance of forty. Rev. W. O. Thompson, of Sedalia, is the present minister.

St. Vincent's (now St. Patrick's) is the oldest Catholic Church in Sedalia. The original church building was a small frame, located on the corner of Lamine avenue and Pettis street. This church was organized prior to 1871. The next site was the site of the present St. Patrick's Church. The present building was completed in 1914. The present structure is a magnificent church and represents a property value of \$35,000.

The name of this parish was changed from St. Vincent's to St. Patrick's when the location was changed to the present location. The following have ministered to the parish: Rev. Fr. Swift (who established St. Vincent's) and Rev. Frs. Walsh, Graham, Murphy, Scanlon, Haley, McNamee and the present incumbent, Rev. Fr. Jennings.

Sacred Heart Church dates from 1882. In that year Rt. Rev. J. J. Hogan, D. D., bishop of Kansas City, granted the German Catholics, then numbering thirty-five families, permission to found a congregation independent of St. Vincent's Parish of which they had hitherto been members. Father Dickmann, C. PP. S., immediately secured a place of worship, first, in Keck's Hall, and then in the vacant Episcopal Church located at the corner of Fourth and Massachusetts streets. In the meanwhile they purchased the lots on the southeast corner of Third and Vermont streets, and the parish contributed towards the erection of the new church, combining church and school. October 1, 1882, the new church and school were dedicated and the Sisters of the Community of the Most Precious Blood took charge of the school which has ever since grown and flourished. The charter members of this church were C. L. Keck, Henry Schaffer, Joseph Burger, H. H. Meier, Frank Lorsbach, Peter Meyers, Alexander Kipping, John Young, Joseph Klink, George C. Deckmann, P. R. Meyers, Caspar Lix, Joseph Lix, Joseph Patt, George Altemueller, Peter Rast, Mrs. Binder, Henry Rottler, Hermann Loos, Caspar Kruse, Mrs. Phil Pfeiffer, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Andler, Michael Neckermann, Mrs. Hampeter, Frank Van Hoff, Mrs. Brockschmidt, Mrs. Wagner.

CHAPTER XXXV.

LODGES

MASONIC BODIES—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—REBEKAHS—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—ELKS—MOOSE—EAGLES—RED MEN—MACCABEES—WOMANS' BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS—WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—WOODMAN CIRCLE—KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY—CHAPTER "B" P. E. O.—YOEMEN—UNITED WORKMEN—MYSTIC WORKERS—ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS—KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF FATHER MATTHEW—ROYAL NEIGHBORS—MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—TRADES UNIONS.

The Masonic Lodges of Sedalia have a beautiful lodge home at Seventh and Osage avenues. They bought the building from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church when it united with Broadway Church and during the years 1906-07 remodeled the structure until it is, at present, one of the most attractive Masonic temples in Central Missouri. The different branches of the order bought bonds as lodges and sold them to their membership to raise the money necessary to the remodeling of the building. The temple is used solely for lodge purposes, all the bodies in the city meeting there.

Sedalia Lodge No. 236, A. F. & A. M. is the oldest lodge in Sedalia. Late in the year 1863 G. C. Yost, G. R. Kell, T. J. Montgomery and others determined to make an effort for the establishment of a Blue Lodge. A petition was forwarded to the grand master for a dispensation, which was at once granted, and on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1864, Sedalia Lodge, "under dispensation" was opened by Past Grand Master S. H. Saunders, as proxy for the then grand master, John H. Turner, with the following officers: George C. Yost, W. M.; George R. Keill, S. W.; O. A. Crandall, J. W.; W. H. Lightfoot, treasurer; Logan Clark, secretary; A. A. Neal, J. D.; T. J. Montgomery, S. D.; John Hancock, tiler. The following names were the charter members: George C. Yost, George R.

Kell, O. A. Crandall, W. H. Lightfoot, Logan Clark, T. J. Montgomery, A. A. Neal, John Hancock, James A. Blakemore, Robert C. Barnhart, B. F. Hughes, James S. Hopkins, Jr., John F. Philips, C. W. C. Walker. Present officers are: Worshipful Master, William T. Wallace; Senior Warden, Walter J. Kennedy; Junior Warden, Del C. Moore; Treasurer, Charles H. Bard; Secretary, William E. Brown. A charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, May 29, 1864, since which time the lodge has been presided over by the following Worshipful Masters: George C. Yost, George R. Keil, Benton H. Ingram, A. D. Jaynes, Benton H. Ingram, John B. Gallie, O. A. Crandall, Charles G. Taylor, Henry Suess, George L. Faulhaber, John D. Crawford, L. O. Ellis, F. A. Sampson, A. P. Morey, J. P. Gray, Phillip Hahn, Benton H. Ingram, W. W. Herold, Ernest W. Lamy, Charles L. Taylor, Ira T. Bronson, William Latour, A. B. Vedder, William H. Hogg, F. M. Fulkerson, George A. Gold, Elroy E. Coddington, Charles T. Whisman, R. L. Netherton, William O. Stanley, John Devlin, J. West Goodwin, John R. Dalby, A. C. Miner, G. W. McVey, Robert M. Johns, George W. McKown, A. B. Ridgway, A. M. Harlan, William E. Brown.

Granite Lodge No. 272, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.—In October, 1867, a petition for the forming of a new lodge was approved by Sedalia Lodge No. 236 and forwarded to Most Worshipful Grand Master William Dunscomb, who, on January 4, 1868, directed the issuance of letters of dispensation for the same. John F. Phillips was appointed to open the new lodge, which duty he discharged on the 15th of January, 1868. The charter was granted, bearing date October 15, 1868. The charter members were: J. M. Fox, Charles L. Martin, M. M. Lampton, H. C. Smith, A. H. Thompson, Wilkins Watson, H. C. Sinnett, L. S. Florsheim, J. H. Rice, J. M. Offield, M. Henoeh, D. H. Smith, G. A. Sturges, B. C. Wilkerson, E. R. Stevens, A. R. Ellis, James O. Perry, Ira E. Barnes, G. G. Vest, George W. Ready, Henry Merrigold and E. S. Barrett.

Roster of Past Masters: J. M. Fox, D. H. Smith, G. W. Ready, J. C. Thompson, B. G. Wilkerson, G. W. Ready, M. L. Jacobs, Isaac Wright, P. H. Sangree, J. Montgomery, N. L. Brown, S. D. Trumbo, Arch Campbell, J. D. Russell, R. C. Woods, George Lord, C. H. Zoll, W. S. Epperson, J. C. Parmerlee, J. H. Johnson, George E. McNeil, T. W. Bast, W. H. Holcroft, Mark A. McGruder, E. A. Strong, C. F. Ernst, F. S. Milligan, A. W. Bunyan, S. B. Kennon, J. G. Jolly, C. L. Marin.

Officers for 1917 are: Worshipful Master, W. A. Wheal; Senior

Warden, C. A. Gilbert; Junior Warden, W. A. Harman; treasurer, E. E. Johnston; Secretary, S. B. Kennon.

Sedalia Chapter No. 18, Royal Arch Masons.—A meeting was held December 16, 1866, for the organization of a chapter. A charter was granted October 24, 1867. Charter members were: George R. Kiel, M. M. Lampton, John C. W. Lindsey, John B. Gallie, Thomas W. Cloney, John A. Pigg, W. C. Overstreet, George Anderson, George Stucker, Thomas J. Montgomery, Clifton Wood, Henry C. Smith, David H. Smith, Edward Powell, M. Layman, Josiah McCarrey, W. H. Finlay, W. W. Wharton.

The chapter has been presided over by the following Excellent High Priests: George R. Kiel, J. M. Fox, George W. Ready, B. G. Wilkerson, B. H. Ingram, A. D. Jaynes, O. A. Crandall, J. C. Thompson, M. M. Pritchard, John B. Gallie, A. H. Thompson, F. A. Sampson, A. G. Holland, A. P. Morey, John A. Lacy, J. L. Smith, Arch Campbell, George Lord, H. G. Clark, William Latour, J. W. Mallery, W. S. Epperson, John P. Gass, C. H. Zoll, J. H. Johnson, George McNeil, J. C. Parmerlee, Charles E. Baker, E. A. Strong, E. A. Sisson, E. E. Coddington, C. E. Baker, George W. McVey, George F. Boothe, H. B. Wright, and W. A. Davidson.

Officers: Excellent High Priest, Joel E. Roark; King, Samuel R. Dameron; Scribe, John T. Ready; treasurer, Elijah E. Johnston; Secretary, George F. Boothe.

Centralia Council No. 34, Royal and Select Masters, St. Omer Commandery No. 11.—About the 12th of January, 1869, a petition for a dispensation to open a Commandery at Sedalia was signed, and Sir James F. Aglar, Grand Commander, granted a dispensation, under which a Commandery was opened and work done, after which St. Omer Commandery was constituted, with Seth Stoughton, E. C. The date of the charter was October 5, 1869. The charter members were: Seth Stoughton, M. M. Lampton, D. H. Smith, G. A. Sturges, J. M. Fox, B. G. Wilkerson, John F. Philips, J. C. Thompson, Alex Campbell, J. M. Shook, John B. Gallie, Peter Latch, Rod Gallie, A. D. Jaynes, G. W. Pont, J. A. Wallace and John T. Heard. Officers: Commander, Samuel R. Dameron; Generalissimo, John G. Love; Captain General, George Suter; Senior Warden, Cyrus A. Gilbert; Junior Warden, James P. Downs; Prelate, William B. Malone; Treasurer, Elijah E. Johnston; Recorder, Joel E. Roark; Standard Bearer, Walter J. Kennedy.

Sedalia Shrine Club, 1917.—Officers in 1917 were: President, Charles H. Bard; First Vice-president, Samuel R. Dameron; Second Vice-president,

G. Roy Thompson; Third Vice-president, Benjamin F. Walker; Secretary (pro tem.), R. Flores; Treasurer, U. S. Grant; Outer Guard, George Suter.

Fern Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized at the residence of B. G. Simonds, July 3, 1875. B. G. Simonds was elected W. P. The other officers elected were: Mrs. M. M. Andrus, W. M.; R. V. C. Simonds, A. M.; L. B. Jackson, Treasurer; Isaac Wright, Secretary; Sarah Simonds, Conductress; C. A. Smith, Assistant.

Sedalia Chapter No. 57, Order of Eastern Star.—Past Worthy Matrons are: Melissa Campbell, Minerva M. Knott, Margaret Ammon, May Belle Coddling, Mary E. Black, Gertrude Englund, Eda Parks Will, Ida Easton, Mabel Mayberry, Sally Pritchard, Lovetta Mowbray, Elizabeth Ernest, Gertrude Owens, Anna L. Evans, Katie Blanchard. Past Patrons are: Elroy E. Coddling, Archibald Campbell, John H. Johnson, William H. Holcroft, William E. Brown, William W. Blain, Albert J. Campbell, George W. McVey, Ed J. Evans, Mark C. Daniels. The officers for 1917 were: Worthy Matron, Belle Regan McVey; Worthy Patron, Leo S. Harris; Associate Matron, Susie Moyer; Secretary, May Highleyman; Treasurer, Gertrude Owens; Conductress, Jean Rodeman.

Colored Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.—Hawkins Lodge No. 44 organized June 29, 1873. Freeman Morton is Worshipful Master and Harry Tutt is Secretary.

Centennial Lodge No. 59 organized August 9, 1876. H. R. Brown is Worshipful Master, and John Jones is Secretary.

Odd Fellows.—Neapolis Lodge No. 153 organized May 26, 1871. Present membership, eighty-three. The first lodge of this order was established in Georgetown in 1858. The records of all its proceedings were destroyed by fire, hence there is no data for its history. Neapolis Lodge No. 153 is one of the oldest lodges in the city. It was organized by Elias Bixby, James G. Tesch, S. A. Lowe, Ambrose J. Courtney, F. L. Parker, Thomas J. Montgomery and Francis McCabe. The hall was in a room on Main street, south side, west of Osage. Here it was regularly installed by Grand Secretary C. C. Archer, August 23, 1865. Elias Bixby was the first Noble Grand. In 1871, the lodge room and its contents were twice entirely destroyed by fire, and twice injured by fire. Present officers are: Harry W. Noftsker, Noble Grand; Fred A. Benz, Vice Grand; Garfield A. Carson, Past Grand; C. W. Rock, Recording Secretary; Noah Rogers, Financial Secretary.

Loyal Rebekahs No. 260 was organized in 1899. Present member-

ship is 160. Officers are: Mrs. W. H. Miller, N. G.; Mrs. John Stuart, V. N. G.; Mrs. Jerome Moyer, R. S. N. G.; Mrs. Dehlia Gallie, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. Lou DeJarnette, R. S. V. N. G.; Mrs. C. A. Kerfoot, L. S. V. N. G.; Mrs. Noah Rogers, Secretary; Mrs. Grace Paulus, Financial Secretary; Mrs. James Hall, Treasurer; Mrs. Brundage, W.; Mrs. Hacknois, C.; Mrs. Brewer, Chaplain; Miss Naomi Frederick, I. G.; John Taylor, O. G.

Sedalia Rebekahs No. 125 has a membership of 100. The present officers are: Mrs. Lydia Buente, N. G.; Miss Mabel Ballard, V. N. G.; Mrs. Lillian Meyers, R. S. N. G.; Mrs. Anna Goodknight, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. Laura Cecil, R. S. V. N. G.; Mrs. Captola Noftsker, L. S. V. N. G.; Mrs. Etta Smith, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ida Walker, Financial Secretary; Mrs. E. T. Espelin, Treasurer; Mrs. Eva Brown, W.; Mrs. John Saunders, C.; Mrs. J. M. Potter, Chaplain; Mrs. G. W. Burnett, I. G.; G. G. Walker, O. G.

Knights of Pythias—Sedalia Lodge No. 27 organized November 14, 1872. Present membership, 168. The following were some of the charter members: A. B. Coddington, Isaac Wright, Robert Walker, William Campbell, Clark; G. A. Gallie, S. A.; McLaughlin. The lodge surrendered its charter in 1877, and reorganized. Among the well-known charter members were: Rev. W. G. F. Wallace, John A. Lacy, Dr. W. P. King, Dr. W. H. Evans, Dr. D. T. Abell, Clay Arnold, George C. Heard, William L. Felix, E. L. Phipps, J. Blocker, Dr. L. O. Ellis, David Hurst and S. I. Thurber. The Knights of Pythias building is on Fifth street, opposite the court house, and is elaborately equipped with club rooms. This lodge also has a club house on Flat Creek, six miles south of Sedalia, on what is called "Goose Hold." The building is furnished for outing purposes and the grounds, "Pythian Park," are restricted to the membership of the organization. Present officers are: Lon Leislle, C. C.; A. A. Miller, V. C.; Theodore Schwartz, M. A.; Frank Meyers, M. of W.; C. O. Rankin, Prelate.

Sedalia Lodge No. 125, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted May 25, 1889, by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler W. D. Wetherill, of St. Louis, Missouri, assisted by the following members of St. Louis Lodge No. 9: Charles M. Napton, J. L. G. Charlton, C. D. Coleman, Louis T. Clark, W. W. Sylvester, E. B. Leight, H. T. Tillotson, Charles F. Sporleider, A. C. Packham and Charles F. Joy. The first officers of the lodge were: William Latour, Exalted Ruler; John D. Gibbs, Esteemed Leading Knight; C. A. Wesson, Esteemed Loyal Knight; M. L.

Jacobs, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; Charles S. Conrad, Secretary; Charles Airola, Treasurer; James M. Snedaker, Tyler; Fred H. Barde, Esquire; O. F. Kelsey, Inner Guard; Charles S. Dexter, E. R. Hunlock and W. H. Powell, Jr., Trustees. William Latour was the first representative to Grand Lodge, which was held at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1890. The present membership is about 500. The Elks have their own building on Third and Lamine avenues, where they have their lodge and club rooms. It is a beautiful three-story brick building, elegantly equipped and furnished and is one of the largest and best lodge buildings in Missouri. The present officers are: Victor H. Leffler, Exalted Ruler; Dr. Guy Tittsworth (now a captain in the United States Army) is Esteemed Leading Knight; Rex A. Wright, Esteemed Loyal Knight; Allen O'Bannon, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; Alton R. Easton, Secretary; William J. Waldman, Treasurer.

Loyal Order of Moose, Sedalia Lodge No. 1515, was organized in 1908 and has a good membership at the present day. The principal officers are: Ben Gallie, Dictator; W. J. Tilbery, Vice Dictator; Call Bond, Prelate; Albert T. Loewer, Secretary; J. J. Gallagher, Treasurer.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles.—Sedalia Aerie of Eagles was organized in the city some eighteen years ago. The present officers are: S. Urban, Worthy President; Will Blatterman, Past Worthy President; Frank Moerschell, Secretary; August Helfert, Treasurer; Dr. E. F. Staats is the Aerie's physician.

Wichita Tribe No. 108, Red Men, has a membership of 100. The officers are: R. M. Scotten, Sachem; I. R. Long, Senior Sagamore; E. S. Burnett, Junior Sagamore; J. C. Chandlers, Prophet; G. R. Holmes, Chief of Records; H. L. Goodrich, Keeper of Wampum; Lawrence L. Laupheimer, Collector of Wampum. Trustees: T. R. Lucket, L. C. Watson and W. Frazer.

Knights of the Maccabees have two tents, or lodges. Krescent Tent No. 4 has a membership of 266. The following are the officers: John Lankanaw, Past Commander; Ira Barrett, Commander; A. J. Kealing, Lieutenant Commander; E. N. Kauffman, Record Keeper; Phillipp Newton, Sergeant; Irvine Crafton, Chaplain.

Ritchie Tent No. 152 was organized in 1902. The present membership is 100. In nine years this tent has lost but two members by death. It was instituted, or organized, by Louis F. Ritchie and is named in his honor. Present officers are: James C. Connor, Commander; James Clark,

Lieutenant Commander; E. J. Donnelly, Record Keeper; Peter Kuhn, Chaplain.

Queen City Review No. 7, Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, was organized in 1893 and has present membership of 601. Present officers are: Mrs. Susan Moyer, Past Commander; Mrs. Blanch Herrick, Commander; Mrs. Winnie Harmon, Lieutenant Commander; Mrs. Helen Berry, Record Keeper; Mrs. Emma Keller, Financial Auditor; Mrs. Almira Smith, Chaplain; Mrs. Ida Hackenyos, Lady of Arms; Mrs. Jessie Cone, Sergeant; Mrs. Elizabeth Paris, Sentinel; Mrs. Mary E. Rippey, Sentinel; Mrs. Marjorie Nicholson, Musician, and Drs. Minerva Knott and Dunlap are the tent physicians.

Sedalia Council 831, Knights of Columbus, was organized in Sedalia on January 31, 1904, by District Deputy C. B. Hayes and staff, of Kansas City, Missouri. C. W. Jaminet, formerly chief clerk of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas shops, was instrumental in forming the council. The following gentlemen were the charter officers of the lodge: John Cashman, G. K.; M. T. Slane, D. G. K.; John L. Sullivan, Financial Secretary; James A. Gilker, Recording Secretary; Charles McEniry, Treasurer. Rev. Father Neiberg was the first chaplain. The first meeting was held in the Democrat building on South Ohio street. This lodge expects a membership of 400 this winter. Their service flag has fifty-four blue and three gold stars. Present officers are: William Van Hook, G. K.; James Egan, D. G. K.; Morgan Lawson, W.; Leo A. Kipping, C.; A. J. Knipp, F. S.; James Sullivan, R. C.; E. L. Joernig, Treasurer; Raymond Williams, I. G.

Woodmen of the World, Sedalia Camp No. 16, was organized in Sedalia on May 6, 1891. This camp's membership at the present time is 1,100. Present officers are: L. G. Fellers, P. C. C.; T. J. Robb, C. C.; Cooper Kirby, Adv.; W. B. Rimel, Banker; E. M. Shields, C.; J. W. Long, Esc.; C. G. Anweiler, W.; John J. Todd, S.

Queen City Grove No. 1, Woodmen Circle, was organized in this city in September, 1904. Their present membership is 600. Officers are: Mrs. Rosa C. Thomas, P. G.; Miss Cora Baker, G.; Mrs. Mary Watson, Adv.; Mrs. Mildred Neighbors, B.; Mrs. Laura B. Shields, C.

Knights and Ladies of Security have two councils in Sedalia. Queen City Council No. 564 has 500 members. The following are officers: George Theddick, President; Mrs. Frank Clark, Vice-President; Mrs. George

Theddick, Second Vice-President; David Roberts, Prelate; Mrs. Nora Kabler, Secretary; F. A. Clark, Finance Keeper.

Fidelity Council No. 53 has a membership of 675. Its officers are as follows: William Brooks, President; Miss Mildred Hodges, Vice-President; Mrs. Waterson, Second Vice-President; Peter Kuhn, Prelate; Mrs. Ai Mayberry, Secretary; Jesse White, Finance Keeper.

Homesteaders.—Officers for 1919: President, A. H. Burnett; Vice-President, Ray Christian; Secretary and Treasurer, Grace Phipps; Chaplain, Olive McPherson; Marshal, James Cropp; Man-at-Arms, Dewey Richards; Herald, Etta Richards; L. of C., Mollie Burnett; L. of E., Lola Cropp; Musician, Gustina Perkins.

Chapter "B," P. E. O., was organized in Sedalia February, 1909. This organization is especially worthy of note because it is so much unlike other societies. It has an endowment fund of \$100,000 which it is using for the higher education of girls who are worthy and at the same time unable to defray their college expenses. Much charitable work is done by Chapter B. They have undertaken to provide shoes for school children in the city who are unable to provide such for themselves. Following are the officers: Mrs. Mary Bowers Broadbuss, President; Mrs. Blanche Bosserman Dyer, Vice-President; Mrs. May Belle Coddington; Recording Secretary; Miss Charlotte Snow, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Leontine Ginter, Treasurer.

Yeomen, Davy Homestead, was organized in the city some years ago by Past Foreman W. D. O'Bannon. Officers for 1919 are: Foreman, W. A. Fraser; Master of Ceremonies, Jesse Gwinn; Correspondent, Minnie Snyder; Master of Accounts, Eugene W. Coney; Chaplain, Anna Taylor.

Amity Lodge 69, Ancient Order United Workmen of Missouri, was organized August 14, 1878. The present membership is about seventy-five. John W. Taylor is Past Master Workman; William Claggett, Master Workman; Mrs. Leontine Ginter, Treasurer, and Mark A. McGruder is Recorder.

Mystic Workers of the World No. 1296 meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, on the third floor hall in the Powell-Crawford building. Mary L. DeJarnett, Prefect; Mrs. Edna Conrad, Secretary.

Fraternal Aid Union No. 1401.—Edythe Triplett, Secretary; John D. Lewis, District Manager.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Sedalia Council No. 1637, was organized

on October 5, 1906. Present membership is 137. Present officers are: E. G. Cassidy, County President; William J. Riley, President Local Council; E. A. Sullivan, Secretary; John S. McGaw, Treasurer. Trustees are: Timothy Tierney, E. C. McGuerren and John W. Murphy.

Knights and Ladies of Father Mathew, Council No. 38, was organized in Sedalia on the 12th day of September, 1890. Chartered under laws of Missouri and has paid to beneficiaries of deceased members, in Pettis County, \$26,000 and meets monthly at Sacred Heart Hall, and has a membership of eighty-seven. Present officers are: Rev. Father S. J. Neiberg, Spiritual Director; John S. McGaw, Chief Knight; John F. Scally, Deputy Chief Knight, Bernard Curran, Financial Recorder; R. D. McCubbin, Banker; Evans Burrowes, Recording Secretary,

Royal Neighbors.—Sedalia has three camps of Royal Neighbors. Violet Camp No. 607 has a membership of 219. Following are the camp officers: Past Oracle, Mrs. Sadie Klink; Oracle, Mrs. Anna Luckett; Vice-Oracle, Mrs. Linnie Wolfe; Receiver, Amelia James; Recorder, Mrs. Pearl Woodson.

Sedalia Camp No. 6184 was organized in February, 1910. Camp officers are as follows: Past Oracle, Mrs. Goist; Oracle, Mrs. Dorothy Carroll; Vice-Oracle, Miss Laura Chambers; Chancellor, Mrs. Allie Gehle; Recorder, Mrs. Rosa James; Receiver, Mrs. Gertrude Edwards.

Independent Camp No. 8247 was organized in April, 1917. Following are the officers of the camp: Past Oracle, Mrs. Cora Wood; Oracle, Mrs. Pearl Chism; Vice-Oracle, Mrs. Ela Anderson; Chancellor, Mrs. Alice Wilson; Recorder and Receiver, Mrs. Margaret Gross.

Russell Camp No. 2065, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized August 30, 1893, A. M. Russell, Deputy, and was the fifth camp in Missouri, named in honor of its organizer. Fred L. Ludemann was the first member to sign the charter, with fifteen other members. First officers were: J. L. Belmer, Consul; J. A. Duniver, Adviser; H. R. Pehling, Banker; F. L. Ludemann, Clerk; Albert Oliver, Escort; Thomas Douglas, Watchman; B. McBride, Sentry; E. H. Higday, H. Miller and J. L. Bellmar, Trustees. Dr. A. F. Dresel, Physician. Fred L. Ludemann was first delegates to State Camp. Russell is the foremost and most progressive camp in central Missouri and has a membership of 525 in good standing. There have been but sixty deaths in this camp since its organization, the first being Henry Brimmer. Officers for 1919 are as follows: Consul, J. A. Hays; Past Consul, Frank Wolfe; Adviser, F. E. Duff, Clerk, F. L. Ludemann; Banker, E. L. Zoellig.

Following are the Modern Woodmen of America Camps in Pettis County, organized in the order in which they are named. Russell Camp No. 2065, Smithton No. 2472, Hughesville No. 2718, LaMonte No. 3466, Houstonia No. 3962, Green Ridge No. 4041, Dresden No. 4177, Longwood No. 4237, Sedalia No. 5570, Beaman No. 7767, Lookout No. 7980, and Camp Branch No. 9424. There are 1,600 members in good standing in Pettis county.

Sedalia Camp Number 5570, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized on July 2, 1898, and has a membership of 170. Following are the officers for 1919: Venerable Consul, Harry E. Carpenter; Worthy Adviser, J. L. Vaughn; Past Consul, William Simms; Clerk, Samuel W. James.

Trades Unions.

Sedalia, being a railroad center, is friendly to organized labor and most every craft that will be found in the larger cities of the West is found here. The different orders, or lodges, are well organized, well managed by their officials and are a credit to the city of Sedalia. A list of the different organizations follows: Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance No. 333, American Federation of Musicians No. 22, Bartenders International Union of America No. 832, Bricklayers and Masons International Union of North America Local No. 14, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers Progressive Lodge No. 54, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America Royal Lodge No. 118, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers William O'Herrin Division Local No. 517, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers Sedalia Division No. 178, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginmen Golden Eagle Lodge No. 78, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America No. 43, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen Liberty Lodge No. 506, Brotherhood Railway Trainmen Prairie Queen Lodge No. 18, Building Trades Council, Carpenters and Joiners of America Local No. 1792, Cigarmakers International Union of America Local No. 233, Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 371, Federation of Railway Employes of Sedalia, Missouri, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes No. 135, International Association of Machinists Sedalia Lodge No. 71, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local No. 266, Journeymen Barbers International Union of North America Local No. 259, Journeymen Tailors Local Union No. 6, Ladies Auxiliary I. A. of M. Golden Rod Lodge No. 36, Machinists Helpers Local No. 884, Middle West Lodge No. 20, Junior I. A. of M.; Order Railway Conductors

Queen City Division No. 60, Painters and Decorators Local No. 786, Plumbers and Steamfitters Local No. 426, Railway Equipment Painters Local No. 826, Railway Equipment Painters M. K. & T. Local No. 361, Retail Clerks' Protective Association Local No. 90, Sedalia Branch of Local St. Louis Patternmakers League of North America, Sedalia Federation of Labor, Switchmen's Union of North America Local No. 20, Typographical Union Local No. 206, United Brewery Workmen Local No. 379. The Electric Railway Union was the last organized in the city. This organization was perfected in August, 1918.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—COUNTRY CLUB—CHAUTAUQUA—GRAND ARMY OF THE
REPUBLIC—UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS—UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE
CONFEDERACY—WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS—DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REV-
OLUTION—NEHEMGAR—DAUGHTERS OF 1812—MUSICAL CLUB.

Chamber of Commerce.—The Sedalia Chamber of Commerce is the eyes and ears of Sedalia. This organization is composed of our best business and professional men and exists for the welfare of the city. When Sedalia has a chance to secure a factory, an association, a convention or an enterprise of any character, the Chamber of Commerce spends its money and its efforts to that end. It has been eminently successful in securing many enterprises for the city. In fact hardly any of our recent institutions have come to the city except through the influence of the Chamber of Commerce and a remarkably small number of failures along these lines have been charged up to it. This organization is patriotic. Since the beginning of the World's War it has spent most of its time and energy in behalf of the Government. Its offices have been headquarters for Liberty Loan and Thrift Stamp and Red Cross drives and for every other undertaking where the Government has called on Sedalia to do its part in the present struggle and too much credit can not be given the officers and members for their patriotism and success. The offices are located in the Yeater building, and over Bard's Jewelry Store, on the west side of Ohio avenue between Third and Fourth streets. The organization is supported by the dues of its members and it conducted its business during the year ending October 7th and it has money left to spend for the welfare of Sedalia. Roster of present officers and directors, 1918 and 1919: President, W. B. Malone; Vice President, W. B. Cloney; Treasurer,

C. H. Bothwell. Directors—L. P. Andrews, J. L. Babcock, E. T. Behrens, Coby Bloch, R. F. Boehme, W. J. Brill, M. H. Bryan, E. G. Bylander, M. Chasnoff, A. M. Embry, C. W. Flower, E. H. Harris, Jr., C. M. Harrison, F. F. Hatton, W. M. Johns, Sylvain Kahn, C. M. Long, Ira E. Melton, C. E. Messerly, John McLaughlin, W. H. Powell, W. J. Riley, Shields R. Smith, S. Urban, Will J. Waldman, Dr. E. A. Wood, Rex Wright; two vacancies. There are eighty-one active members and fifty-one associate members.

The Sedalia Country Club was founded in June, 1905, by Charles E. Yeater, W. B. Mackey, E. B. Farley, George K. Mackey, William Courtney, J. S. Lamy, E. M. Stafford, J. H. Rodes and Lee Montgomery. A nine-hole golf course was laid out on the State Fair Grounds and a very small temporary structure erected which served as a locker room for a year. In 1906 an attractive little club house was built on a tract adjoining the links. The growing number of buildings on the Fair Grounds and the annual damage done to the greens by the fair soon made it evident that other grounds must be obtained. Accordingly, in 1910, the club sold its club house to the State Fair Board, and purchased a sixty-acre tract adjoining the State Fair Grounds on the south and served by the street car line. On this tract a commodious and well planned club house was built according to plans drawn by Spencer & Powers of Chicago. An interesting nine-hole course, 3,150 yards in length, was constructed. The holes vary in length from 117 to 525 yards. The topography of the tract makes it very well adapted to golf and furnishes from one to three natural hazards on every hole. Bogey is forty-one; par 36. The golf record for the course was made by Jesse L. Carlton of St. Louis in thirty-one strokes—a performance which has never been in danger of being equaled. The club's presidents have been as follows: E. B. Farley, J. A. Lamy, George K. Mackey, E. M. Stafford, F. M. Fulkerson, Charles E. Yeater, Lee Montgomery and G. A. Sturges. The club's champion golfers have been W. H. Reynolds, O. M. Barnett, James T. Montgomery, Guy Patterson and E. P. Neef. The title to the property is vested in the Country Club Association, of which E. F. Yancey is president, and J. T. Montgomery secretary and treasurer. The officers of the Sedalia Country Club are as follows: President, G. A. Sturges; vice-president, R. F. Harris; secretary, F. M. Fulkerson; treasurer, W. F. Keyser. The board of managers consisted of E. B. Farley, E. M. Stafford, George K. Mackey, F. M. Fulkerson, Merritt Yeater, G. A. Sturges, R. F. Harris, W. F. Keyser and Lee Montgomery.

Sorosis.—(By Mrs. John Montgomery, Jr.)—The oldest woman's club in Central Missouri is Sorosis, which was founded in Sedalia in 1889 by Mrs. J. C. Van Riper, who conceived the idea of organizing a woman's club for the study of literature, art and history after the pattern of Sorosis of New York City, the pioneer woman's club of the country. Among others associated with Mrs. Van Riper as founders were Mrs. C. E. Yeater, Mrs. Fontaine Merriwether, Miss Helen Gallie (now Mrs. W. D. Steele), Miss Gertrude Smith (now Mrs. J. S. Brenneman) and Miss Emma Longan. The first president of the club was Mrs. J. C. Van Riper. The original membership was fifteen. The club membership gradually enlarged and its functions broadened, keeping pace with the broadening work of woman's clubs throughout the land, until it has now divided its work into four departments and has nearly 200 members. Mrs. T. P. McCluney became its president in 1892 and continued to be the leading spirit in the club for more than ten years, until her removal from the city. The writer succeeded her as president and served in that capacity until 1918. The present officers of Sorosis are: Honorary presidents, Mrs. T. P. McCluney and Mrs. John Montgomery, Jr.; president, Mrs. Lee Montgomery; vice-presidents, Mrs. S. P. Sneed, Mrs. Walter Warren and Mrs. John T. Heard; recording secretary, Mrs. J. S. Rogers, corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. D. Sturges; treasurer, Mrs. George Bichsel; auditor, Miss Jessie Blair; chairman of the department of art and drama, Mrs. W. F. Keyser; chairman of the department of history and literature, Mrs. G. M. Riddle; chairman of the department of civics, Mrs. Sylvain Kahn; chairman of the department of current topics, Miss Nettie Lamm. The club meets weekly in the art room of the Public Library.

Chautauqua.—(By Mrs. Harry E. Carpenter.)—The first Chautauqua began in a camp meeting, or Sunday school institute, a two weeks session of lectures, normal lessons, illustrative exercises with recreative features, in concerts, fireworks and humorous addresses. The session was held in the woods in tents and immediately became known as the Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly. Later books were published, magazines printed, questionnaires sent out, all prepared by university professors or their equal, and the family circle or city friends became a school for learning. They are not at Chautauqua, but the students are claimed around the world. From a general course of seven books a year, for annual study, it has been systematized to four, bearing on a certain section of the earth and is now divided into a continuous cycle of four years; English, American, European or Continental, Classical. A certificate is

given for the full year's study and a diploma at the end of four years. The course of study includes literature, history, science, etc. Another branch that found its way everywhere was the entertainment or lyceum courses. The Chautauqua Circle of Sedalia is a branch of the National Chautauqua of New York City, with the same constitution, outline of study and system generally. The local circle was organized in the fall of 1904 by Mrs. Harry E. Carpenter. Fourteen constituted the membership of the first year. The present year finds over thirty students. The officers for the year 1917-1918 are as follow: President, Mrs. Harry E. Carpenter; vice-president, Mrs. Frank Strahler; secretary, Mrs. F. L. Hayes; treasurer, Mrs. W. B. Stambaugh.

General George R. Smith's Post, No. 53, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in Sedalia in 1885. Colonel Ritter was the first post commander. This is a patriotic organization, the purpose of which is to commemorate the deeds of soldiers who fought in the Union Army during the Civil War, and who were honorably discharged from that service, as well as to perpetuate the names of their comrades who fell in this struggle. The grim reaper has ravaged the ranks of this post until it has only twenty-nine members at the present time, all of whom are old men. Present officers are as follow: Post commander, Joseph Star; senior vice-commander, Fred Schneider; junior vice-commander, J. Warren; officer of the day, J. F. Williams; chaplain, Rush G. Leaming, and adjutant and quartermaster, Charles Koock.

Sedalia Camp No. 189, United Confederate Veterans, is a patriotic organization, instituted for the purpose of commemorating the deeds and lives of those men who fought in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. To be eligible to membership, a soldier must have served with the Confederacy and must show an honorable discharge from that service. At one time, this camp had a large membership, but time has reduced the ranks until few members are living. Judge John A. Collins is the camp commander, James H. Melton is vice-commander and Thomas C. Holland is adjutant and quartermaster.

United Daughters of Confederacy have two chapters in the city. The purpose of these organizations is to commemorate the lives and deeds of the soldiers of the Confederacy. They also look after the welfare of the soldiers and their families. During Christmas times they go to the Soldiers' Home at Higginsville and see that each ex-Confederate has a Christmas present and that he is not forgotten. In addition, the chapters

have undertaken to look after the education of the soldiers' children. They have an educational fund for this purpose and are extending their efforts in this behalf to a very marked degree. John R. Gordon Chapter No. 1420 was organized September 6, 1912, with seven charter members. The present membership is thirty-five, and the officers for 1919 are as follow: Mrs. F. E. Hoffman, Jr., president; Mrs. C. C. Lawson, treasurer; Mrs. Alfred Frick, corresponding secretary.

Emmett MacDonald Chapter U. D. C. No. 630.—(By Mrs. Lou Eva Walker Longan.)—Emmett MacDonald Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, No. 630, Sedalia, Missouri, was founded in 1898 by Mollie Vest Jackson (Mrs. George P. B.) and was in accordance with general constitutional requirements organized and registered by Lou Eva Walker Longan (Mrs. George F.) in 1909, at which time the following ladies constituted the official board: Mrs. William H. Powell, honorary president; Mrs. George F. Longan, president; Mrs. H. W. Harris, William Schnare and Mrs. C. C. Evans, vice-presidents; Mrs. Frank Leach, recording secretary; Mrs. Major B. Coleman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. John A. Collins, treasurer; Miss Ella Barrett, historian; Mrs. F. E. Hoffman, registrar; Mrs. William H. Reynolds, recorder of crosses; Mrs. Robert W. Griffith, directress of children's chapter. "The objects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy shall be memorial, historical, benevolent, educational and social. To honor the memory of those who served, and those who fell in the service of the Confederate States, to protect, preserve and mark places made historic by Confederate valor, to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the war between the States. To record the part taken by Southern women in patient endurance of hardship and patriotic devotion during the struggle, as in untiring efforts after the war, during the reconstruction of the South, to fulfill the sacred duty of benevolence towards the survivors, and towards those dependent upon them, to assist descendants of worthy Confederates in securing proper education, and to cherish the ties of friendship among the members of the organization. Artists of renown have honored Sedalia through this chapter. Miss Felice Lyne, of Covent Garden, London, England, grand opera fame, was brought to Sedalia through the efforts of MacDonald Chapter, under contract of \$1,000 for her concert, and from receipts of which the Melita Day Nursery, Y. M. C. A., and Salvation Army were remembered with \$50.00 donations. The U. D. C. electric flag was placed on the Court House by Emmett MacDonald

Chapter. The present official board is as follows: Mrs. William H. Powell, Mrs. George F. Longan and Mrs. Frank S. Leach, honorary presidents; Mrs. R. R. Highleman, president; Mrs. B. E. Braddus, Mrs. H. R. Camp, Mrs. M. H. Morris and Mrs. E. H. Harris, Jr., vice-presidents; Mrs. W. A. Davidson, recording secretary; Mrs. George F. Longan, corresponding secretary; Miss Josephine Ayres, treasurer; Miss Nell Ayres, registrar; Mrs. William D. O'Bannon, recorder of crosses; Mrs. Charles A. Schaeffer, historian, and Mrs. R. A. Higdon, directress of children's chapter.

Gen. George R. Smith Woman's Relief Corps No. 32, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.—This corps was organized in September, 1886, at Sedalia, and has been actively engaged in the performance of its duties required ever since. The object of the Woman's Relief Corps of America is to preserve the Union in the great war by giving relief—relief on the battlefield, in hospitals, relief in homes, to wives and children of the soldier at the front, as well as the widows and orphans of those who went forth never to return again, and to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country and to perpetuate the memory of our heroic dead in the sacred observance of Memorial day.

Osage Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, Sedalia, Missouri.—(By Mrs. Dr. E. A. Wood.)—Osage Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, was organized February 26, 1898, with the following twelve charter members: Mrs. Mary Tuttle McCluney, regent; Mrs. D. H. Smith, secretary; Miss Gertrude Smith, registrar; Mrs. D. T. Abell, treasurer; Mrs. A. D. Jaynes, historian; Mrs. W. F. Tuttle, Miss Lura McCluney, Mrs. J. G. White, Mrs. W. F. Kett, Miss Flora May Jaynes, Mrs. Anne T. Shafer. Osage Chapter has always taken an active interest in all patriotic events occurring in Sedalia. Flag day, June 14, 1915, the chapter presented, with appropriate exercises, a flag staff to the city at Liberty Park, and was also instrumental in having placed in the walls of the rotunda of the Pettis County Court House in Sedalia the marble tablets given by the United States Government in memory of two Revolutionary soldiers buried in the county. The present membership numbers 134. The officers are: Miss Nettie Lamm, regent; Mrs. E. A. Wood, vice-regent; Mrs. Louis Hoffman, vice-regent; Miss Harriet Gold, secretary; Mrs. B. E. Broaddus, registrar; Mrs. R. M. Johns, treasurer; Mrs. Richard Gentry, historian; Mrs. C. C. Kelly, librarian.

Nehemgar Club.—(By Dr. Richard D. Shannon.)—Twenty-one years ago—1897—there was organized in Sedalia a club bearing a name un-

familiar to those not versed in the tongue of the Osage Indians—the “Nehemgar.” We are told that this term is an equivalent of Niangua—a name very familiar to most Missourians. It is said that one name is a corruption of the other; but which is elegant and sound and which is the “baser sort” this affiant sayeth not. At any rate, the second annual year book tells us the name means “a stream from many springs,” a name forceful and quite appropriate for this club. It does not limit its study to one theme, but draws inspiration and gathers knowledge from any useful source—law, medicine, religion, agriculture, mechanical arts, trade, commerce, systems of education and schools, poetry, prose, music, painting, sculpture, history, politics and any other phases of human interest. However, each regular meeting—once a week for eight or nine months of the year—is limited to a half hour of consideration of current events and the discussion of an appointed topic, introduced by a paper from some member or invited guest. George V. Buchanan, then the superintendent of the Sedalia Public Schools, was the organizer of the club, and Messrs. Brosing, Sampson and a few others actively cooperated in the organization. At first—and until 1912—in as far as accessible records show the only officers have been a president and a secretary. The officers in 1918 were: President, Rev. A. W. Kokendoffer; vice-president, D. Sangree Lamm and P. G. Stafford; recording secretary, Miss Rebie Shaeffer; corresponding secretary, Miss Charlotte Snow, and treasurer, Mrs. Clarence Dow. Officers from the beginning: Presidents, George V. Buchanan, Dr. H. B. Cole, George W. Barnett, Rev. A. W. Kokendoffer; recording secretaries, Mrs. H. A. Pratt, F. A. Sampson, Miss Beatrice Selah, Irvin Rautenstrauch, Mrs. U. G. Stevens, Miss Frances Fordyce, R. D. Shannon and Miss Rebie Shaeffer.

The United States Daughters of 1812.—(By Mrs. Charles C. Evans.) —A chapter was organized June 3, 1913, by the state organizing regent, Mrs. H. R. Carpenter, of St. Louis, at the home of Mrs. O. M. Barnett. The regent appointed the following officers to serve one year: Regent, Mrs. O. M. Barnett; first vice-regent, Mrs. W. H. Powell; second vice-regent, Mrs. S. E. Cotton; recording secretary, Miss Susan Thompson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. T. Wells; treasurer, Miss Lura McCluny; registrar, Mrs. Charles C. Evans; historian, Mrs. F. E. Hoffman; directors, Mrs. Anna R. Henton, Mrs. D. J. Loofbourrow and Mrs. H. W. Knight. In addition to the above-named officers, the following ladies were enrolled as charter members of the chapter: Mrs. E. W. Dugan, Mrs. T. R. Flem-

ming and Miss Harriett P. Guild. As an honor to the regent, the chapter was named for two of her distinguished ancestors—"Spencer-McClure."

May 19, 1914, under the auspices of Spencer-McClure Chapter, an 1812 bronze marker was placed on the grave of General David Thompson, one of the two soldiers of the War of 1812 buried in Pettis County. His remains lie in the historic Thompson burying grounds on the old homestead, five miles north of Sedalia. Wishing to honor General David Thompson, the hero who led the charge in the famous battle of the Thames, in the War of 1812, and his only granddaughter, Mrs. Sarah E. Cotton, for whom Sedalia was named, the name of the chapter was changed, in November, 1915, to that of "General David Thompson." The following officers served the reorganized chapter for three years: Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Evans; honorable regent, Mrs. S. E. Cotton; first vice-regent, Miss Harriett P. Guild; second vice-regent, Mrs. H. W. Harris; secretary, Mrs. Ernest W. Dugan; treasurer, Miss Lura McCluny; registrar, Mrs. George W. McKown; historian, Mrs. Thomas Flemming; directors, Mrs. Henry Lamm, Mrs. Anna Reece Henton and Mrs. Thomas Flemming,

During the spring of 1916 the chapter and descendants of General David Thompson purchased a large town clock for the court house as a lasting memorial to the brave and illustrious soldier and pioneer of this county. On August 21, the anniversary of his birth, the clock was formally presented to Sedalia and Pettis County by the chapter and descendants, the State Regent, Mrs. Theodore Shelton (nee Gentry), a great granddaughter, the Honorable Regent, Mrs. S. E. Cotton, a granddaughter, and Mr. David Thompson, a grandson of General Thompson, and Mrs. Charles C. Evans, delivering appropriate addresses.

In June, 1917, a bronze U. S. D., 1812, marker was placed on the grave of Reuben Ester Gentry in Crown Hill Cemetery by the chapter and descendants of the distinguished family in this State and a brave defender of Fort Kincaid during the War of 1812.

The chapter is proud of having among its members one real Daughter, Mrs. Adelia Monroe, whose father was a soldier in the War of 1812. The chapter has been very active in all patriotic work since the declaration of war April 16, 1917. The present officers are: Regent, Miss Harriett P. Guild; honorable regent, Mrs. S. E. Cotton; first vice-regent, Mrs. J. A. Lamy; second vice-regent, Mrs. H. W. Harris; secretary, Mrs. Clay

C. Kelly; treasurer, Mrs. R. H. Gentry; registrar, Miss Jane Morey; historian, Mrs. D. J. Loofburrow; supervisor Red Cross work, Mrs. T. J. Sturgis.

The Ladies Musical Club is one of the organizations of which Pettis County is proud. It was organized in Sedalia in 1894 by Mrs. William D. Steele, who is still its executive officer. The club has built up an enviable reputation extending over a period of twenty-five years. The leading vocalists of many cities in Missouri owe their success to training received in this organization.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

LAMONTE—GEORGETOWN—HUGHESVILLE—GREEN RIDGE—LONGWOOD—BEAMAN
—HUSTONIA—DRESDEN—SMITHTON—THEIR SETTLEMENT, GROWTH, OFFI-
CIALS, INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRIES—OTHER PLACES AND EXTINCT
TOWNS.

LaMonte is one of the live towns of the county. It was laid out in 1866 by Col. Frank Hickox and J. R. McConnell. This place, in the early days, was called "Boomer," in honor of a railroad construction foreman by that name who was quite popular among his workmen. The postoffice, however, has always borne the name of the present town. The first house built in the town was erected by a man by the name of James and the first store house was built by George H. Hardley. In the year 1862 the Missouri Pacific railway roadbed was graded and workmen began to lay the rails. Cars were run through the town in 1864.

In the minutes of the proceedings of the County Court, we find the act of incorporation of the village of LaMonte, under date of December 6, 1880. The first meeting of the board was held December 15, 1880, and A. J. Hall was elected president of the town board, and J. R. Wade, clerk; P. S. Zilhart was elected marshal. The statement of the first year's business from April 1, 1881, to April 1, 1882, is as follows: Receipts—Taxes collected on personal property, \$156.60; taxes collected on real estate, \$52.45; fines, \$17; saloon license, \$100; other license, \$3; total, \$329.05. Expenditures—Amount paid out on warrants drawn on the city treasurer, \$236.68; leaving a balance in the city treasury at the close of business at the end of the fiscal year, on March 31, 1881, of \$92.37.

The LaMonte postoffice was established at an early day, about one mile south of the present site of town, and until it was moved to the

village it was on the Georgetown and Lexington stage road, and Mr. Thomas J. Mason was postmaster. After the railroad was completed the postoffice was moved into the village. The depot of the Missouri Pacific railroad is located near the center of the town.

The cemetery was laid out shortly after the founding of the town. It is just north and west of the town and is one of the beautiful burial grounds of the county. Of late years, much has been done to beautify these grounds. The streets are laid out at right angles to one another and are beautified by many large trees. In all, no town in Pettis County has made such progress as LaMonte. The homes are modern, up to date and beautiful, business thriving and the town generally prosperous. LaMonte is incorporated with the following officers administering its affairs. LaMonte has one of the best newspapers published in a town of its size in Missouri. Col. Harry E. Agee, the genial editor, is wide awake and the columns of his paper are found boosting his town. The paper is Democratic in politics.

The new City Hall is located on West Pine street and was built in 1914, in which year the city voted bonds in the sum of \$5,000 for its construction. This building is of brick, stone trimmed, with concrete basement and metal roof. The hall has an elevated rostrum with dressing rooms on each side. This winter, the city authorized the use of the hall for the high school, while the new high school building is being completed.

The officers are: W. D. Wade, mayor; Lou Murray, marshal; Fred R. Harris, collector; S. Clabaugh, street commissioner; W. L. Shacklett, assessor; S. Clabaugh, Elza Lewis, M. F. Wahrenbrock and J. B. Marshall, aldermen; Harry E. Agee, clerk; Drs. W. E. Walker and Ernest Mitchell, physicians; W. E. Reavis and R. J. Wheeler, justices of the peace. George D. Reavis, postmaster.

The following gentlemen and firms are engaged in business: A. W. Cheatham, F. E. Wolfe, Lee Whitehead, J. S. Sparks, E. Lewis, LaMonte Bank, Farmer's Bank, LaMonte Milling and Grain Company, LaMonte Lumber Company, LaMonte Telephone Company, Lake View Hotel, L. G. Parker, J. D. Fallen, LaMonte Garage, LaMonte Drug Company, V. E. Keller, LaMonte Record, W. H. Agee, D. A. Settles, A. J. Hughes, L. T. Shaw, Doctor Elder, M. Kirby, B. J. Parker, O. P. Harris, R. E. Guthrie, Frank Spillers, W. F. Hainline, N. R. Swope, Morris Brothers, Lawson Clingan, Merritt Nelson, C. W. Shaffer, Joe Wimer and William Rogers.

LaMonte is to have a combined high and public school, costing \$25,000. \$15,000 of this sum was voted in bonds and the remaining \$10,000 was made up by private subscriptions. The building was commenced on September 1, 1918. The population is about 800.

The Farmer's Bank of LaMonte was organized and opened its doors for business on June 2, 1913. J. M. Baldwin is president and T. J. Buckley is vice-president. T. E. Edmonston is cashier and Miss Rose Brochers is assistant cashier. John M. Baldwin, T. J. Buckley, James Crawford, D. I. Tevis, B. F. Parker, J. Stirten and T. E. Edmonston constitute the board of directors. Financial statement of July 23, 1918: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$117,024.70; overdrafts, \$720.36; furniture and fixtures, \$2,100; bonds, \$550; cash and cash items and due from banks, \$52,985.93. Total \$173,380.99. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$10,000; surplus, \$5,000; undivided profits, \$1,508.21; individual deposits, \$156,872.78. Total, \$173,380.99.

The LaMonte Bank was organized in 1883 and opened for business on April 25th of that year. A. F. Wimer is president, J. A. Flemming is vice-president, C. E. Terry is cashier. The following gentlemen constitute its board of directors: J. R. Clark, J. A. Fleming, R. E. Guthrie, C. E. Terry, Thos. Terry, W. D. Wade and A. F. Wimer. Condensed statement at the close of business August 31, 1918. Resources: Loans and discounts, \$284,859.40; bonds, \$17,775; real estate and banking house, \$4,300; furniture and fixtures, \$1,000; cash and due from other banks, \$82,661.75; Liberty Bonds, \$8,300; War Savings and Thrift Stamps, \$2,624.47; United States Certificates of Indebtedness, \$12,000. Total, \$413,520.62. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$20,000; surplus, \$30,000; undivided profits, net, \$4,072.36; deposits, \$359,448.26. Total, \$413,520.62.

Georgetown.—This village, which was a flourishing trading place in ante bellum days, is in section 16, and was laid out in 1835, by David Thomson, father of Martin Thomson. The name was given it by David Thomson, who came here in 1883 from Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky. David Thomson and his two brothers-in-law, George R. Smith and Lewis R. Major, were camped on the Lamine River, on the night of November 12, 1833, and witnessed the meteoric showers, which produced great consternation among the ignorant classes of those times. The land on which the town is built is high and rolling, and was a beautiful place when the town was in its glory. The old brick court house stood on the public square. The following streets appear on the

plat: Pin Oak, Flint, Boonville, Post Oak, Franklin, Walnut, Saline and Cedar. The additions were known as Ramey and Wasson's, David Thomson's, George R. Smith and Hughes. The first lawyers of this village were William H. Field, Reese Hughes, John F. Philips, George G. Vest, Alda A. Glasscock, William Ford, Curtis Field and Charles A. Hardin.

The postoffice was established here co-existent with the town. For several years the mails were weekly and monthly. In those days there was but little correspondence, and the great power of the press did not weigh upon the people then as now. The following is the list of the early postmasters: Albin Robinson, Amos Fristoe, Samuel A. Lowe, James P. Walker, William W. Cross, Thomas Hill, M. Hunt, James Austin, John E. Rector, Charles W. Barrick. For several years Georgetown was the center of trade for many miles around, but when the line of the Missouri Pacific railroad was laid out, the people all came to Sedalia to trade and to worship. E. J. Erskine and Frank Simmons are the business men of the village.

Hughesville is the only village in the township. It was a town before the organization of the township was laid out and platted by Reece Hughes, named in his honor, and is located twelve miles north and west of Sedalia, on the Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific railway. It is surrounded by the most fertile and productive agricultural district found anywhere in the county and for the past thirty years has been the best live-stock shipping point along the Lexington Branch, between Sedalia and Independence, the McClures, the McAninch Brothers, the Durleys, Hesses and McCurdy Brothers being known throughout the State as leading cattle men. This little village has a population of 250 and has kept pace with the development of the county.

Robert Bealert, Cuthbert D. Mockbee, Rollie E. Bealert, Looney-Bloess Lumber Company, W. S. Baltzelle, John McNees, Ray Bealert, P. Bruce, of the Bank of Hughesville, Doctors Bishop and Mitchell and Harry Stober are in business there.

Hughesville has one bank and the institution is a credit to the town and the community. The Bank of Hughesville was organized and opened for business on December 8, 1904. S. W. McClure is president and Dr. W. T. Bishop, now serving in the United States Army as a captain of Medical Corps, is vice-president; P. Bruce is cashier and has been since the opening of the institution. The following gentlemen constitute the board of directors. S. W. McClure, Dr. J. E. Mitchell, Dr. W. T. Bishop,

J. L. McCurdy, W. F. Kraft, W. V. McClure, and P. Bruce. The following is the financial statement of July 10, 1918: Resources—Loans and discounts, undoubtedly good on person or collateral, \$84,585.81; loans, real estate, \$6,780; bonds and stocks, \$5,499; real estate (banking house), \$1,800; furniture and fixtures, \$1,700; due from other banks and bankers, subject to check, \$38,969.03; currency, \$1,385; specie, \$1,042.35; War Savings Stamps, \$1,879.58; gold coin, \$10. Total, \$143,650.77. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$10,000; surplus fund, \$10,000; undivided profits, net, \$4,803.39; individual deposits subject to check, \$76,949.59; time certificates of deposit, \$16,893.79; bills payable and rediscounts, \$25,000; dividends unpaid, \$4. Total, \$143,650.77.

Green Ridge is a beautiful town. It is incorporated as a city of the fourth class, is the principal town in Green Ridge township and has made a steady growth since its foundation in 1870 and 1871, when the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway came through the county. It is located in the northeastern part of the township, on the prairie, in a prosperous and fertile farming district. Its dwellings and streets are well kept and its business men are up to the minute. The town has a population of about 500.

One of the oldest Masonic lodges of the county flourished in the early days here.

The following are the business interests of the city: Ed Johnston, James S. Ream and Sons, W. T. Brim, R. H. Nelson, Thomas Closer, The Peoples' Bank, Ora Nicholson, N. G. Woods, G. R. Shelly, Andy Raines, Ed Rene, L. B. Ream & Sons, The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, E. R. Grinstead, Joe Donaldson, Muir Drug Company, Hite & Dysart Drug Company; G. L. Bennett & Son, John Osborne, W. L. Martin, Green Ridge Local News, James Hurley, A. N. Baker, C. D. Claybourn & Sons and Doctor Hite.

Municipal Officers are: William T. Brirn, chairman village board; J. E. Bagby, C. D. Rayburn, J. H. Donaldson and H. A. Hite, members; John Bradfield, marshal; E. E. Durand, treasurer; T. J. Close, collector; Fred E. Ream, clerk; George Shelley and Joseph Elliot, justices of the peace. Mrs. Alberta S. Brirn, postmistress.

Green Ridge has two banks, either of which would be a credit to a town much larger than this one. The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank was organized in March, 1890, and opened for business on April 1, of that year. J. E. Bagby is president; B. F. Stephens is vice-president; E. E.

Durand is cashier, and E. D. Bagby is assistant cashier. Its board of directors consists of the following gentlemen: J. E. Bagby, B. F. Stephens, E. E. Durand, C. D. Rayburn, S. A. Kendrick, J. D. Helman, R. H. Nelson, James McCampbell, D. R. Elliot, H. M. Brown and E. B. Helman. The total resources of this bank is over \$300,000. Its capital stock is \$11,000. Deposits are \$250,000 with surplus and profits of \$35,000.

The People's Bank of Green Ridge was organized April 5, 1904, and opened its doors for business on June 27th of that year. Its president is Andrew Habecker and its vice-president, Charles W. Denny. J. E. Ream is cashier. The following gentlemen constitute the board of directors: Andrew Habecker, Charles W. Denny, James O. Truel, Robert Ewers, V. H. Bary, Herbert S. Gregory, W. A. Habecker, E. W. Doherty, H. A. Hite, E. F. Ream, M. A. Ream, F. E. Ream, J. E. Ream.

Statement at the close of business September 17, 1918: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$40,693.91; overdrafts, \$254.57; bonds and stocks, \$4,854.09; real estate (banking house), \$2,725; furniture and fixtures, \$785; due from other banks and bankers, subject to check, \$26,882.70; cash items, currency and specie, \$4,467.72. Total, \$80,662.99. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$14,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,744.28; individual deposits, subject to check, \$51,431.41; time deposits, \$13,487.30. Total, \$80,662.99.

The board of education is C. D. Rayburn, president; L. L. Ream, vice-president; E. E. Bagby, secretary; E. R. Reno, F. E. Ream, G. D. Rayburn.

Longwood.—Situated in the northwestern part of the township is the pleasant little village of Longwood, with 125 inhabitants. From this place the township takes its name. It has several stores, shops, church buildings and a good school. Mail is received daily from Sedalia. The town has no railroad, but had it one giving rapid communication with its neighboring towns, it would be one of the most pleasant little place in which to make a home, that it has been the writer's privilege to visit. It is just at the edge of a splendid stretch of timber, and on high, rolling ground, and everything in the way of pleasant scenery around it to make it attractive. Its business men are: W. E. Taylor, J. W. Currey, A. H. O'Rear, E. D. O'Rear, W. H. Nichols, William Hoffman, W. M. Hoffman, Dr. J. D. Prowell, D. F. Settles, T. J. Armstrong, F. M. Chaney, H. S. Patterson, Ferry Patterson, C. W. Swope, O. D. Jenkins, Rev. Lenox Crockett, Rev. H. C. Green and Grover Thomas.

Longwood has one bank and it is in flourishing condition. The Bank of Longwood was organized in 1910 and opened its doors for business in April of that year. R. N. Lower is president; Clement Jones, vice-president, and E. D. Orear is cashier. Mrs. Louise Orear is assistant cashier. This institution has a capital stock of \$10,000, deposits of \$150,000 with surplus and profits of \$14,918. Its board of directors consists of the following gentlemen: R. N. Lower, Frank Hieronymus, W. E. Taylor, T. J. Raines, Clement Jones, E. D. Orear and J. B. Greer.

Beaman is the only town in Bowling Green township. It is a small village, located on the main line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway and is an excellent shipping point. It has railway and rock road connection with Sedalia. While a good agricultural country surrounds it, Sedalia is too close to it to permit of much growth. Its business men are few, still they are wide awake and are successful, and for the number of inhabitants, the volume of business done here compares favorably with any other village in the county. The following gentlemen represent the business interests there: L. B. Stuart, L. L. Stuart, G. W. Cathey and B. Houchin.

Houstonia.—In the center of a broad expanse of beautiful table land, extending back as far as the eye can reach in any direction, is situated the town of Houstonia. It was named in honor of Col. Thomas F. Houston. It is not the purpose of the writer to attempt to give a detailed or exhaustive description of this locality, as it must be seen to be appreciated. Suffice it to say, that here is a section of country that is seldom equalled, and never surpassed, in point of beauty or productiveness, by any county in the State. It is the most important shipping point of the county. The town suffered a severe calamity on the 23d of February, 1875, by the long-to-be-remembered cyclone of that date, an account of which is given in connection with this chapter. It built up rapidly, and now contains a number of beautiful and comfortable residences, and several business houses of more than ordinary pretensions. Its business interests are represented by a number of live, energetic business men, who are fast becoming widely and favorably known throughout the surrounding country.

The present population of the town is about 430 and in consequence of its close proximity to the famous McAllister Springs, is destined in the near future to become a popular resort and an important distributing point. The following gentlemen represent the business interests of Hous-

tonia: Longan & Sewell, druggists; Voight and Brothers, hardware; Westbrook & Staples, plumbers; C. H. Houchin & Son Mercantile Company; J. C. & E. D. Kongan Mercantile Company.

The municipal officers are: H. C. Brown, chairman village board; L. L. Crews, James Cooper, H. C. Upton and Nathan Harris, members; Morgan Pummell, marshal; A. Bender, treasurer, collector and clerk; John Rissler and H. C. Brown, justices of the peace. J. A. Williams, postmaster.

Farmers' Bank of Houstonia was organized April 27, 1915, and opened for business June 28, 1915. C. H. Houchen is president, and M. P. Tuck, vice-president. Oscar Rothrock is cashier. The following comprise the board of directors: C. H. Houchen, E. S. Smith, M. P. Tuck, R. C. Finely, J. R. Higgins, Louis King, Oscar Rothrock. The bank has: Loans and discounts, \$27,564.26; loans on real estate, \$400; bonds, certificate of Ind., War Savings Stamps, \$7,400; due from banks, subject to check, \$37,508.54; time certificates of deposit \$9,302; deposits \$56,177.75; capital stock, \$15,000.

The Houstonia Bank was organized and opened for business in the year 1855. The following gentlemen constitute the officers and directors of the bank: F. C. Hayman, president; G. H. Tevebaugh, vice-president; D. E. Longan, cashier; H. A. Longan, assistant cashier; J. T. Patterson, E. B. Gibson and C. D. McConnell, directors. Houstonia Bank, at Houstonia, State of Missouri, at the close of business on the 28th day of June, 1918: Resources—Loans and discounts, undoubtedly good on personal or collateral, \$148,209.45; loans, real estate, \$24,319.13; Overdrafts, \$1,257.09; bonds and stocks, \$900; real estate (banking house), \$1,000; furniture and fixtures, \$500; due from other banks and bankers, subject to check, \$38,305.63; cash items, 83.60; currency, \$844; specie, \$637.20. Total, \$216,056.10. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$25,000; undivided profits, net, \$2,978.82; due to banks and bankers, subject to check, \$1,922.39; surplus fund, \$14,000; individual deposits subject to check, \$102,395.09; time certificates of deposit, \$64,155.70; bills payable and rediscounts, \$5,000; other liabilities, \$604.10. Total, \$216,056.10.

Dresden was laid out in the spring of 1863, by Agee and Thomas J. Lester. It comprises an eighty-acre lot, and was evenly divided between the two gentlemen, each taking forty acres. It is situated on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 46, range 22.

Mr. Agee came from Kentucky and Mr. Lester from Virginia. The town is situated on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and has considerable importance as a shipping and trading point. In the midst of a fertile agricultural and stock-raising region, it has but one drawback, that of being so near Sedalia, whose overshadowing business influence reaches into the country that should be tributary to this village, and draws the greater portion of the trade to itself. While Dresden was the terminus of the railroad it was a business point of considerable importance, but when the railroad was extended, its business push and enterprise went with it to a large extent. The Missouri Pacific railway was finished to the town in 1863, and it remained the terminus for nearly a year. In its young days it enjoyed the reputation of being one of the largest shipping points on the road.

The town was incorporated about 1866, and the first board of trustees were Dr. T. P. McCluney, D. D. Armes, of Sedalia, and William Barrett, also a resident of Sedalia at this time. The city government was run about two years, when some parties resisted the taxes. A law suit was the result, and the town government was, in consequence, abandoned. Inhabitants is about 300. Men engaged in business are: J. W. Billingsby, A. P. Mock and Sam Hostler. A. B. Ferguson is postmaster.

Smithton.—This village of 500 persons derives its name from the same source which the township does, viz.: In honor of George R. Smith. It is located in the eastern part of the township, and lies south of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The first town in the township was Priceville, and was laid out by David Kernudle. In some way the purchasers of property were all swindled, and the village then fell into decay. The farmers in the township then laid out Farmers' City. The Missouri Pacific was then being built and the company proposed to get the road into Pettis County that year (1859), if the county would give them \$30,000 more in addition to their already large donations. This was raised and the road came that fall to the point that is now Smithton, and the depot was built. Here it stopped for a while. Then the town of Smithton was laid out by William E. Combs, and half the lots were given to the railroad company. Buildings began to spring up, and Farmers City rapidly sunk into decay. The mill and merchants removed to Smithton. The church had an internal disagreement, and it was moved to the future town. Mr. Combs built the hotel. Major William Beck put up the first store. Mr. Lambors was the first postmaster, and Clony &

Crawford, commission merchants, erected the first grain warehouse. From the time the railroad reached it until it was extended on to Sedalia, the town continued to grow, and it is still a shipping point of considerable importance.

Smithton is a beautiful town today. Its residences and business houses are well kept. The State highway, rocked from Sedalia through the town and almost to Otterville, takes many autoists, in the summer evenings, to the town, where they take supper at the hotel, spend the evening and enjoy the ride home. The town is substantial in business and is keeping progress with the times. Men engaged in business here are: David White, A. F. Neumeyer, F. L. Wright, C. A. Selken, A. R. Bohon, J. D. Garst, Dr. W. H. Reynolds, H. G. Lugen, W. B. Myers, J. A. Myers, W. J. Holtzen, J. W. Hoehns, Adam Richter, E. H. Haire and W. L. Jackson.

Municipal officers: Thomas S. Smith, mayor; J. L. Monsees, clerk; D. Bluhm, August Mahnken, E. C. Boucher, J. C. Starke.

The town has a good newspaper—The Smithton Times—F. A. Tavenner, publisher and editor.

Smithton has one bank, excellently managed. The Smithton Bank was organized September 30, 1891, and opened its doors for business December 18, of that year. David White is president and Henry Schlusing, vice-president. Frank L. Wright is cashier and C. A. Selken is assistant cashier. David White, Henry Schlusing, H. S. Demand, F. L. Wright, John Ringen, W. H. Bohon and C. A. Selken are the board of directors. Condensed official statement, June 28, 1918: Resources—Loans, \$132,374.91; Overdrafts, \$173.40; banking house, \$1,400; cash and due from banks, \$43,269.19; Liberty Bonds, \$5,450; United States Certificates and Stamps, \$8,984.24. Total, \$191,651.74. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$12,000; surplus, \$20,000; undivided profits, \$4,137.27; deposits, \$155,514.47. Total, \$191,651.74. On September 18, its totals were \$240,000.

The county has several small stations, too small to be called villages, just country stores. They, however, have names and when enumerated, are about as follows: Postal, in the northern part of Heath Creek township; Lookout, a little south of the center of Heath Creek township; Newland and Thornleigh in the southern part of Longwood township; Dunksburg and Stokely, the former in the northwest and the latter in the southwest part of Blackwater township; Fince was located in

the southwest part of Hughesville township; Pin Hook, where the first courts in the county were held, and St. Helena, the first county seat, eight miles north and one mile east of Sedalia, abdicated in favor of Georgetown; Ewerton, a little store near the center of Green Ridge township, and Old Ionia, in the southern part of Washington, are the towns and villages which have given way to more progressive towns and conditions. Manilla is one of the smaller villages.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

SEDALIA SPECIAL DISTRICT—ORGANIZATION OF SAME—SURFACED ROADS—AVERAGE COST PER MILE—OFFICERS 12-MILE DISTRICT—TOTAL MILEAGE—BOND ELECTION IN 1912—REVENUE FOR BUILDING—MAINTENANCE—REPAIRS—SMITHTON SPECIAL DISTRICT AND OFFICERS—LAMONTE SPECIAL DISTRICT AND OFFICERS—GREEN RIDGE SPECIAL DISTRICT AND OFFICERS—HOUSTONIA AND LONGWOOD DISTRICT AND OFFICERS.

Pettis County thrift is responsible for the excellent system of roads we have at the present time. It is one of the four counties having a twelve-mile road district. Many others have rock roads but few of them have a district as large as that of Pettis County and few have as many miles of rock roads.

The first special road district was the Sedalia Special Road District in 1896. When first organized it was a six-mile district, but it was enlarged to a twelve-mile district in 1911. At the present time there are 125 miles of hard surfaced roads and 200 miles of dirt roads in this special district. The average cost of these roads per mile was \$4,500. There are thirty miles of gravel road outside this district and the average cost per mile was \$2,000.

The officers of the Sedalia twelve-mile special district are: C. C. Gentry, president; W. H. Powell, secretary and treasurer; H. W. Meuschke; C. A. Thomas, superintendent; T. O. Stanley, highway engineer and county surveyor.

The total mileage of roads in the county, both hard-surfaced and dirt, is 1,625 miles. The rock roads are kept in reasonably good condition as they need repair and are a credit to any county in the State. The dirt roads are well worked, being graded, drained and most of them dragged after each rain in the summer time and as often as the weather

will permit in the winter. Over the large streams the county maintains splendid steel bridges. The old wooden bridge is fast passing away and at the present time is being supplanted by concrete culverts, or bridges, well built and of a permanent nature. The concrete is much stronger and more durable than the wooden bridge, and after all is money saved, to say nothing of the safety in washing out or breaking through under heavy strain placed on them by loaded wagons, steam threshing engines, etc., passing over them from time to time.

Pettis County, like all counties that have rock roads, did not get them without an effort. There was much opposition to their building at the beginning. The issuing of bonds was opposed because of the expense in the first place; because, in the second place, they would never be kept up and finally if once they were built they wouldn't stop building them until the county was bankrupt. Argument, reason, and much other talk was indulged in and finally a successful election in 1912. In this year the county voted \$200,000 in bonds and the roads became, in a short time, a reality. The present Chamber of Commerce was then called the "Booster Club," and it took a prominent part in carrying the bond issue in the election.

This opposition has all died out now since the roads are here, and some of the improvements' strongest opponents are now the foremost agitators favoring hard-surfaced roads. These roads were built by issuing of bonds and other revenue. For instance, there is the twenty-five cent road tax made possible by state law, road and bridge tax and in addition the county gets one-half of the revenue from the saloon license for road purposes. Repairs are kept up out of the above-named revenues. No one now, in Pettis County, would be without the rock roads. The writer thought on beginning of this work that he would devote some space to the "Old Trails" of the county; but after thinking and writing about the present rock roads, the "trails" become uninteresting. With all roads leading to Sedalia and most of the citizens running automobiles a discussion of the old ox-cart and the old trails would be a waste of space and printer's ink.

Since the citizens of the county have seen the advantages of the hard-surfaced roads, other districts, under the same law as the Sedalia district, have been formed and their roads are kept in an excellent condition. The Smithton special district is well organized, is three by six

miles in territory. Robert Cotton, W. E. Cook and August Cline are the commissioners.

LaMonte has an eight-mile special district, with W. E. Files, Henry Woodward and Frank Schenk as commissioners. Green Ridge has a special district three miles square, with J. E. Bagby, Fred Ream and A. J. Farley as commissioners. Houstonia has a special district embracing the township and L. L. Crews, H. M. Schonlelmaier and G. H. Tevebaugh as commissioners. There is one other special district in the county, that of Longwood township. This district differs from the others named in that it is a special assessment district. Clem Jones, Ollie D. Jenkins and James Adams are the commissioners.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

BENCH AND BAR

EARLY DAY PROCEEDURE—FIRST COURT HELD AT ST. HELENA, FIRST COUNTY SEAT—COUNTY SEAT AT GEORGETOWN FROM 1837 TO 1869—COUNTY COURT—RECORD OF FIRST CIRCUIT COURT—OTHER TERMS—SEDALIA, THE COUNTY SEAT—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—PROBATE COURT—CRIMINAL COURT—PRESENT COURT OFFICERS—ATTORNEYS SINCE ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY—PRESENT ATTORNEYS OF PETTIS COUNTY.

The early courts were of the most primitive character, and judicial procedure in accordance with the simplest forms. The proceedings in court trials partook largely of the character of courts-martial, being arbitrary and strictly in accordance with both letter and spirit of the law. Jury trials were conducted according to the simplest forms—the jury, as a matter of fact, acting merely as a board of arbitration. The court dockets were not cumbered with long lists of causes, for the judges promptly declined to consider causes not strictly within the bounds of equity. The result was that the business of the courts was dispatched with rapidity and promptness, and conclusions reached by the shortest and simplest methods.

By act of the Legislature of Missouri, January 26, 1833, Pettis County was organized, comprising all the territory within the present eastern, northern and western boundaries, and extending south to the middle of the Osage River. The house of James Ramey at St. Helena, then known as Pin Hook Mills, situated eight miles north and one mile east of Sedalia, was designated as the place where the courts should be held, until the tribunal transacting business for the county should establish a temporary seat of justice.

The act also created a county court, designated the times of its meeting, and empowered the governor to appoint temporary judges.

By act of the Legislature, December 3, 1834, the temporary seat of justice for Pettis County was continued at St. Helena, until the permanent seat of justice should be selected and established, and Joseph S. Anderson, of Cooper County; John Stapp, of Lafayette County, and John Rucker, of Howard County, appointed commissioners to select a site for permanent seat of justice.

By authority of the act above mentioned, the business of the county was transacted at St. Helena, until 1837, when by act of the Legislature Georgetown was selected as the permanent seat of justice for Pettis county, and a substantial brick building was erected for the accommodation of the courts and county officials. The frame work of the building consisted of beams of hewn timber framed together and anchored in the walls.

Georgetown remained the permanent seat of justice for Pettis County from 1837 to 1865, when by act of the State Legislature it was removed to Sedalia.

The act of the Legislature of Missouri, January 26, 1833, which provided for the organization of Pettis County, and the establishment of a temporary seat of justice, also created the county court, and empowered the governor to appoint judges therefor, to serve until the general election in the county, which was ordered to be held in 1834. As before mentioned, the place selected temporarily for the transaction of the business of the county, was St. Helena, and times for holding the county courts, the third Mondays in February, May, August and November.

In compliance with the above act, the governor appointed James Ramsey, Elijah Taylor, and William A. Miller judges of the county court, and the first session was held on the third Monday in February following.

In 1833 three judges were appointed, viz.: James Ramsey, appointed 1833, served until 1838; Elijah Taylor, appointed 1833, served until 1838; William A. Miller, appointed 1833, served until 1838. The County Court, at present, has jurisdiction over all county business and is composed of the following judges and officers. Presiding Judge, Frank F. Hatton; judge eastern district, Edgar G. Leftwich; judge western district, William A. Triplett; county clerk, Newton P. Elmore, with James Eagan as deputy.

By act of the Legislature of Missouri, February 9, 1833, Pettis County was placed in the Fifth Judicial Circuit, consisting of the counties of Carroll, Clay, Clinton, Ray, Jackson, Lafayette and Saline, but by act of March, 17, 1835, the Legislature created the Sixth Judicial

Circuit, consisting of the counties of Benton, Barry, Green, Polk, Rives and Morgan, to which Pettis was also assigned.

First term: St. Helena, July 8, 1833; John F. Ryland, judge; Aaron Jenkins, sheriff; Amos Fristoe, clerk.

List of grand jurors: Henry Anderson, foreman; Anthony Fisher, John O'Banon, Middleton Anderson, Athel Woolf, O. L. Q. Brown, Marion Duran, Levi Odneals, Hugh M. Doneche, Daniel Lynn, George Kelly, John Brown, Corvin Carpenter, Clinton Young, Alfred Brock, Henry Small, James Scott, Peter Fisher, Henry Rains, Hiram Scott and Thomas Martin.

The records state that no bills were found by the grand jury, and the only business transacted by the court was the case of William Heald vs. James Williams, appealed from justice's court. Entry: "Dismissed at the request of the parties." The remainder of the business transacted by the court consisted merely of the enrollment of James H. Birch and Hon. Henderson Young (afterwards judge of that court), as members of the Pettis County bar. Length of term, one day.

The second term, November 11, 1833, and third term, March 10, 1834, were held at St. Helena. Ryland, judge; Jenkins, sheriff, and Fristoe, clerk. Lasting one day each, and no important business transacted.

The fourth term, July, 1834, and fifth term, November 10, 1834, were held at the same place as above mentioned, lasting two days each. Ryland, judge; William R. Kemp, sheriff; Fristoe, clerk.

Sixth term, held at St. Helena. Ryland, judge; Kemp, sheriff; Fristoe, clerk. Term, one day, March, 1835.

Seventh term, held at St. Helena, September 17, 1835. Hon. Charles H. Allen, judge; William R. Kemp, sheriff; Amos Fristoe, clerk. Term, two days.

Eighth term, held at St. Helena. Allen, judge; Kemp, sheriff; Fristoe, clerk. Term, six days.

Ninth term, held at St. Helena, September 15, 1836. Allen, judge; Kemp, sheriff; Fristoe, clerk. Term, one day.

Tenth term, held at St. Helena, March, 1837. Hon. John F. Ryland presented his commission as judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and Henry Childs presented his commission as circuit attorney for same. Kemp, sheriff; Fristoe, clerk. Term, one day.

Eleventh term, held at St. Helena, July, 1837. Ryland, judge; Kemp, sheriff; Fristoe, clerk. Term, two days.

Twelfth term, held at St. Helena, November 20, 1837. Ryland, judge; Kemp, sheriff; Fristoe, clerk.

Thirteenth term, held at Georgetown, March 19, 1838. Ryland, judge; Kemp, sheriff; Fristoe, clerk.

The first term of Circuit Court was held in Sedalia in the spring or summer of 1865.

By act of the Legislature of Missouri, March 13, 1867, the Court of Common Pleas for Pettis County was established, and R. G. Durham appointed judge of that court by Governor Thomas C. Fletcher in April following. He served till January 2, 1869, and was succeeded by John S. Cochran, who was elected for four years.

By an act of the Legislature, March 12, 1870, the Court of Common Pleas was invested with original jurisdiction as court of probate, and the county clerk was made ex-officio clerk of probate.

In 1873, Judge Cochran was succeeded by W. H. H. Hill, but by act of the Legislature, March 8, 1873, the common plea jurisdiction of the court was abolished, leaving only probate jurisdiction, and the judge was made clerk of his own court; all other business was transferred to the Circuit Court.

As judge of probate, Judge Hill was succeeded by H. P. Townsley, who was succeeded, January 1, 1877, by John A. Lacy, for the term of four years, under the following circumstances:

In 1876, by authority of a special act of the Legislature, certain counties (including Pettis) elected judges of probate for four instead of two years, resulting in a change of the time of election of probate judges in those counties to the middle of the term in all other counties. In order, therefore, to establish uniformity in length of term and time of holding elections for probate judges in all the counties of the State, the Legislature, in conformity with the new Constitution of the State, passed an act making the tenure of probate judges in Pettis and the other counties in which elections were held in 1876, as aforesaid, two years for one term, beginning January 1, 1881, and four years thereafter.

Under the provisions of this act, therefore, the election of probate judge in Pettis County took place, and Judge John A. Lacy was re-elected to serve from January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1883.

Under the present law governing Probate Courts, the probate judge serves for a term of four years. This court has jurisdiction over all probate matters, and Hon. Eugene W. Couey is the present probate judge, with Miss Kathryn Connelly as clerk.

The Criminal Court: The territory within the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court comprised Pettis and the other counties composing the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and also Johnson County. It was established by act of the Legislature, March 18, 1875, and in January, 1875, W. H. H. Hill, of Sedalia, was appointed judge thereof, and under that appointment served until January, 1877. By election in 1876, Judge Hill was made his own successor for a term of four years, but died in September, 1880. Under the present law, Pettis County constitutes the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit of Missouri, with jurisdiction as follows:

“The Circuit Courts in the respective counties in which they may be held shall have power and jurisdiction as follows:

“First—As courts of law, in all criminal cases which shall not be otherwise provided for by law.

“Second—Exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases which shall not be cognizable before the County Courts, Probate Courts and justices of the peace, and not otherwise provided for by law.

“Third—Concurrent original jurisdiction with justices of the peace in all counties and cities, in all civil actions for the recovery of money, whether such actions be founded upon contract or tort, or upon bond or undertaking given in pursuance of law, in any civil action or proceeding, or for any penalty or forfeiture given by any statute of this State, when the sum demanded, exclusive of interests and costs, shall exceed fifty dollars, and does not exceed the maximum jurisdiction of justices of the peace in like cases in any such county or city; and also in all such cases where the sum demanded, exclusive of interests and costs, is less than fifty dollars, and wherein there are two or more defendants, not all of whom reside in the same county. And of all actions against any railroad company in this State, to recover damages for the killing and injuring of horses, mules, cattle or other animals, without regard for the value of such animals, or the amount of damages claimed for the killing or injuring of same. And in all actions and proceedings for the recovery of specific personal property, when the value of the property sought to be recovered, and the damages claimed for the taking or detention of same, and for injuries thereto, shall exceed the sum of fifty dollars, and does not exceed the maximum jurisdiction of justices of the peace in like cases in any such county or city.

“Fourth—Appellate jurisdiction from the judgments and orders of County Courts, Probate Courts and justices of the peace, in all cases not

expressly prohibited by law, and shall possess a superintending control over them, and a general control over executors, administrators, guardians, curators, minors, idiots, lunatics and persons of unsound mind. (R. S. 1899, § 1674, amended, Laws 1903, p. 140.)"

The following are the court officers and the terms of Circuit Court: Hon. Hopkins B. Shain, judge; George W. Driskell, clerk; W. W. Bolton, sheriff; W. P. Kimberlin, official stenographer. First Mondays in February, May, October and December for civil cases, and first Mondays in January, April, June and November for criminal cases.

The circuit judge's term is six years. Sedalia township has two justices of the peace, James C. Connor and Douglas Lane.

Attorneys and Date of Enrollment Since Organization of the County.

G. W. Anamosa, November 3, 1905; E. A. Andrews, May, 1817; M. A. Ayres, December 6, 1904; W. B. Almon, March, 1838; G. W. Barnett, April 11, 1872; A. M. Barrett, May, 1853; O. M. Barnett, January 21, 1893; T. E. Bassett, November, 1865; A. W. Bannett, October 7, 1895; W. F. Bassett, July, 1869; Bruce Barnett, December 12, 1896; J. H. Beatty, October, 1870; N. E. W. Baxter, February 28, 1899; C. H. Bell, 1876; C. W. Bente, September 5, 1898; J. H. Birch, July, 1833; W. W. Blain, October 2, 1905; T. C. Birch, March, 1834; L. Bothwell, October 19, 1905; S. Boyd, May, 1860; J. H. Bowron, 1883; J. A. Bottsford, August, 1866; G. F. Boothe, February 15, 1910; J. H. Bothwell, July, 1871; Paul Barnett, December 30, 1912; J. T. Bowen, January, 1881; J. R. Bockelman, January 13, 1915; E. Burk, November, 1858; W. H. Bohling, January 4, 1913; S. S. Burdett, January, 1874; H. G. Billups, June 6, 1902; Lee Bradford, January, 1873; F. R. Breman, January 2, 1890; L. L. Bridges, January, 1870; G. W. Barnett, Jr., December 15, 1902; J. H. Brown, December, 1872; D. P. Berry, 1896; J. W. Byler, May 8, 1895; John Bryant, April, 1844; H. K. Bente, July, 1893; J. M. Bryant, April, 1844; J. Blackford, October, 1870; J. E. Carter, August, 1866; J. R. Cashman, September 11, 1883; L. D. Condu, February, 1866; E. E. Clark, September 6, 1884; J. S. Cochran, May, 1865; E. E. Clark, Jr., October 23, 1894; S. H. Cochran, May, 1874; E. L. Collins, January 26, 1888; W. H. Current, September, 1873; E. W. Couey, April 17, 1894; O. A. Crandall, May, 1865; H. E. Clark, December 30, 1913; T. W. Crews, April, 1855; A. A. Brewster, January 13, 1894; C. Chilton, December, 1842; J. D. Bohling, May, 1891; J. J. Clutter, April, 1862; W. A. Collins, October 20, 1905; T. Davis, January, 1861; J. H. Chiswell, October 5, 1892; William Davis, April, 1845;

S. Davis, September, 1874; L. Duffield, June 6, 1914; W. B. Dingle, April, 1848; H. M. Debold, May, 1864; H. D. Dow, September 8, 1898; A. Duber, May, 1873; E. L. Durley, December 5, 1910; F. M. Doan, May, 1874; W. L. Dooley, January 10, 1890; J. W. Draffin, November, 1853; J. D. Donohue, February 4, 1902; T. C. Early, May, 1877; J. L. English, November, 1873; H. C. Ewing, January, 1866; J. L. England, October 2, 1905; J. D. Felix, May, 1875; H. S. Evans, October, 1891; A. D. Fisher, September, 1873; J. J. Finn, May 8, 1883; G. A. Finklinburg, July, 1869; W. H. Fields, January, 1856; C. H. Fields, November, 1858; J. J. Firebaugh, May, 1865; W. C. Ford, November, 1859; W. F. Foster, May, 1876; R. H. Fulkerson, October 5, 1892; S. W. Freeman, April, 1852; E. A. Faulhaber, September 12, 1898; M. A. Fyke, January, 1877; R. Gauss, May, 1874; R. P. Garrett, January, 1869; Isaac Gibson, January, 1883; C. M. Gordon, August, 1866; A. E. L. Gardner, June 22, 1890; A. Gray, May, 1873; J. A. Gilker, June 9, 1902; C. R. Griffin, September, 1873; W. Griffin, June 7, 1914; J. M. Glasscock, April, 1857; A. A. Glasscock, March, 1840; W. A. Hall, April, 1844; Holmes Hall, February 6, 1905; C. J. Harrison, May, 1874; W. F. Henry, September 1, 1883; J. W. Hollowell, November, 1859; Wayne Hayman, January 24, 1898; E. R. Hardin, November, 1853; J. B. Harris, May 4, 1903; C. A. Hardin, April, 1858; R. A. Higdon, September 6, 1898; C. Hawley, February, 1867; Dimmitt Hoffman, June 5, 1909; George Heard, September, 1835; Louis Hoffman; J. W. Heard, September, 1835; Carl Hoffman, June, 1913; John T. Heard, April, 1862; G. C. Heard, April, 1871; T. H. Hereford, April, 1845; J. R. Henning, April, 1857; M. Hilton, April, 1865; F. Houston, July, 1869; J. L. Hutchison, November, 1859; S. H. Hutchison, April, 1864; W. M. Ilgenfritz, June 7, 1905; W. P. Johnson, March, 1867; L. F. Jones, September, 1886; E. W. Jones, September 2, 1914; J. H. Johnson, July, 1871; W. J. Jackson, January, 1886; G. T. Jones, May, 1878; C. C. Jackson, September, 1896; J. L. Jones, May, 1875; A. H. Jackson, February 21, 1900; C. G. Kidd, October, 1860; A. H. Kirkright, May 3, 1896; E. L. King, July, 1869; D. E. Kennedy, November, 1891; Austin King, January, 1870; C. C. Kelly, December, 1896; T. J. Kirby, May, 1876; S. G. Kelly, October, 1891; G. O. Land, September, 1880; G. C. Lacy, January, 1882; J. A. Lacy, 1872; Joshua Ladue, July, 1868; D. S. Lamm, December 13, 1913; Henry Lamm, January, 1871; C. C. Lawson, May 9, 1901; B. D. Lee, January, 1873; Lee Lovinger, February 28, 1898; D. M. Leet, March, 1867; W. G. Lynch, 1908; J. D. Leland, November, 1857; V. E. D. Landon, June,

1913; George E. Leighton, June, 1865; H. C. Levens, January, 1882; W. M. Leftwitch, April, 1852; William H. Letcher, April, 1851; S. A. Lowe, May, 1865; George F. Longan, 1880; A. C. Marvin, July, 1843; E. R. Marvin, September, 1873; Benjamin Majors, July, 1843; S. Mathews, September, 1876; W. R. Martin, May 6, 1895; Mark Means, March, 1843; H. M. Mithers, January, 1879; R. H. Moses, December 17, 1872; John G. Miller, March, 1838; John Montgomery, Jr., 1868; J. W. Moore, June, 1867; Lee Montgomery, May 7, 1895; R. H. Musser, February, 1872; J. T. Montgomery, May 8, 1883; William D. Muir, April, 1848; H. L. Moore, May 16, 1894; H. C. McComas, September, 1873; G. V. McCurdy, October 2, 1893; C. McClung, May, 1876; Mark A. McGruder, June 18, 1901; W. S. McFeaters, January, 1868; J. W. McClune, May 31, 1910; A. McGirk, March, 1834; J. S. McGraw, January 1, 1894; D. McNutt, July, 1837; C. M. Napton, January, 1878; M. W. Obannon, April, 1845; W. D. O'Bannon, December 6, 1904; J. H. Outwait, February, 1868; W. T. O'Connor, June, 1870; S. H. Owens, April, 1866; J. W. Palmer, October 6, 1915; T. G. Parker, September, 1874; E. B. Powell, May 11, 1908; J. R. Palmer, April, 1848; A. Pelcher, May, 1888; Wm. Patterson, July, 1838; H. G. Phillips, February 1, 1904; J. H. Pierce, September, 1874; J. M. Pierce, November, 1860; J. A. Pigg, April, 1848; A. J. Pickett, May, 1876; W. A. Pickrell, January, 1873; J. T. Powell, April, 1848; J. E. Phillips, April, 1862; C. B. Quarrels, July, 1837; L. Ramsey, December, 1843; K. Ronalds, May 13, 1902; William H. Randall, January, 1872; R. S. Robertson, February 9, 1911; Geo. W. Ready, July, 1869; J. T. Ready, June 6, 1914; John A. Ready, July, 1869; J. F. Rogers, March 3, 1913; W. M. Redford, May, 1873; N. H. Rogers, November 13, 1867; Dee Ruse, May, 1865; R. Ruse, November, 1837; W. H. Robinson, April, 1848; B. F. Robinson, April, 1851; B. R. Richardson, January, 1880; J. E. Ryland, June, 1865; A. J. Sampson, May, 1865; C. R. Sanders, April 9, 1890; F. A. Sampson, May, 1858; B. G. Silverman, October 10, 1891; P. H. Sangree, February, 1869; J. H. Staunton; W. H. Scantling, September, 1879; H. C. Sinnett, October, 1866; O. S. Severence, January 19, 1895; George R. Smith, March, 1873; H. B. Sinnett, December, 1897; I. B. Smith, September, 1866; G. W. Smith, September 7, 1898; E. J. Smith, May, 1874; J. A. Smith, January, 1870; J. S. Smith, January, 1866; O. S. Smith, January, 1877; D. S. Smith, May, 1865; W. D. Steele, September 20, 1878; R. C. Sneed, January, 1876; C. Sumner, January 7, 1895; W. W. S. Snoddy, May, 1865; H. B. Shain, October, 1900; D. P. Shields, January, 1868; A. L. Shortridge, December, 1896; P. G. Stafford, January, 1872; G. H. Scruton, No-

vember 2, 1915; R. W. Steele, January, 1872; J. L. Stevens, April, 1848; C. R. Saunders, May 27, 1890; Robert Steward, December, 1843; John M. Stover, November, 1865; G. A. Talbot, May, 1860; J. W. Terbert, May, 1865; Benjamin Tompkins, January, 1843; C. P. Townsley, October, 1860; J. A. S. Tutt, April, 1845; J. L. Taylor, May 4, 1891; J. H. Thomas, October 7, 1895; J. K. Tuttle, January 13, 1898; John Thompson, June 24, 1916; W. Tuttle, October, 1874; C. A. Thornton, April, 1848; J. R. Troxell, May, 1854; G. E. Vawter, June 2, 1905; M. VanLeaton, September, 1874; J. V. VanRiper, June 3, 1898; George G. Vest, November, 1853; S. A. Vose, July, 1867; G. P. Vest, May, 1882; W. P. Wade, May, 1871; W. E. Vernon, May, 1884; H. C. Wallace, April, 1848; H. H. Wallace, October, 1870; Claude Wilkerson, September, 1908; W. M. Walker, October, 1870; G. A. Wilkinson, September, 1899; P. B. Walker, November, 1858; H. P. Wilfley, January 3, 1898; N. Walkins, January, 1880; E. C. White, November 1, 1901; A. Ward, October, 1848; T. B. Waters, January, 1913; D. W. Wear, April, 1862; C. I. Wilson, October, 1890; A. Welsh, November, 1857; H. T. Williams, 1885; B. G. Wilkerson, February, 1867; W. F. Wyatt, May, 15, 1894; E. A. Williams, September, 1872; James Winston, July, 1873; F. P. Wright, October, 1851; L. T. Wood, January, 1868; M. Yeaman, April, 1862; H. Young, December, 1845; F. C. Young, October, 1893; Henderson H. Young, July, 1833; C. E. Yeater, 1880.

Present Resident Attorneys of Pettis County.

George W. Anamosa, H. K. Bente, G. W. Barnett, Paul Barnett, W. W. Blain, John D. Bohling, Walter Bohling, J. H. Bothwell, George F. Booth, E. W. Couey, William A. Collins, Harvey D. Dow (in service U. S. Army), J. D. Donnohue, Holmes Hall, R. A. Higdon, Louis Hoffman, Dimmitt Hoffman, Carl Hoffman, E. W. Jones, D. E. Kennedy, C. C. Kelly, George F. Longan, Henry Lamm, Sangree D. Lamm, M. A. McGruder, Lee Montgomery, J. T. Montgomery, John Montgomery, Jr., W. D. O'Bannon, E. B. Powell, R. S. Robertson, J. F. Rogers (in service U. S. Army), W. D. Steele, A. L. Shortridge, H. T. Williams, C. I. Wilson, Claude Wilkerson (in service U. S. Army), E. C. White, Charles E. Yeater, vice-governor Philippine Islands.

The Pettis County Bar Association is in keeping with the high class of men composing the Pettis County Bar and is one of the best organizations of its kind in Missouri. The purposes of this organization is best explained by quoting the preamble to the association's constitution, which is as follows: "In order to promote and maintain dignity, honor, learning and skill in the profession of the law; to foster and protect professional and business interests; to encourage social intercourse; to pro-

mote a high standard of ethics; to facilitate the administration of justice; this association is organized and established."

H. T. Williams was the organizer of the association in 1908. He drafted the constitution and by-laws and was its first president. The organization has had but three executives. The first, H. T. Williams; the second, Charles E. Yeater, who was elected in 1916 and who resigned when he left Sedalia to take up his duties as vice-governor of the Philippine Islands, and was succeeded by Judge Henry Lamm, in August, 1918, the present president. Carl Hoffman is the present secretary. The membership consists of the attorneys residing in the county.

CHAPTER XL.

THE MISSOURI STATE FAIR

ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SEDALIA SELECTED—ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION—
FIRST OFFICERS—DISASTROUS FIRE—REBUILT AND IMPROVED—1918 MOST
SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

By enactment by the Fortieth Missouri General Assembly in 1899 provision was made for the establishment, location and maintainence of the Missouri State Fair, which act also created a locating commission to view the prospective sites and determine upon the location of this institution. From among the many competing points Sedalia and Pettis County were selected. Our central location, excellent transportation facilities and the manifest ability of Sedalia and Sedalians, to afford adequate facilities and conveniences for the entertainment of thousands of visitors who would annually attend the exhibition being the actuating causes of this selection.

The officers of the first Missouri State Fair were: President, Norman J. Colman; vice-president, N. H. Gentry; treasurer, C. W. McAninch; secretary, Col. J. R. Rippey, and the latter continued to serve in that capacity until the close of 1907, when he was succeeded as secretary by John T. Stinson. Messrs. Colman, Gentry, Maitland, Potts and North composed the executive committee of the board the first year.

Hon. N. H. Gentry served as president of the State Fair during 1902 and 1903; J. A. Potts was president in 1904 and 1905; A. T. Nelson; of Lebanon, in 1906; E. E. Swink, of Farmington, in 1907; A. M. Thompson, of Nashua, in 1908; W. R. Wilkinson of St. Louis, in 1909; R. A. Young of Alton, in 1910; W. R. Dallmeyer, of Jefferson City, was president during the five successive years, 1911 to 1915, inclusive; George W. Arnold, of Sedalia, 1916, up to and at the present time (November 5, 1918).

John T. Stinson's connection with the State Fair as secretary terminated in 1914. Ed T. Major served as secretary in 1915 and 1916. The present secretary, Ernest G. Bylander, assumed his position in 1917, having previously been publicity director.

Mr. W. H. Powell served as treasurer of the State Fair during the years 1911 and 1918; H. W. Meuschke, in 1912-13; W. W. Barrett, in 1914-15-16 and 1917. Senator Charles E. Yeater served as treasurer from 1903 to 1907, inclusive.

Early in the spring of 1904 a disastrous fire wiped out four of the large frame exhibit buildings, a loss which, though costly and discouraging at the time, proved a "blessing in disguise," for it convinced the board of the futility of temporary construction. At once permanent construction was begun, buildings of a character as nearly fire-proof and permanent as material and skill can make them. This work has been continued from year to year, as available means would warrant, and now the structural equipment of the Missouri State Fair is comparable with the best of similar institutions in all America and far superior to most other State fairs.

The history of this institution is replete with the "ups and downs" that have characterized similar utilities in other States. Severe "wet spells" at exhibition time, repeated drouth years, conflicting attractions within nearby territory—all of these have hampered its growth and success. The exhibition dates have been varied from the first week in October to mid-August and the latter date appears to have proven the most auspicious, the 1918 exhibition, held August 10-17, being the most successful in the history of the State fair.

CHAPTER XLI.

PETTIS COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

SEDALIA CHAPTER AMERICAN RED CROSS—ORGANIZATIONS—BRANCHES—DEPARTMENTS—JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE—BELGIAN RELIEF—REPORTS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS—HOME SERVICE SECTION OF CIVILIAN RELIEF—RED CROSS DRIVES—UNITED WAR CAMPAIGN—PETTIS COUNTY'S RESPONSE TO THE LIBERTY LOANS—FOURTH OVER SUBSCRIBED MORE THAN THIRTY PER CENTUM—COUNCIL OF DEFENSE—NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

Sedalia Chapter American Red Cross.—The Cross is an emblem of sacrifice, salvation and mercy. In this spirit the American Red Cross was instituted. The Sedalia Chapter is true to the creed of the organization and has made good with all of its departments through the World's War, just closed. It is not possible, in a work of this kind, to mention all who are connected with the Red Cross in Pettis County or to enumerate the noble sacrifices made or the good deeds done. To do that would take more space than the writer has been allotted for the entire History.

Four years ago, Sedalia Chapter, American Red Cross, was only an auxiliary to the national organization. On March 30, 1917, the following ladies met at the home of Mrs. Arthur Kahn for the purpose of discussing the organization of the auxiliary into a chapter: Mesdames J. A. Lamy, Charles C. Evans, Arthur Kahn, John Montgomery, Jr., Harley Cannon, Louie Younker, Samuel Murray, A. D. Stanley, Ethel Peacock, Garber, G. A. Gold, Henry W. Harris, Mrs. Sylvain Kahn and Misses Hattie Guild, Hattie Gold and Steele Bast, the latter now deceased. Mrs. Arthur Kahn was unanimously chosen president. While Sedalia was only an auxiliary, it raised \$1,000 for relief of war-stricken people.

On April 12, 1917, at a meeting held at the Library, Sedalia became a chapter of the American Red Cross, with the following acting as

sponsors: Mrs. Arthur Kahn, Charles C. Evans, L. P. Andrews, Henry Lamm, Sylvain Kahn, John T. Heard, Dr. E. F. Yancey, W. D. Steele, Mrs. A. D. Stanley and Mrs. Dr. E. A. Wood. The following are the original officers of this chapter: Mrs. Arthur Kahn, chairman; Mrs. J. B. Mockbee, vice-chairman; Miss Hattie Guild, secretary; Mrs. Charles C. Evans, treasurer, and Miss Nell Ayres, assistant treasurer; executive committee, Sylvain Kahn, Dr. E. F. Yancey, L. P. Andrews and James T. Montgomery. Mrs. Mockbee, after some considerable service, became a non-resident of Sedalia, resigned, and Miss Nettie Lamm became vice-chairman. Miss Hattie Gold resigned and Mrs. James C. Connor became secretary. The above were the original officers and as a testimonial of their faithful service they are in December, 1918, still the chapter's officers. To much credit can not be given these officers for the services they have performed.

Sedalia Chapter is the parent of the Red Cross in Pettis County and controls and operates the county work. The following are the branches in the county together with the different chairmen: Dresden, Charles Jackson; Dunksburg, Mrs. Dr. R. Seaton Tyler; Smithton, Miss Cora Lamm; LaMonte, Mrs. P. C. Watts; Hughesville, Mrs. McAninch; Houstonia, Mrs. M. W. Benning; Longwood, Mrs. E. A. Pottimger; Range Line, Miss Ida Jones, Mr. Dr. C. P. Cartwright and Mrs. T. L. Scott; Green Ridge, Mrs. W. L. Martin and Mrs. L. B. Ream. Following are auxiliaries and their chairmen: Beaman, Miss Lillian Thompson and Mrs. V. Igo; Georgetown, Mrs. B. E. Shepherd; Lake Tebo, Mrs. H. E. Elliott; Memorial Church, Mrs. B. E. Boles; Quisenberry School, Mrs. J. I. Whitsel; High Point school, Mrs. Clay Whitsel and Mrs. M. B. Petty; Spring Fork, Miss Katie McGee; Camp Branch, Mrs. E. E. Hunt; Pleasant Hill Church, Mrs. Ben Huffman.

Following are the departments of the Red Cross and department chairman: Military Relief, Mrs. William H. Powell; Production (Woman's Work) Mrs. C. C. Evans and Mrs. U. G. Stevens; Finance, L. P. Andrews; Entertainment, Mrs. William D. Steele; Publicity, Mrs. Frank S. Leach; Extension, Dr. Minerva Knott and Mrs. Harry Sneed; Membership, Mrs. W. B. Malone and George K. Mackey; Junior Red Cross, Miss Nettie Lamm and Mrs. William Clagett; Nursing Survey, Mrs. Harry Meuschke; Instructor of First Aid, Dr. E. A. Wood; Supervisor Surgical Dressing, Miss Hattie Gold; Conservation, Sylvain Kahn; Shipping, John Bellmar; Home Service, James T. Montgomery; Divisional Representative Bureau of Per-

sonnel, John Montgomery, Jr.; Christmas Parcels, Mrs. Dr. E. F. Yancey; Purchasing Committee, Mrs. C. C. Evans, Miss Hattie Gold and Mrs. Sylvain Kahn; Membership Committee, Mrs. James C. Connor, Ed J. Evans and W. B. Malone.

The Junior Membership Committee organized forty-five of the schools in the city and county into the children's department and each school acted as a unit. Each pupil did such work as was possible for children to do and in addition paid a twenty-five cent membership fee. The Sedalia schools made eighty children's layettes for refugee children. W. H. Van Wagner is treasurer of this department and the following are members: John P. Gass, Miss Lydia Montgomery, Rev. Fr. McNamee, Miss Martha Letts, Miss Kate Slater, Miss Leta Burris, Miss Steele Bast, Miss Ethel McClung, Miss Pauline Kelk, Miss Belle Steele, Miss Minnie Schaeffer and Rev. Fr. Ault. Monthly pledges contributed by Sedalians amount to \$1,200. This money is collected monthly by the committee under direction of Mrs. James C. Connor.

At the Live Stock Pavilion during State Fair week in 1917, Mrs. Ben L. Walker gave one of the most remarkable pageants ever seen in this part of Missouri. She gave her time to the training of the talent for this affair without cost. Mrs. Frederick D. Gardner, wife of Governor Gardner, participated in the entertainment. After paying all expenses the pageant netted the Red Cross \$1,808. In 1917 the organization sent cash contribution to Divisional Headquarters A. R. C. at St. Louis for purchase of packages for soldiers and in 1918, 594 packages were given out. When the soldiers would leave, the Red Cross provided each with a package of toilet articles. The boys appreciated the service for Mrs. Arthur Kahn has a number of letters from them, expressing their gratitude.

Committee on Belgian Relief composed of Mrs. Harry White, J. A. Lamy and Sylvain Kahn greatly exceeded the quota assigned them in 1917 and in 1918. The same is true of the committee in charge of the collection of nut shells for carbon for gas masks. Julius Cohn had charge of this work. At the opening of the second Red Cross campaign fund 200 mothers marched in the largest parade ever seen in Sedalia. Col. Harry DeMuth was marshal of the day. The races at Fair Grounds July 4, 1918, and the dancing entertainment given by Mrs. Ben L. Salker netted the Red Cross \$486.23. This affair was under the management and supervision of Frank Monroe, George W. Arnold, president of the

State Fair, and Dr. E. F. Yancey. Mrs. Frank Monroe gave a bridge whist party at the Elk's Club rooms in January, 1918, which netted Sedalia Chapter \$300. She conducted an auction sale at the Court House square in March, selling goods which were donated for the Red Cross, which netted \$1,631.56. There is a colored auxiliary to Sedalia Chapter located in Sedalia. Mrs. J. T. Ferrell is director and the auxiliary has met all calls for help and money promptly. The membership of the Sedalia Chapter has grown from sixteen in 1917 to 9,000 in 1918. From the annual reports of the various officers for the year just closed published in the Sedalia Democrat we are able to glean the following information:

Report of Chairman of Military Relief. The work of the chairman of military relief in Sedalia is one of organizing and co-ordinating the work of three very important and necessary branches of woman's war work—the Canteen, Motor Corps and First Aid Committee. The canteen was organized September 17, 1917, with thirty-three members, and under their energetic and untiring captain, Mrs. Connie Doyle, the members have been working so enthusiastically that none have ever been willing to be left out of a single call for service. The motor corps was organized September 4, 1918, with fourteen members, to which five have since been added, and under the leadership of their captain, Mrs. Frank Keyser, have responded to the calls for service. The first aid committee was organized September 25, 1918, with a membership of twenty, under the able guidance and leadership of Mrs. Roy Morris. The classes in first aid and home nursing, out of which the first aid committee was formed, were able to render invaluable aid in the influenza epidemic. Members of the committees meet the troop trains and the daily passenger trains with words of good cheer, some sort of refreshments, and magazines for our soldiers. The following sum has been contributed for canteen work by the county units, \$109.65. Respectfully submitted, Mrs. W. H. Powell, Chairman Military Relief, November 29, 1918.

Educational Classes. Report of Red Cross educational classes, November 20, 1918. Students under instruction, first aid, 218; students graduated, 120; students under instruction, elementary hygiene and home care of the sick, sixty; students graduated, fifty-five. E. A. Wood, chairman.

Motor Corps Report. As captain of the Pettis County Motor Corps, I beg to submit the following report for the period beginning September

1, 1918, and ending November 20, 1918: The Pettis County Motor Corps was organized September 1 of the current year with nineteen members and since that time it has been on duty a total of 340 hours. It has attended to the emergency hospital calls, home service work, Red Cross messenger service, participated in the Liberty Loan and peace parades, and worked with the canteen committee. During the existence of the emergency hospital in the influenza epidemic the corps was on duty 147 hours. The officers are: Miss Elizabeth Deweese, first lieutenant, and Miss Lucy Hill, second lieutenant. Respectfully submitted, Mrs. W. F. Keyser.

Muslin Department, Mrs. O. F. Hayes in charge. Total cost materials, \$3,106.62; number articles made, 84,785. Surgical pad department, Miss Harriet Gold in charge: Total cost of materials, \$628.96; total cost of front line parcels, \$1,552.74; total, \$2,181.70; number surgical pads, 22,541; pneumonia jackets, 421; influenza masks, 2,376; total, 40,536; total cost of surgical dressings, \$7,134.38; total number articles made, 345,558. Knitting department, Mrs. John Walmsley, supervisor: Total cost of yarn, \$4,367.59; total number articles made, 7,308. Patients' clothing, Mrs. George H. Trader, supervisor: Total cost of materials, \$3,147.30; total number articles made, 5,147. Hospital supplies, Mrs. George K. Mackey, supervisor: Total cost of materials, \$285.61; total number articles made, 7,200. Refugees' garment department, Mrs. Fred Jackson, supervisor: Total cost of materials, \$714.59; total number articles made, 2,535. Total cost of all departments, \$15,649.47; grand total of articles made, 267,749. Department branches and county auxiliaries, Mrs. L. A. Drury, supervisor: Money received from branches and auxiliaries for supplies during year October 16, 1917, to November 1, 1918, \$5,837.26; money in bank to credit of auxiliaries, \$1,360.03; Beaman, \$544.63; Quisenberry, \$197.05; Pleasant Hill, \$48.50; High Point, \$155.31; Lake Tebo, \$251.84; Memorial Church, \$124.13; Spring Fork, \$7.50; total, \$1,360.03; number articles made by branches and county auxiliaries, 141,766. Department city auxiliaries, Mrs. H. E. Carpenter, supervisor: Total amount of money received in monthly pledges from May 28, 1918, to November 18, 1918, \$367.41; number articles made, 16,738. Department shipping, Mrs. B. E. Broaddus, supervisor: Number cases shipped to bureau of supplies, 216; number of cases reported received and inspected by bureau of supplies, 214. Stock room, Mrs. U. G. Stevens, supervisor: Materials bought and checked into stock room from January

10, 1918, to October 31, 1918, \$19,682.34; materials checked out of stock room to central work room, branches and auxiliaries from February 26 to October 31, 1918, \$12,900.83. (Note—From January 10 to February 26, yardage only reported—cost charged to different departments.) Goods in stock room October 31, 1918, \$2,573.07. Respectfully submitted, Mrs. Charles C. Evans, chairman Woman's Work Committee, Pettis County Chapter A. R. C.

Canteen Committee reports following service: (a) Troop trains served ice cream, sandwiches, coffee, cigarettes, postal cards, chewing gum, candy and apples; (b) seventeen sick and disabled soldiers were given first aid; (c) troop trains met, forty-seven; men served, 22,200; (d) The distributing department has assembled and given out 575 packages to men departing for different cantonments the following articles: One bath towel, one face towel, one toilet soap, one talcum powder or tooth paste, total packages, 575; (e) the committee, through its individual efforts, banked \$2,146; (f) the canteen department, co-operating with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas officials, provided a neat canteen hut at the Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger station that our soldiers may be conveniently cared for. Mrs. Connie Doyle, chairman. The Red Cross disbursements in Pettis County were \$22,797.27 from October, 1917, to October, 1918.

Home Service Section of Civilian Relief, Red Cross.—This branch of the Red Cross service was organized on the 17th day of January, 1917, at the office of James T. Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery was appointed county chairman, with authority to appoint his own committees. He named Miss Rose Waddell, executive secretary, and Mrs. J. S. Brenne-man, Miss Jessie Blair and George K. Mackey and Harry R. Finke as the committee to take charge of the work. Headquarters is at the law office of Mr. Montgomery over the Sedalia National Bank, Third and Ohio avenues. This branch of the Red Cross service looks after the welfare and interests of the dependents of the soldiers of the Republic. It administers them relief wherever needed. This service also takes care of the correspondence of the families of the soldier and keeps the family in touch with him; it takes up necessary Governmental matters with the soldier and his dependents; looks after the matter of securing allotments due soldiers' dependents; attends to what legal work his family, his estate or affairs requires in his absence. If the allotment due dependents is slow in arriving, this branch advances it. In fact, any mat-

ter which distresses the dependents of a soldier or any matter which affects either their or his welfare, receives prompt attention here. The people are not made to feel that they are being dealt with as objects of charity, but they are correctly made to feel that they are being given their rights, kindly and without cost and ungrudgingly.

American Red Cross Drive.—This organization has had two drives for funds in Pettis County. W. D. Steele was appointed district chairman for central Missouri. He organized the counties under his jurisdiction and raised the quota assigned to the district. L. P. Andrews was appointed county chairman to take charge of the raising of funds in this county and appointed the following as his assistants: L. P. Andrews, campaign manager; W. T. Lawhead, war fund cashier; general committee, H. R. Finke, J. D. Donnohue, J. T. Montgomery, J. S. Breeneman, George K. Mackey, W. M. Johns, Sylvan Kahn, E. F. Yancey; women's committee, Mrs. R. M. Johns, Miss Jessie Blair, Miss Margaret Mackey; publicity committee, M. V. Carroll, A. L. Crandall, S. R. Smith; speakers' committee, Carl S. Hoffman, Mrs. E. F. Yancey; war fund committee, E. F. Yancey, J. D. Donnohue, C. C. Evans, Harry Sneed, L. P. Andrews.

In the first drive the people responded with \$10,000 in subscriptions. On May 27, 1918, the second campaign was launched and continued until May 27th. The quota of the county was \$23,800 and the amount pledged was \$40,500. Mr. Andrews organized the city and a house to house canvas was made. J. S. Brennenman took charge of the solicitors in the rural districts. He used each school district as a unit and appointed captains who appointed their own teams in the district and made the canvass. The funds raised in these two campaigns went to the national organization, Red Cross, and was not used for local work. A campaign was made for the Y. M. C. A. work to be carried into the Army on this side and "over there." Mr. Andrews was the county chairman, with Mr. Brennenman again in charge of the rural districts. The committee was practically the same as that used for Red Cross drives. This campaign succeeded and the quota was reached, the county pledging \$12,000 for the Y. M. C. A. work. L. P. Andrews, associated with Captain Kranz, of the Salvation Army, put on a campaign for that organization and succeeded in raising \$3,200 for local work.

A campaign was made in November, 1918, known as the United War Work Campaign, for the benefit of the following organizations: Na-

tional War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and the Salvation Army. Pettis County, in this campaign, was placed in the twelfth district. W. D. Steele was appointed district chairman and given the following counties comprising the district: Johnson County, quota \$29,500; Pettis County, quota \$40,500; Benton County, quota \$10,000; Morgan County, quota \$7,000; Hickory County, quota \$3,000; Camden County, quota \$4,500; total \$95,000.

Pettis County has responded, ungrudgingly and with promptness, to every single call made upon her by the Nation in the present World's War. Pettis County men have gone to do their part; Pettis County women have gone to do their part, and Pettis County men, women and children who are here have and are doing their work nobly and are giving their money freely and gladly that the cause might succeed. The county has done its part in the four Liberty Loan campaigns already made, being one of the counties in the Eighth Federal Reserve Bank District. In the first Liberty Loan the Federal Reserve officials named Dr. W. J. Ferguson as county chairman and a little later associated with him Dr. E. F. Yancey and Charles C. Evans, of the Sedalia Trust Company. In this campaign the county's aggregate purchase was \$245,000. In the second loan, W. H. Powell, of the Citizen's National Bank, was named as county chairman and Charles C. Evans associated with him. In this loan \$885,000 was subscribed. In the third loan, the Federal Reserve Bank officials named Charles C. Evans as county chairman and \$1,012,000 was subscribed. In the fourth loan Charles C. Evans was again named county chairman and the people of the county responded, subscribing for \$1,500,000. Committees were appointed by the county chairman, which served during the four loans as follows: Executive committee, Dr. E. F. Yancey, W. H. Powell, L. P. Andrews, H. W. Harris and Mrs. J. A. Lamy; officers general committee, county chairman, Charles C. Evans; county vice-chairman, George K. Mackey; director of publicity, William B. Malone; director of speakers, Carl Hoffman; director of women, Mrs. J. A. Lamy; director of sales, J. S. Brenneman; director of bankers, W. H. Powell; director of cities and towns, H. R. Finke; director of townships, J. D. Donohue; director of supplies, Arthur L. Crandall.

The Fourth Liberty Loan was oversubscribed in the county by better than thirty per cent. The table below gives the quota and subscription of each township:

Pettis, whole county quota-----	\$1,181,000	Total sales--	\$1,494,900
City of Sedalia, men's quota-----	450,000	Total sales--	798,150
City of Sedalia, women's quota-----	150,000	Total sales--	164,800
Blackwater township, men's quota---	25,000	Total sales--	18,700
Blackwater township, women's quota--	8,500	Total sales--	5,950
Bowling Green Twp., men's quota----	22,000	Total sales--	19,800
Bowling Green Twp., women's quota--	7,000	Total sales--	2,750
Cedar township, men's quota-----	20,000	Total sales--	23,300
Cedar township, women's quota-----	6,500	Total sales--	12,550
Dresden township, men's quota-----	25,000	Total sales--	16,000
Dresden township, women's quota---	8,000	Total sales--	1,800
Elk Fork township, men's quota-----	20,000	Total sales--	17,800
Elk Fork township, women's quota---	6,000	Total sales--	4,150
Flat Creek township, men's quota----	24,000	Total sales--	19,500
Flat Creek township, women's quota--	8,000	Total sales--	5,550
Green Ridge Twp., men's quota-----	36,000	Total sales--	33,150
Green Ridge Twp., women's quota---	12,000	Total sales--	12,150
Heath Creek Twp., men's quota-----	29,000	Total sales--	24,250
Heath Creek Twp., women's quota---	10,000	Total sales--	6,350
Houstonia township, men's quota----	30,000	Total sales--	32,750
Houstonia township, women's quota--	10,000	Total sales--	11,950
Hughesville township, men's quota---	34,000	Total sales--	34,150
Hughesville township, women's quota--	11,000	Total sales--	9,100
Lake Creek Twp., men's quota-----	15,000	Total sales--	14,350
Lake Creek Twp., women's quota-----	5,000	Total sales--	1,400
LaMonte township, men's quota-----	34,000	Total sales--	42,350
LaMonte township, women's quota---	11,500	Total sales--	15,900
Longwood township, men's quota----	29,000	Total sales--	29,650
Longwood township, women's quota--	10,000	Total sales--	10,150
Prairie township, men's quota-----	22,000	Total sales--	18,100
Prairie township, women's quota----	7,500	Total sales--	5,550
Sedalia township, men's quota-----	32,000	Total sales--	13,850
Sedalia township, women's quota-----	11,000	Total sales--	2,600
Smithton township, men's quota-----	29,000	Total sales--	33,050

Smithton township, women's quota---	10,000	Total sales--	10,400
Washington township, men's quota--	24,000	Total sales--	18,100
Washington township, women's quota	8,000	Total sales--	4,800

The Missouri Pacific shops sold \$159,950; Missouri Pacific old shops, \$17,150; Missouri Pacific road and office men, \$64,150; a total of \$241,250. The Katy shops sold \$80,900; the Katy road and office men, \$58,450; a total of \$139,350, and a total for both systems of \$384,850.

Total subscriptions for the county in the four loans is \$3,642,900.

Pettis County Council of Defense, T. R. Luckett, chairman; W. P. Kimber, secretary; M. Chasnoff, treasurer. Township chairmen: Blackwater, G. L. Daniel; LaMonte, A. J. Hughes; Elk Fork, William H. Purchase; Houstonia, B. F. McClure; Hughesville, C. W. McAninch; Longwood, Willis Taylor; Heath's Creek, Edward Younger; Bowling Green, Kalo Monsees; Cedar, W. H. Browneller; Dresden, W. F. Wheaton; Prairie, J. Clark Longan; Sedalia, C. A. Thomas; Smithton, M. D. Norton; Lake Creek, Ferdinand Bruehl; Washington, D. S. Crissman; Flat Creek, J. A. Elliott; Green Ridge, Victor Lewis; T. R. Luckett, M. Chasnoff, R. V. Denny, C. M. Long, J. R. Clark, W. H. Ferguson, W. P. Kimberlin.

Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense and Food Conservation. Executive committee, Mrs. S. E. Cotton, honorary chairman; Mrs. E. A. Wood, chairman; Mrs. John T. Heard, vice-chairman; Mrs. M. V. Carroll, secretary; Mrs. W. S. Cotton, treasurer; Mrs. George Bichsel, chairman production; Mrs. Joseph Waddell, chairman home economics; Mrs. W. D. Steele, chairman patriotic music; Mrs. Harry Sneed, chairman patriotic speakers; Mrs. C. C. Lawson, chairman registration; Mrs. Sylvan Kahn, chairman publicity; Miss Rose Waddell, chairman child welfare; Miss Irene Blair, chairman patriotic education.

National War Savings Committee, Baby Bonds and Thrift Stamps.—In the fall of 1917 Mr. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, through the Regional bank director at St. Louis, appointed James T. Montgomery as county chairman and George W. Arnold and L. P. Andrews vice-chairmen for the county. The gentlemen perfected an organization in the rural districts by appointing the school directors of their respective districts to take charge of the sales in their district. They organized the city by laying it off in blocks and appointing committees to solicit sale of the bonds and stamps and made a house to house canvas. This committee, from the office of its chairman, wrote an individual letter to each school

child in the city and county explaining the work they were engaged in and its necessity. Such a letter was also written to each school teacher and one to each taxpayer in the city and county. In this publicity work something like 7,500 letters were written. The county's quota was placed at \$700,000. The drive began for the baby bonds and Thrift Stamps on October 23, 1917, and closed December 1, 1918. The quota was exceeded. The people responded and bought \$750,000. These bonds and stamps have been sold in the streets, in business houses in the county, from churches, school houses, and, in fact, every place where people met and talked with one another. County Chairman Montgomery appointed in this work a committee, termed "The Federal Committee," which rendered valuable service in raising the county quota. Federal committee: W. B. Malone, L. P. Andrews, Sylvan Kahn, W. H. Powell, H. R. Finke, W. M. Barnett, C. H. Bothwell, C. C. Evans, H. W. Harris, E. T. Barrens, H. M. Bryan, Shields Smith, H. H. Holtzen, A. M. Embry, Ira Melton, W. M. Johns, John McLaughlin, W. J. Riley, J. W. Stewart, J. Waldman, Dr. E. A. Woods, Rex Wright, Charles D. Guy, E. E. Johnson, C. M. Long, Al Baumgartner, J. T. Downs, Vic Leftler, W. E. Bard, F. W. Redfield, Hugh Courtney, H. Terry, William Cloney, Carl Hoffman, Dan Kennedy, Lee Montgomery, Jack Truitt.

CHAPTER XLII.

SOLDIERS IN WORLD'S WAR

The following is the list of Pettis County soldiers of the Republic in the World War with their names and rank. This list was furnished by Miss Irene Blair, of Sedalia, secretary of the Pettis County Historical Society. The following offered all they had for their country:

Adair, Robin; Adams, Herbert J.; Albaugh, Leo M.; Alcorn, Ernest R.; Alcorn, Floyd; Aldredge, Amos R.; Aldredge, Otis; Alexander, E. W.; Allen, George B.; Altemiller, Roy C.; Altemiller, Ruben H.; Anderson, Luther C.; Anderson, Ross Earl; Anderson, William H.; Anthony, Jimm; Arens, Emil; Arnold, August S.; Arnold, W. P.; Ashurst, Raymond M.; Atkinson, Edward H.; Attebury, Wayne E.; Abernathy, William; Adams, Almon; Adams, Floyd R.; Adams, P. M.; Adkins, Edward Parkerson; Agee, Pierce; Akeman, Ralph W.; Albers, Dr. E. A., contract surgeon; Alcott, Leslie A.; Alderman, Elmer C.; Alderman, Orville Ross; Aldredge, Stanley; Alexander, A.; Alexander, Clyde William, Sgt.; Alexander, J. C.; Aldredge, Otis; Alexander, William F.; Allee, Florence D.; Allen, Arthur; Allen, Charles; Allen, Deson; Allen, Dipon; Allen, Jesse; Allen, J. V.; Allison, Newton; Altemiller, Frederic George; Anderson, Chamblin; Anderson, George Levard; Anderson, J. J.; Anderson, Joseph W.; Anspaugh, H.; Anderson, W. E.; Anthony, Allen; Anthony, Eugene S.; Arenson, Albert, Sgt.; Armstrong, David D.; Armstrong, Frank; Aspelmier, Elsie, nurse A. R. C.; Astroth, Frank; Aterburn, Walter S.; Atkinson, George F., Corp.; Avansino, Victor P.; Aycock, Wilson.

Babcock, Glenn; Bahner, Joseph Leo; Bailey, Bert Lee; Bailey, Frank L.; Bailey, Maurice W.; Bailey, Victor; Baker, Emery L.; Baldwin, W. V.; Baldwin, J. W., Sgt.; Baldwin, Roy; Baldwin, W. R., Sgt.; Bales, Henry E.; Bales, Jessie Robert; Ballance, Leon; Balley, G. G.; Ballinger, Dency Hobson; Baltzell, Fray S.; Baltzell, Homer; Barchus, William; Barde,

William; Bardwell, Alonzo H.; Barger, Nicholas J.; Barley, Harold; Barnes, J. O.; Barnes, Luther; Barnes, Thomas O.; Barnes, W. M.; Barnett, Philip; Barnum, Dr. Kenneth R., 1st Lieut.; Barrett, Herbert E.; Barrow, Earl; Bartlett, C.; Bartlett, O. H.; Bast, Joe; Bast, Samuel Crawford; Baum, Thomas Allen; Baumgartner, Carl; Beach, A. R.; Beaman, Thomas; Beaman, Willard E.; Beaman, William H.; Beatty, John M.; Beatty, Thomas E.; Beems, Henry V.; Bell, D. B.; Bell, D. C.; Bell, Fred; Bell, James E.; Bellamy, Robert P.; Bellas, George F., 1st Lieut.; Belt, Albert E.; Bellwood, James; Bendure, Ernest M., Capt.; Bennett, Elleria L.; Bennett, Joseph T.; Bergman, H. C.; Bergmann, Philip Jacob; Bertram, Fred J.; Best, Lester E.; Beyeler, Alvin; Biggers, Rev. W. T.; Biggs, Oscar B.; Biles, Malvie J.; Billings, Peter; Binder, Charles J.; Birch, J.; Birch, Russell; Birdsong, Golder E.; Birdsong, Lee Earl; Bishop, Arthur Rorey; Bishop, C.; Bishop, Dr. W. T., Capt.; Bistline, Arthur James; Black, Olander C.; Black, William F.; Black, William Franklin; Blackburn, Marshall P., Jr.; Blackman, Charles; Blackman, John Hale; Bachant, Nicholas; Bahner, Arthur J.; Bahner, Otto; Baker, Irwin; Baldwin, William V.; Barnard, Leon; Barnett, Lawrence; Barnett, Robert L.; Barrow, William; Bass, Alva; Bast, Tom; Batson, Oscar; Battersby, R. S.; Bugher, George Glines; Baum, Leonard H.; Beach, Lawrence; Beach, Paul; Beck, William, Lt. Commander; Beckley, Sherman D.; Beckmeyer, Dr. W. A.; Beger, Carl William; Bell, Earl C.; Bennett, Ray E.; Berger, Reuben; Berry, Hal H.; Berry, Harry O., Lieut.; Berry, Thomas; Bishop, Everett A.; Blades, Ralph; Bloess, Herman; Boatwright, William; Boham, Ralph E.; Bohling, Frank; Bohon, William Noah; Bond, F. A.; Border, Dr.; Bour, Coy; Bowmer, James; Bowser, John; Braden, Lee; Brandt, Ernest; Brashhear, Charles; Blair, C.; Blair, Samuel R.; Blarn, Sam R.; Blochberger, Cledus; Blount, Ralph; Boatright, Dean; Boatwright, J. Y.; Bohling, Charles G.; Bohon, George E.; Bohon, James Madison; Bohon, Oliver; Bolch, Harry William; Bolden, G.; Bollinger, William F.; Bolton, Robert W.; Bonham, E. H.; Booker, William; Borchers, John Henry; Borgmeyer, Bernard J.; Bormann, William F.; Bower, Maurice; Bowers, Lester; Bowman, Rolla C.; Boyle, Raymond Charles; Boyle, Elmer; Boyle, Earl; Bozarth, Marion Lewis; Bradford, Leslie; Bradley, Frank R.; Bradley, William; Bradshaw, Clarence B.; Bradwell, Hiram; Brainer; Brandenburg, Harry Gray; Brandt, John Lee; Brandt, Raymond; Branstetter, Samuel Winfred; Bratton, Lettie, Red Cross Nurse; Bratten, Paris W.; Brauer, C. H.; Braum, Leslie; Breckenridge, Dewey;

Bremer, Clarence; Bremer, Elmer D.; Bremer, Harvey; Brewster, D.; Brereton, Everett McKneel; Brewster, Harry; Brewster, Raymond; Bridges, A. C.; Bridges; Bridgewater, John; Brimmer, Harvey Henry; Brink, Fred; Brinker, Frank Simon; Britt, Alvin K.; Brizendine, Floyd; Brizendine, H. A., Corp.; Bishop, Oscar E.; Brooks; Brooks, L. F.; Brosnahan, Daniel V.; Brown, Benjamin H., Lieut.; Brouce; Brown, E.; Brown, Earl E.; Brown, Eddie; Brown, Glenn; Brown, Lacey; Brown, Lancey C.; Brown, M.; Brown, Roy Albert; Brown, S. D.; Brown, Thomas G.; Brown, William Benjamin; Brown, W. J. B.; Brownfield, Cobe Milton; Broyls, Jewell Octave; Bruce, R. A., Corp.; Brummer, Emil; Brunckhorst, Otto William; Bruns, Gottlieb C.; Bruns, Julius A.; Bucher, Jacob E.; Buckley, Lee; Buckner, Hallie; Buckner, L. L.; Buford, William; Bunner, Everett; Burford, D. William; Burk, Charles James; Burke, Arthur Bryan; Burke, J. P.; Burnes, Roy A.; Burris, A.; Burriss, Aubrey; Burrows, Mark; Burton, Elmer; Buss, Allen; Buss, Ernest; Burton, H. B.; Butcher, Lee; Butermeyer, V. H.; Butler, Clarence; Burr, George W., Brig.-Gen.; Butler, P. J.; Butterwick, William Charles; Bird, Alonzo T.; Bird, Richard; Byrnes, Garland Francis; Bremmer, Raymond; Brewster, Evans; Brill, Arthur; Bringes, Irving, Lieut.; Brinker, Albert J.; Brooke, Collier; Brosing, Curtis R.; Brown, John; Brown, Spencer A.; Brown, Thomas G.; Broyles, Vernon H.; Brunges, August; Brunkhorst, Otto William; Bruns, F. E., Lieut.; Bryant, Ellis E.; Buckley, Emmett; Buckley, Eugene P.; Bunyan, Charles; Burk, Bon; Burke, Jamie Mike; Burk, John C.; Burke, Joseph.

Calvin, George D.; Campbell, William H.; Cannady, Charles M.; Carlock, Leroy H.; Carpenter, Nona W.; Carpenter, Verner F.; Carroll, Boyd, Lieut.; Cartwright, Clyde; Cartwright, Joe L., Jr.; Cartwright, C. P., 1st Lieut.; Cartwright, Tom; Cashman, Joe, Sgt.; Cecil, Earl A.; Callacombe, William; Chamberlain, Charles L.; Chance, James Harry; Chandler, James E.; Chasnoff, Joseph A.; Chestnut, Holly; Clark, Charles T.; Clark, George; Cleveland, William C.; Clifford, Leo; Coates, Elbert C.; Coates, Owen; Coddling, Almeron B., Corp.; Collins, Arthur B.; Collins, Lawrence, Lieut.; Colson, August; Cone, Albert B.; Conkle, Harry S.; Connelly, George T.; Connor, Emmett M., Lieut.; Cook, Granville Lee; Cook, Levi; Cooper, George M.; Cooper, Henry R.; Cooper, James Ivan; Cordes, Dewey Earl; Cousley, Esther; Cousley, Robert, Lieut.; Cox, Allen; Cox, Archie Ray; Cox, Herbert S.; Cox, Samuel Arthur; Crafton, Albert; Crawford, James E.; Croy, Harold B.; Croy, William C.; Cunningham, Frank; Cunningham, William D.; Curnutt, Adolph G.; Curtis, Fred; Custer, Jack Allen; Curtis, Robert Lester; Cutter, C. E.; Cutter, George;

Cable, Beul; Caldwell, Carl; Calvin, Walter Thomas; Calvin, William J.; Camp, Jesse Reeves; Campbell, Dr. A. J., 1st Lieut.; Campbell, James D.; Campbell, Chester W.; Campbell, Jesse; Campbell, Leslie O.; Campbell, Lester; Campbell, Marshall; Cantrell, J. F.; Carlson, Carl G.; Carlton, Carl J.; Carmichael, Porter; Carpenter, Charles Roy; Carpenter, Leroy; Carpenter, Thomas Milton; Carpenter, Walter Clarence; Carpenter, Wilbur Luther; Carr, Clarence; Carol, R.; Carroll, Vincent; Carson, Charles; Carson, Harry S.; Carter, Carl; Carter, Lucius; Cartwright, C. P., Lieut.; Carruthers, John Noah; Castle, Earl M.; Caulifield, Bernard; Cave, Alfred, Y. M. C. A.; Cayton, Leland H., Sgt.; Cayton, William O.; Chambers, S. V.; Chamblin, Lee F.; Chamblin, Robert L.; Chancey, Clarence; Chancey, C. M.; Chancey, F. D.; Chandler, James C.; Chaney, C. M.; Chappell, L. Marvin; Charles, T. Walls; Chase, C.; Chase, J. L.; Chester, Walter L.; Childers, C. M.; Chism, H.; Church, George T.; Cierpiot, Charles J.; Claibough, Dr. O. W.; Clansen, Louey Edwin; Clark, Allen N.; Clark, Raymond D., Lieut.; Clark, Samuel V., Jr.; Clifford, Donald J.; Case, Edgar; Clifford, L. M.; Cline, Frank; Clingan, Darrell; Cockrell, Louis E.; Coffman, Harold; Coffman, John W.; Coffman, Lee; Cohen, Sam B.; Coleman, Martin R.; Collins, Christie; Collins, Harry L., 1st Lieut.; Collins, L. B.; Collins, Michael William; Colvin, T. F.; Combs, Clarence; Combs, John William; Combs, Raymond L.; Comfort, Luther; Connor, Clarence Joseph; Conway, Alphonse Hy.; Conway, L. E.; Conway, Louis E.; Cook, Arthur J.; Cook, F. P.; Cookman, Jesse; Coontz, Leland Ira; Cooper, Charles O.; Cooper, Frank Spurgeon; Copas, William F.; Corder, George W.; Corley, Leonard; Cornine, John Robert; Corrine, Leonard I.; Cotton, Everett; Counce, Earnest; Counce, Willie S.; Cox, A. E.; Cox, Charles; Cox, Elvin V.; Cox, Glenn A.; C ox, Harry, 1st Lieut.; Craddock, George Washington; Craddock, H. E.; Crafield, Reuben N.; Crafton, Albert R., Sgt.; Crafton, Albert R.; Craig, David M.; Craighill, Wayne; Cramer, Charles S.; Cramer, David W.; Cramer, George W.; Cramer, Lewis F.; Crane, Palmer; Cranfill, William Lazarus; Crawford, Jack; Creagan, Harry; Creagen, William; Creegan, Marvin J.; Creton, Thomas; Croll, Carl Henry; Croll, Ernest Louis; Crowie, E.; Crowder, Franklin Monroe; Crum, Wade; Cully, Chilton; Cummings, Francis Taylor; Cunningham, H. D.; Cunningham, Robert J.; Cureton, William Joseph; Curran, Joseph T.; Currier, James; Currier, Stanley; Curry, Dan; Curtis, Austin Lee; Curtz, Carl H.

Daniel, Glover A.; Darr, Joseph L.; Davidson, Robert L., Lieut.; Davis, Earl H.; Davis, Elmer E.; Davis, Oliver Sprell; Davis, William

Wallace; Dawson, Ira Emmett; Dawson, Leonard; Day, Edgar; DeHaven, John William; DeJarnette, Felix N.; Dickerson, W. J.; Diddon, Luther Harris; Dietzman, Amos; Dirck, John F.; Dobbins, J. W.; Donahue, Robert Emmett; Donaldson, Raymond; Douglas, Norman H.; Dowd, Lee M.; Dowdy, James Luther; Downing, Clarence M.; Dow, Harvey D.; Downing, Jed; Downs, Thomas Wesley; Doyle, Vander; Duff, Allan E.; Duff, Ernest M.; Dunkin, Claude Ervin; Dunn, Velmer Starr; Dunnica, John Leon; Durham, Henry F.; Durrett, Dr. John R.; Danforth, Edwin Virgin; Daniels, Charles P.; Dankenbring, Fritz Hy.; Darrall, Lee; Davidson, Rev. R. L., Y. M. C. A.; Davidson, Will; Davis, Albert Sidney; Davis, Charles; Davis, Charles O.; Davis, Dewey; Davis, Finis Arnold; Davis, Forest Margett; Davis, Frank; Davis, Al. C.; Davis, Stewart; Davis, Ulris Hamilton; Davis, W. U.; Davis, William W.; Dawson, Jesse M.; Day, Thomas R.; Dayton, Robert; Dean, Claude; Dean, Harold; Dean, N. H.; Dedrick, Henry E.; DeGaris, William H., 1st Lieut; DeHaven, Lemuel A.; Deimler, A. H.; Deitmaring, John Ordvin; Deitmaring, William Joseph; Demand, L. A.; Demand, Lester; Denning, Clyde R.; Dent, Paul; Deuel, O. J.; Depry, Daniel Frederick; Devall, W. A.; Devine, Frank L.; Devine, J. Harry; Devine, Michael Thomas, Corp.; DeWitt, Arthur D.; DeWitt, Ollie Anderson; Dexheimer, Lawrence; Dick, Herman H.; Dickens, Charles; Dickman, Louis; Dietrich, George M.; Dietzman, Bryant; Dietzmann, Emmett; Dietzman, George; Diggs, G. L.; Dillard, G. R.; Dilley, Altus; Dilley, Maurice Herbert; Dillon, Claude Okee; Dillon, Fred; Dinsmore, Thad; Dirck, Jacob Paul; Dirck, John Simpson; Dirck, Robert; Dirck, Joseph P., Jr.; Dittmer, Walter; Dixon, Ammie E.; Dixon, L. A.; Dobbins, O. J.; Doherty, James, Capt.; Doll, Clarence W.; Dorsey, Gus; Douglas, J. F.; Douglas, Fay Robin E.; Dove, Lee Albert; Dow, Mark; Dow, Harvey D.; Dow, Norman D.; Dow, Paul; Downing, Joe E.; Downs, Joseph Harold, Sgt.-Maj.; Downs, Thomas N.; Doyle, Walter; Drake, W. P.; Drenon, Clay H.; Drenon, James W.; Driggers, William; Duckworth; Duffield, Robert; Dugan, George; Duggins, Clarence; Duncan, Caleb Marion; Dunham, Arthur Earl; Duncan, Willard J.; Dunn, Ross R.; Durham, W. Arthur; Duvall, Oscar; Dyer, Grover Cleveland.

Eads, Emmett W.; Eason, Isiah; Easter, Fred Allen; Easton, John; Eaton, Baily James; Eckhoff, Walter; Eding, George Fred; Edmonson, Leonard K.; Edmunds, F. R.; Edwards, Edwin; Edwards, Ollie; Edwards, Robert; Egan, James M.; Egdorf, Otto; Eggert, Fritz B.; Eisel, William C.; Eldridge; Elkins, Claude J.; Elliott, Chester; Elliott, Clifford

Berry; Elliott, Gilbert; Ellis, Ervin; Ellis, Monroe; Ellis, Van Preston; Ellis, W. A.; Elmore, John E., Lieut.; Elmore, Newton P., Jr.; Elton, Leslie; Engheln, V. E.; Englan, Sam S.; Engler, Charles W.; English, Marion E.; English, Pearlie; Enlow, Fred Charles; Epple, George Lower; Eschbacker, Theodore; Esser, Fred; Esser, Joseph Herbert; Estabrook, Alvin Percy; Estabrook, Clifford G.; Estes, Eddie Manual; Easton, Theodore; Edmonds, F. R.; Edwards, Fred J.; Edwards, Henry E.; Elkins, Walter E.; Elliott, Charles S.; Elmore, Walter S.; Elton, Roscoe R.; Embree, Claude C.; Emmert, John B.; Emo, Richard W.; Engler, Marshall H., Corp.; Englund, Lawrence N.; Enos, Don M.; Enos, Loran D.; Ernst, Lyman, Sgt.-Maj.; Eubanks, Louis A.; Evans, Edwin L., 2nd Lieut.; Evans, Joe; Evans, Arthur; Evans, Bert; Evans, Ivy Clarence; Evans, Earl E.; Evans, Edwin; Evans, George Hartwell; Evans, John W.; Evans, Loney; Evans, Ralph W.; Ewing, Verlon; Ewing, W.; Ezell, John, Lieut.

Falknor, Carl C.; Farin, Charles J.; Faulconer, Ben B.; Fellers, Murray; Ferrell, Mark; Ferrier, Walter; Field, Frank R.; Fisher, Otto; Fisher, Wilbur; Fleming, Allan W.; Flessa, Theodore; Fletcher, William H.; Follon, Hubert; Ford, Roy V.; Fraasa, Charles; Fowler, Jesse; Franklin, A. D.; Franklin, J. D.; Franks, Durley; Fraser, Ralph; Freeman, L. V.; French, William; Frick, Ed A.; Fricke, John; Friend, Frank W.; Frye, C. F.; Fuel, George Alonzo; Fuel, John F.; Fullerton, Forrest T.; Furnell, David S.; Fredkin, Jacob; Fair, F.; Farley, Sylvester Lee; Farley, William Earl; Farmer, F. Fred; Farrell, Howard; Farris, Albert F.; Farris, Andy Jackson; Farris, Paul; Faulkner, Thomas; Ferguson, J. N., Jr.; Ferguson, James; Ferguson, Dr. W. J., Capt.; Fichter, Edward; Ficken, Homer J. H.; Fields, George; Fiere, Adolph; Finch, Eugene; Finney, Frederick N.; Fisher, Edwin A.; Fisher, Paul L.; Fisher, Phillip J.; Flemming, Elmer; Foose, Thomas O.; Forbes, Claude C.; Ford, Edgar; Fosnow, Thomas A.; Fowler, Harry; Fox, William; Frakes, Arthur Welton; Francis, Walter; Franken, Edward Henry; Franklin, Archie D., Corp.; Franklin, Forest C.; Franklin, Joseph E., Sgt.; Franklin, N. R.; Franklin, Silas; Franklin, T. D.; Fredkin, Jacob, Sgt.-Maj.; Fredkin, Joseph Mack; Freese, Elmer Charles; Freese, George; Freund, Leo H.; Frick, Alexander C.; Friemel, Arthur; Fries, George; Fruin, William; Fry, A.; Fry, B.; Frye, William; Fuhrman, Frank; Fuller, Earl M.; Fullerton, James Roy.

Gabbett, Willard; Gallie, Crawford; Garber, Otha; Gardin, Tolbert; Garner, Charles C.; Garrett, Ralph; Garrett, Walter C.; Garrison, Lana; Gentry, Henry D.; Gideon, Floyd R.; Gieck, William Charles; Gillian,

Thomas; Glass, James W.; Glassburn, Harris F.; Glazebrook, James D.; Glenn, J. M.; Glover, Charles C.; Gold, Edgar; Good, Robert G.; Good, Thaddeus B.; Goodrich, Louis; Goodwin, Fred; Goodwin, Walter C.; Gorman, Edwin A.; Gragg, Robert; Graham, Maurice P.; Graham, William Paul; Green, John F.; Greene, Albert L.; Greer, Elmer; Greer, Hoyd; Greer, Joe F.; Gresham, Roy; Griessen, John, Jr.; Grimm, William E.; Grimshaw, Edwin; Guier, Carl C.; Gupton, Carl W.; Gallagher, James E.; Gallie, John Hugh; Gantert, Leo F.; Garber, Clarence L.; Gardner, Jess F.; Gardner, Lawrence Fred; Garewood, Albert M.; Gargus, Tom Jackson; Garland, Homer Y.; Garland, Rufus; Garrett, Gurney; Garrett, Roy H.; Garrett, Wilbur; Garrison, Claude E.; Gash, W. F.; Gasperson, Thomas Edgar; Gass, Charles C.; Gassaway, W., Major; Gatewood, J. E.; Gatewood, Ord C.; Gearheart, Fred I., Corp.; Gebhardt, H.; Gehlken, Albert Ray; Geischen, John; Gentry, R. H., Capt.; Gentry, Richard, Chaplain; Gerdts, Arthur; Gerdts, Edwin William; Gerdts, John W.; Ghelken, Albert Ray; Gibson, Joseph Clay; Gideon, John H.; Gifford, John Thomas; Gilbert, Cyrus A.; Gilmore, John W.; Gilmore, John William; Giokaris, Basilis D.; Giokaris, George D.; Glassburn, Lester C.; Gleason, William; Glenn, Cecil Smith; Glenn, Lacy Monroe; Glenn, Vernon Purcell; Goetz, George; Goff, Alonzo F.; Goff, William J.; Gold, Leonard, Y. M. C. A.; Gonzalez, Pedro; Goode, Glenn; Goodley, J.; Goodwin, James R.; Goodwin, John; Goodwin, Walter Clarence; Garden, John; Garden, Porter E.; Garman, Edward A.; Gowin, Alonzo C.; Graham, Craig; Graham, Elmer, Sgt.; Gravelle, Joseph; Graves, Cecil Leon; Graves, French Merrill; Gray, R. L.; Gray, William Martin; Green, Berenice, Red Cross Nurse; Green, Felix Jesse; Green, Fred; Green, J.; Green, Roy Francis; Green, Willie O.; Greenleaf, Leroy; Greenstreet, Clarence Arthur; Greer, Oscar Lemon; Greeves, A. R., Lieut.; Gregory, Marvin E.; Grimm, William P.; Griner, Otto C.; Gross, Edward C.; Grote, Edward; Grote, John; Grove, David Charles; Grove, Dr. D. W.; Guerrant, Cecil E., Sgt.; Gump, Roy J.; Guthrie, Dempsey, Sgt.; Guthrie, John W.

Hager, Dewey; Hain, Dr. Harold; Hale, M. F.; Hall, Benjamin A.; Hall, Charley; Hall, Homer Ellsworth; Hall, John T.; Hall, R. E., Sgt.; Hall, Roy, Sgt.; Halshipp, Herwood; Hamilton, B.; Hamilton, Ben; Hamilton, Felix; Hamilton, Jesse Charles; Hamilton, Robert; Hamilton, Roy Lee; Hamilton, Roy L.; Hamlett, Clyde James; Hamm, Charles F.; Hammack, Harry J.; Hammann, Edwin John Conrad; Hancock, John; Hand, Roy; Hanley, Robert; Hanlon, Milton; Hanson, David; Harbaugh, John

W.; Harbit, Arthur; Hare, R.; Hare, Roy; Harkins, Leon R., Lieut.; Harmon, Darrell Edward; Harris, Ed; Harris, Elmer-Jocelyn; Harris, Irving; Harris, J. J.; Harris, Rev. J. M., Chaplain; Harris, James; Harris, Mayo; Harris, Paul; Harrie, Percy Vincent; Harris, Wellburn Ray; Harris, Willie Bryan; Harris, W. R.; Harrison, Choice; Harrison, H. J.; Harrison, William T.; Hartman, Cecil M.; Harvey, Robert; Hartzog, Ray; Henkenberry, F. G.; Hatton, Glenn; Hawes, L. S.; Hawkins, Bill; Hawkins, Harry; Hayes, Henry V.; Hayes, Lester; Haines, Ray; Hall, Charles; Hall, Irving; Hall, Norman; Hamilton, Lucien E.; Hamm, Forest Roy; Hamm, William M.; Hammann, Emil; Hammond, Leonard L.; Hammond, Marvin W.; Hampy, Ernest E.; Hankla, William, Capt.; Hannah, Joseph W.; Haddin, Todd, Lieut.; Harned, George Bradley; Harned, Leo Job, 2nd Lieut.; Harris, Cecil; Harris, Edgar; Harris, Eugene; Harris, Harvey H.; Harris, Harvey H.; Harris, Jacob J.; Harris, John Boggs; Harris, Mearl; Harris, Robert L., Lieut.; Harris, William J.; Harris, William Lawrence; Hart, Lewis V.; Hart, M. O.; Hartman, McW.; Hastings, Roy; Havard, Dr. Hardy D.; Hayes, William Allen; Heathcoe, Martin H.; Hefner, Alexander; Hefner, Charles; Heibner, Dr. E. A., Lieut.; Heisterberg, Edward; Henderson, Bert E.; Henderson, John; Henderson, Paul; Henderson, Robert C.; Henderson, Clay; Hayes, Paul Ward; Hayes, R.; Hayes, Roy; Hayes, Walter Edgar; Haynes, Roy; Haynie, Chester W.; Hays, R.; Hirsh, Emil; Hays, Richard J., Sgt.; Hays, W. H.; Hays, Will Henry; Heck, F. B.; Heffner, Alexander (died); Heimsoth, Paul; Heisterberg, Elmer R.; Heisterberg, John Otto; Heisterberg, Leonard L.; Helms, Charles Armstrong; Helsley, Frank; Heltebrake, David, Jr.; Henderson, C. T.; Henderson, I. J.; Henderson, John Samuel; Henderson, P.; Hendricks, Louis; Henley, George W.; Herndon, George B.; Herndon, Harry B.; Herring, Earl Marcus; Hynen, William C.; Hibner, Dr. Frank; Hickey, J. F. Major; Hickey, Merritt; Hickman, Abraham; Hicks, John; Hieronymus, Auburn; Hildebrandt, Eddie; Hill, Lemnos Harrison; Hill, Robert; Hill, R. D.; Hill, Roy S.; Hilligoss, Ledo; Hilton, Claude Harold; Hoard, Luther Snyder; Hoard, William Lyle; Hoberecht, Carl A., Capt.; Hoberecht, Earl William; Hoberecht, Milton; Hodge, J. J. H.; Hodges, Clyde Thell; Hodges, James; Hodges, June; Hodges, William Samuel; Hodson, Esten W.; Hoffman, Carl; Hogan, Herbert, Sgt.; Hogan, R. P., Lieut.; Holcroft, Harry, Sgt.; Holdner, Frank; Holdner, Herbert Lester; Hollenbeck, Ralph Edward; Holloway, Artie A.; Holloway, Walter J.; Holman, Forrest; Homan, William Raymond; Hood, Albert A.; Hooker, Clarence; Hopkins, Alfred J.;

Hopkins, H.; Horn, Marion Wesley; Hornbuckle, Harry G.; Horton, Leonard; Hotchkiss, Archie O.; Hotsenpiler, Troy; Henderson, Robert Q.; Henton, Rees; Herndon, Rodney E.; Hewitt, Henry C.; Hill, Hartwell; Hilligos, Ray; Hipple, Charles A.; Hirsh, Emil; Hodges, Leroy H.; Hoffman, Donald; Hoffman, Harold; Hoiles, Lucien S.; Holdner, Lester Coe; Holland, Carl, Sgt.; Holmes, Harry R.; Homans, Harry R.; Hood, Norvel C.; Horn, Leroy; Hotsenpiller, James F.; Houchen, Charles Ray; Houchen, Sam E.; Houck, Howard S.; Houk, John Herbert; Howard, Harry; Howe, Alvin James; Howe, John Calvin; Hudson, Will; Huffman, John H.; Hukill, Arnold; Hume, Arthur Leon; Hunt, Lester E.; Hunt, Roy W.; Hurd, Ralph; Hurley, Austin; Howard, Forest; Howard, Harvey B.; Howard, Harry R.; Howard, James Enoch; Howe, Lacy W.; Hubbard, S. C.; Huckstep, G. E.; Hudson, Jesse A.; Hughes, Donald; Hughes, Edward Emerson; Hughes, Roy S.; Hunn, William; Hunt, Orlan; Hunt, Walter Calvin; Hunt, James M.; Hunter, J. A.; Hunter, L. B.; Hunter, Roy McKinley; Hunter, Walter; Hurt, Solon E.; Huston, Samuel Christopher; Hutchison, R. L.

Ilgenfritz, C. M.; Ingersoll, Francis; Ingram, Charles Ervine; Inman, Edward; Ireland, Frank E.; Irwin, J. C.; Irwin, James; Israel, Henry; Isenberg, George Harvey.

Jackman, Eugene; Jackman, Luther B., 2nd Lieut; Jackson, Dan S.; Jackson, David; Jackson, George L.; Jackson, J. R.; Jackson, John; Jackson, Pryor; Jackson, William; Jaeger, Edward William; James, R. M.; James, Sam; Jamison, L.; Janes, Homer D.; Jared, Wade; Jarboe, J. F.; Jarosh, James A., Corp.; Jarrett, Harry C.; Jarshwitch, Carl M.; Jeffers, J. H.; Jenkins, Wm. A., Corp.; Jennings, Leo; Jens, Arthur Arnie; Jewett, Samuel Lewis; Johannes, Minor; Johnson, Carl Robert; Johnson, Emery; Johnson, Isaac R.; Johnson, J. J.; Johnson, John W.; Johnson, Kent D.; Johnson, Marion W.; Johnson, Spencer D.; Johnston, Elmer J., Lieut.; Johnston, Herbert E.; Johnston, James Clinton; Jones, Edgar R.; Jones, J. B.; Jones, J. Frank; Jackson, Chester C.; Jackson, Dan S.; James, Paul L.; Janisch, Harry; Janssan, Philip; Jansson, William; Jarod, Marvin W., Sgt.; Jenkins, B. F.; Jenkins, Kenneth; Jeter, Delmer B.; Jocoy, Charles W.; Johnston, Herbert E.; Jolly, Ellsworth O.; Johns, Cyrus M., Ensign; Jones, Junior Isaach; Jones, Leo; Jones, Linden Lee; Jones, M.; Jones, Oscar L.; Jones, Stephen; Jones, William; Jordon, C. A.; Judd, Paul.

Kabler, George Allen; Kahn, Robert; Kale, John S.; Kauer, Henry; Kearn, Sherman; Kearney, H. L.; Keeney, Walter; Kemp, William E.;

Kennedy, Fred, Major; Kenoyer, Roy D.; Kerr, Russell; Kieffer, Earl C.; King, Claude Amil; Kuhn, Harry F.; King, William Albert; Kirby, Lester; Kirby, Roy; Kissenger, John E.; Klein, Fred Chris; Klink, John Bennett; Krause, Irvin J.; Knehans, Walter John; Knox, Lloyd V.; Kabler, Charles Hugo; Kahn, A.; Kahn, Lawrence; Kahrs, Leonard W.; Kanaga, Earl; Karrick, Chester Preston; Karrick, Louis; Katchel, G.; Kauer, Henry; Keck, Edward; Keele, Noah Albert; Keeke, W. A.; Keeling, Talbot; Keer, L. R.; Kell, Glenn Mc.; Keller, Elon R.; Keller, R. B.; Kelly, Frank J.; Kemp, Earl; Kennedy, John Edward, Sgt.; Kennon, Raymond G.; Kenyon, George Francis; Kerns, Charles E.; Kerr, O. D.; Keuck, Harry; Kimberland, John F.; King, C. F.; King, Maynard Ewing; Kingsberry, Mal; Kinney, Benjamin Erwin, Lieut.; Kirchhofer, Roy; Kirkman, F. J.; Kirrane, Walter Addison; Kirtley, Frank H.; Knight, William S.; Knock, Jose; Knock, Luther; Koeller, Louis G.; Kilbohn, Harry J., Sgt.; Koser, Luther, Lieut.; Koser, Dr. M. L., Lieut.; Kreisel, Luther A.; Kruse, Melvin Hursel; Kuhlman, Harry A.; Kuhn, Rev. Alfred, Y. M. C. A.; Kuhn, Carl; Kuhn, Ernest; Kullman, Harry Frederick.

Laingor, Irvin; Lambirth, Harry; Lamm, Donald S., Capt.; Lamm, Gordon; Lamy, Joe, Lieut.; Lander, Richard; Lane, Albert; Lange, Emil C.; Lassiter, Ora Z.; Lawrence, Bert; Lawson, Edmon R.; Leabo, Harley; Leftwich, James W.; Leiter, Louis C.; Leslie, Frank; Lessley, John T.; Lewis, Frank Blaine; Lewis, F. E.; Lewis, Otha; Lewis, Wallace Anthony; Lewis, William O.; Lieberman, Isadore; Lipscombe, A. E.; Logan, L. L.; Logan, William F., Capt.; Long, Allen Henning; Long, Chester S.; Long, Dr. F. B., Lieut.; Long, Lemley Parker; Longan, Rufus E., Col.; Longan, Layton L.; Love, James Owen; Lovelace, Floyd Iven; Lovins, Ed Charles; Lovinger, Edward C.; Luckett, Luther; Luckett, Thomas Gilmore, (Cannoneer); Luckey, George E.; Luekey, William E.; Lacey, Daniel F.; Landis, Harvey Wilson; Lane; Lange, Fred Martin; Langkrah, Lewis; Lankenau, Henry August; Lappat, John; Larimore, Thomas Alvin; Lary, Jerome L.; Latimer, C. G.; Laws, Silas; Lawson, Levi Ace; Laybourn, Jack; Leach, George Elsten; LeBegue, Nelson E.; Lee, Benjamin William; Lee, Joe; Lee, Perry; Lee, Robert E., Corp.; Lee, Robert James; LeFever, Jesse Edward; Leftwich, Cecil Earl; Leftwich, Lacey L.; Leicher, Otto William; Lemaster, L. A.; Letts, Jack; Levins, Ed Charles; Lewis, Jack; Lewis, N. E.; Lewis, Herschel; Lindsey, Claud H.; Lindsey, Wilber L.; Litzkr, Gus; Lively, Roy Henry; Livingstone, George B.; Lix, Harry F.; Logan, Fred; Logan, Walter; Logsdon, Paul; Lohman, Ernest; Long,

Dr. Charles R., Lieut.; Long, Lewis Russell; Long, R. P.; Love, John A., Sgt.; Loveall, Emery; Lovelace, Vernon; Loveland, Walter B.; Lowrey, William H.; Lucas, Ocie Douglas; Lucus, E. A.; Lucus, Ore D.; Lude-Mann, Frederick, Jr.; Lueck, Albert Edward; Lueck, Charles J.; Lueck, Emil A.; Lueck, John Galloh; Lueking, Carl L., Sgt.; Lujin, Floyd Cecil; Lujin, Floyd; Lujin, Virgil; Lunbeck, Herbert S.; Lupton, John T.; Luther, Walter Raymond; Lutjen, Emmett Harvey; Lyons, John Ballens; Lyons, Milton; Lutjen, W. H.; Luther, R. W.; Lyle, William.

McAdams, J. W. Mrs., Y. M. C. A.; McAninch, Paul V.; McBratley, Leslie; McBride, Dudley; McBride, John Jacob; McCabe, Victor Gary; McCall, Guy S.; McCann, Max; McCarty, Alfred L.; McClymond, Joseph G.; McClure, D. W.; McClure, Ira B.; McCord, Fred; McCorkle, Hugh; McCormick, Braynard; McCormick, Granville O.; McCoy, Franklin J.; McCoy, James; McCray, Aggie Franklin; McCullough, C. E., Sgt.; McMary, Red Cross Worker; McEwen, Arthur W.; McFatrish, James; McFeeders, Earl Stanley; McFerson, Isaac W.; McGee, Fred; McGhee, Clarence, Corp.; McGinley, John Vincent; MsGinley, Johnnie; McGinley, Mike; McGinnis, Daniel Vincent, 1st Lieut.; McGinnis, Roy R.; McGraw, John Thomas; McGregor, Robert L.; McHugh, Robert E.; McHunter, Roy; McKee, George W.; McKee, Lawrence E.; McKee, Lester E.; McKee, Oscar, H.; McKee, Robert M.; McKee, Wallace C., Corp.; McKenzie, Donald C.; McLaughlin, Harold; McLaughlin, Jack; McLimas, Walter; McMacklin, Thomas M.; McMullin, John; McMullin, John; McNair, Samuel T.; McNerney, Fred James; McNulty, Albert; McNulty, William Garland; McPherson, Albert; McReynolds, Charles W.; McVey, Benjamin C.; McVey, William Ambrose; Mace, Thomas Roy; Mack, H. P.; Mahan, Claude; Mahin, Roy E.; Mahnken, Benjamin F.; Major, Duncan O.; Major, Thomas Earl; Majors, Charles S.; Mallery, McKinley; Malott, Russell; Maltby, Harold; Manker, Clarence; Manley, Hazzan Earl; McArthur, Otto H.; McCabe, Russell E., Sgt.; McClimans, Walton; McClure, P. Meyers, Corp.; McCormick, Frank; McCormick, Guthrie; McCown, Hubert L.; McCurdy, Clyde E.; McCurdy, Lawson; McCullin, John; McDaniel, James Jackson; McGee, Chester; McGinnis, Dr. C. S., Major; McGinnis, John L., Sgt.; McGruder, Cecil; McGrath, L. F.; McGruder, Emil; McKeehan, T. G.; McKelvey, Clauis O.; McKenzie, Kendall; Mc-Millan, John E.; McNeil, Roll; McNutt, George W.; McNutt, Henry; McNutt, Leo; McVey, Hartley.

Mahin, Roy, (Died); Mahin, Samuel Grover; Mahnken, Henry Lewis;

Mahoney, Donald E.; Maness, Henry M.; Maness, Samuel N.; Manley, James Monroe; Malone, Clarence; March, Thomas B.; Marcum, Willie C.; Markham, D. W.; Maroney, E.; Marsh, Ian, Lieut.; Marshall, Paul B.; Marshall, Charles Edgar; Martin, Arno C.; Martin, Ora A.; Martini, Charles; Mathews, Jack; Mathews, James; Mathews, Walter I.; Mawhorter, Charles; May, Charles H.; May, Chilton; May, Wallace, Lieut.; Meagher, Leo J.; Meek, Edwin; Meisner, Rudolph M.; Melton, Howard S.; Meriwether, Philip S., Sgt.; Meyer, Leonard; Meyers, Clay; Meyers, John Charles; Miesner, Fred; Milburn, Fred; Miles, Marvin C., Corp.; Millard, W. A., 2nd Lieut.; Miller, Charles E.; Miller, Clyde; Miller, Harry G.; Miller, Victor; Mills, John W.; Mitchell, Dr. Ernest; Mitchell, Frederick; Mockbee, Dr. J. B.; Moles, John; Monegan, William Lee; Monsees, Starr V.; Manning, James; Marcum, Luther R.; Markey, Amos; Markle, Fred D.; Marr, John; Martensen, Henry William; Martin, Earl; Martin, F. L.; Martin, Harold; Martin, R. A.; Martin, Robert Franklin; Martin, R. S.; Martin, W. George; Martinsen, C. C.; Macon, Henry Willie; Mason, Herbert William; Mason, Louis S.; Masterson, J. T.; Mather, Ralph, Y. M. C. A.; Mathis, Thomas; Mathews, John G.; Matthews, T. O.; Maune, George Benjamin; Maxwell, Jasper A.; May, Orville; May, W. C.; Mayer, James A.; Meacham, Zora; Meadows, Harry; Meier, Fred; Meier, H. F.; Mein, Edward Cord; Mein, Theodore Fred; Meints, Louis; Melton, Sidney, Sgt.; Menefee, Eldred; Mertens, Guido Edward; Messer, Otis; Messerly, McRoberts; Mettenborg, Frank Herman; Meyer, Alvin Henry; Meyer, C. P.; Meyer, William; Meyers, Marcell William; Meyers, Paris; Meyers, W. H.; Middleton, Donald; Milburn, John L., Capt.; Millard, Marion N.; Miller, Bennie Daniel; Miller, C. J.; Miller, Clarence Harl; Miller, George C.; Miller, George W.; Miller, Glenn Evert; Miller, James C.; Miller, Leonard Richard; Miller, Oscar K.; Millican, William B.; Milton, Harry; Milton, S.; Mindell, Leon; Mitchell, G. M.; Mitchell, Roy Edwin; Mitchell, Ward; Mitchell, William H., Jr.; Modlin, Earl Jay; Moerschel, Andrew J.; Momberg, George H.; Monk, Roy L.; Monk, Willie Riley; Monroe, E. A., Dr.; Monroe, E. H.; Monroe, Frank, Jr.; Monroe, Henry N.; Monsees, Vernon Schlusing; Montgomery, Claude Henry; Montgomery, Clifford C.; Montgomery, J. T.; Montgomery, John; Montgomery, Roy D.; Montgomery, Sylvester; Moon, James H.; Moore, Albert P.; Moore, Arthur O.; Moore, Clyde; Moore, Clyde Taylor; Moore, D. D. C.; Moore, Earl Godet; Moore, Ellis R.; Moore, Francis; Moore, H. L.; Moore, Harry; Moore, James Newton; Moore, Joe; Moore, Leland T.; Moore, William Anthony; Moore, Z.; Morehead, Erman; Morehead, W. H.; Mor-

gan, Lewis F.; Moriarty, Andy Julius; Morley, Dr. F. R., Capt.; Morris, William; Morris, G. R.; Morris, James E.; Morrow, Floyd Cocham; Morrow, Glenn Crawford; Morrow, Lester W.; Morrow, Wilbur Leroy; Mortimer, George; Mosby, George Lester; Moseby, Ernest Lewis; Moser, William Ray; Mosier, Wilry Lawrence; Mosqueda, Librado Reyer; Mothersbaugh, John; Mount, Ross; Mulkey, Homer; Mullaley, Matthew; Mullin, Henry; Mullins, Frederick W.; Mullins, Harry; Mullins, Hayden; Murphy, Ferd A., Sgt.; Murphy, Orville W.; Myers, James; Myrick, J. H.; Montgomery, Atwell I.; Morris, Glenn G.; Morrison, Arlin A., Corp.; Morrison, Ernest; Morrison, William; Mullineaux, J. A.; Murphy, George; Murphy, Ray, 2nd Lieut.; Myers, Herman.

Nelson, Richard S.; Nelson, Seewood; Nelson, William A.; Nelson, William K.; Newell, Roger G.; Nichols, Harry J., Lieut.; Nicholson, Jay; Nix, Henry; Norlin, James; Norris, Willard; North, Truman E.; Norton, Frank; Norton, Harry; Norton, Joseph W., Sgt.; Norton, Thomas R.; Nave, D. E.; Nave, Henry; Neal, Ben F.; Needy, Harry W.; Neef, Emil, 1st Lieut.; Neely, George William; Nelson, Myron; Nelson, Myrrell; Nelson, Oliver J.; Newbill, N.; Newland, Charles Joseph; Newland, John Fulton; Newland, William Clinton; Newmann, Alfred A.; Newman, Orville; Newton, Alliga; Newton, L.; Nicholas, F. M., Sgt.; Nicholl, Robert L.; Nichols, Charles; Nichols, Elmer R.; Nichols Murray; Nichols, W. A., Jr., Capt.; Nicols, R. H.; Niederwimmer, H. F.; Niemeyer, Byron S.; Nolen, W.; Norris, A. J., Y. M. C. A. Work; Norris, H.; Norris, R.; Northup, Erls A.; Norton, Robert Smith; Nowlin, Odis; Nurss, George Orvy; Nye, Vern H.

Ogle, Charles, Capt.; O'Neill, Harry; O'Neill, Stuart; Otten, Aubrey O.; Overby, Dick R.; Overstreet, Linn W.; Overstreet, Walter; Overton, William A.; Owens, James; Owens, Richard Clay; Oakley, Horace C.; Oaks, Emery Henry; O'Bannon, W. D.; O'Brien, Paul Patrick, Corp.; O'Brien, Peter Timothy; Obstarczyk, Antone D.; O'Connell, Hanley; O'Dell, John Guy; O'Dell, William Oscar; Oerly, Edward L.; Offlanagan, Pat; Olliver, W. S.; Oliver, Willard St. Clair; Omnegan, William; Ormond, William J.; Ott, Labour; Otten, Ralph; Overstreet, Harold E.; Overstreet, Seaton; Owens, Raymond; Owens, G. F.

Pace, Claude M.; Pace, George; Palmer, E.; Palmer, Fred; Palmer, Malcomb; Palmer, T.; Pannell, F. M.; Paradis, Geo. J.; Park, Glenn H.; Parker, L. J.; Parker, W.; Parsley, Elijah Herbert; Parmele, Maurice M.; Parsley, Burnnie; Patterson, John William; Patterson, R.; Paul, Thomas Eli; Paul,

Walter; Paxton, James; Paxton, James E.; Paxton, J. L.; Paxton, L. S.; Payne, E. O.; Pearson, E. R., Corp.; Payne, Louis N.; Pebley, Roy; Perkins, R. A.; Perry, Henry R.; Peterman, Charles Edward; Peterman, Henry John; Peters, Joe, Jr., Corp.; Peterson, William D.; Pfeiffer, Emil J.; Pfeiffer, William Oscar; Pfunder, Orville N.; Pfunder, Fred A.; Phillips, Chancey McKinley; Phillips, Cyrus E.; Phillips, V. E.; Phipps, George W.; Pickett, James E.; Pickett, Rex L.; Pierce, W. F.; Pierce, William H.; Pile, Joe Mack; Pirtle, Joseph Wiley; Plater, R. S.; Platikis, Peter; Poindexter, Bryan; Poindexter, Warren E.; Poindexter, Lee Roy; Poindexter; Poppinga, Hieko; Porter, Barnard Abbie; Porter, George; Porter, John E.; Porter, Jesse Chamberlain; Poston, J. T.; Poteet, Allen, 1st Lieut.; Potter, Charles S.; Potter, Jack; Potter, Leon S.; Potterfield, Andres; Poulter, Thomas; Poundstone, Omar B., Lieut.; Powell, David, 2nd Lieut.; Powell, Garnett Crow; Press, David; Powers, Rayford; Pregge, Oliver R.; Price, Iven J.; Prigmore, J. D. Rev., Y. M. C. A. Work; Puckett, Clarence M.; Pummill, Clarence; Palmer, Charles H.; Palmer, David F.; Palmer, Wiley S.; Parker, John H., Lieut. Col.; Parsley, James Joy; Parsons, Emmett L.; Paul, Grover C.; Paxton, Earl Foster; Payne, Arthur R.; Payne, H. L.; Pearce, William Howard; Pebley, George; Penland, William A.; Perriguet, Lester M.; Perriguet, Raymond; Perrott, Ed; Peterson, Fred; Pfunder, George W.; Phillips, James Monroe; Phillips, James Roland; Phillips, Joseph L.; Phillips, William H.; Phipps, Clell; Pierce, Jeremiah C.; Pierce, William C.; Pitts, Earl G.; Plantz, Neal; Porter, John C.; Poteet, Fred, Lieut. Commander; Powell, William H., 1st Lieut; Powree, David, 2nd Lieut; Price, Hugh M.; Price, John M.; Purnell, LeRoy; Pursley, Thomas S.; Purvis, Ruloff G.

Quick, Samuel; Quinn, Cornelius A.; Quinn, Francis William; Quinn, Edward J.; Quinn, Frank; Quinn, Joseph S.; Quinn, William, Rev. Fr., Army Chaplain; Quick, Everett L.; Quisenberry, George, Lieut.

Ragar, Gerge Morris; Raddant, George T., Lieut.; Ragland, Claude; Raines, Stephen Van Buren; Ralston, Joseph W.; Ramsey, William H.; Ramsayer, Albert C.; Ramsayer, Otto A.; Randall, L. A., Sgt.; Randall, Marion H.; Rapp, Robert W.; Rary, James; Ratcliffe, Frank D.; Ratliff, F. S.; Rautenstrauch, Walter; Ray, B. J.; Ray, Olaf; Rayl, Columbus; Rayl, Laboring; Rea, Fleet; Ream, Harold; Reavis, J. C.; Redd, Arthur; Reddin, J.; Redding, Clarence L.; Reed, George H.; Reed, Herman Tillman; Reed, James M.; Reed, Nolan; Reed, Jesse M.; Reid, John; Reid, John W.; Reiser, George; Rendleman, B. L.; Renfrow, Roger; Rhyne,

Orville Elmer; Rice, H. W.; Rice, James Edward; Rice, J. H.; Rice, James N.; Rice, S. W. P.; Richards, D. F.; Richards, David F.; Richards, Franklin V.; Richards, Louis W.; Richards, W. S.; Richardson, F. W.; Richmond, Elmer; Richmond, Elmer F.; Ridder, William N.; Riecke, Willie; Riely, James; Riley, James I.; Riley, Joseph A.; Riley, Sylvester Lee; Rimel, Faunie Oliver; Riner, Joseph; Riner, T. H.; Rippey, John Scott; Roark, H. H.; Robb, George W.; Robb, Porter; Robb, Stanley M.; Robbins, J. W.; Robertson, Herbert; Roberts, Finis; Roberts, Clyde; Roberts, Harold; Roberts, Robert L.; Roberts, Roy; Robertson, Robert; Robertson, William Bert; Robinson, Carter A.; Robinson, D. H., Capt.; Robinson, E.; Randolph, Jesse; Rapp, Robert W.; Rauber, Earl H.; Rayhill, Finis E.; Ream, Albion Robinson; Ream, Thomas J.; Reavis, Farnum Earl, Sgt.; Reavis, Glenn; Rector, George; Rector, John; Reid, Joseph, Sgt.; Reimler, Charles W.; Renfrow, Emmet R.; Rhodes, Robert Clyde; Rice, Okee, 2nd Lieut.; Rich, Guy W.; Richter, Julius J., 2nd Lieut.; Ridder, William M.; Rider, Miss Laura; Riecke, Ralph; Riggs, Oscar B.; Riley, Elmer F.; Riley, Harry; Riley, Leonard Earl, Sgt.; Rissler, Charles G., Corp.; Roach, Grover Cleveland; Robinson, Carter A.; Robinson, Clarence Varner; Robinson, George A.; Robinson, Homer D.; Robinson, William L.; Rodekahr, Arthur Benjamin; Roe, Forest; Roe, Lloyd Lovell, Sgt.; Rogers, James F., Sargeant-Major now 2d Lieut.; Rogers, Joel; Rose, Benjamin Franklin, Corp.; Rose, Frederic G.; Rowe, William R.; Rucker, Charles C.; Ruffin, Ray; Russell, Benjamin C.; Ryan, Daniel Robert; Ryan, Joseph; Ryan, Miss Mary; Robinson, E. H.; Robinson, Ezra; Robinson, Homer; Robinson, Roy L.; Robinson, T. A.; Rochford, Flavel B.; Rodecker, William Mathise; Rodekehr, Leonard; Roef, William Henry; Roescher, Leonard Bert; Rogers, Alfred; Rogers, Cecil W.; Rogers, Clarence, 2nd Lieut.; Rogers, Cleon T.; Rogers, Harrison E.; Rolfe, Robert; Rootes, H. C.; Rorrer, Gordon C.; Rosenthal, Joseph; Ross, C. W.; Ross, Louis George; Rotter, Francis E.; Rouse, S. K.; Rucker, Ellis W.; Rucker, Silas William; Rudy, George F.; Ruffin, John Price; Russell, Bailey Richard; Russell, James G.; Russell, James J.; Russell, Walter Clarence; Rutter, Lillburn Robert, Rymer, George Henderson.

Salmon, Robert D.; Sanders, E.; Sanders, Tom; Sanderson, L.; Sanford, Frederick; Saner, John A.; Sardin, John L.; Savage, Elmer; Sayles, Leon; Sayles, Romeo; Schaffer, August C.; Schaffer, H. A.; Schaefer, George E.; Schaiblin, Theodore; Schiek, Martin; Schiner, L. V.; Schlobohn, Herman Henry; Schlomer, Daniel C.; Schlomer, Herbert W.;

Schmidt, Franklin Edward; Schmidt, John F.; Schmidt, Julius L., Jr.; Schmitt, Michael James; Schneider, William George, Sergeant; Scholl, Nelson; Scholton, Raymond; Schondelmeyer, Raymond; Schreyer, E. H. Lieut; Schroeder, Arthur; Schroeder, E. W.; Schuhholz, Arthur J.; Schuhholz, Robert Oscar; Schultz, A. L.; Schumaker, Jack; Schweer, Julius; Schwenk, H. E.; Schwenson, Chas. John; Scott, E. N.; Scott, Edward; Scott, Jean Edward; Scott, James Grover; Scott, John R.; Scott, Millard F.; Scott, Ralph Amick; Scotten, Clyde F.; Scroggins, H.; Scruton, George Henry, Jr.; See, Otis; Seifner, Lawrence H.; Servan, Richard, Corporal; Sexton, Roy; Seydell, Frank, first lieutenant; Chackles, P.; Shadburne, Leland Will; Shafer, Charles Henry; Shaffer, Henry Charles; Shamp, Roy; Shank, Murray; Shaw, Clarence Arthur; Shaw, W. S.; Shelley, Roy Rue; Shelton, H. A., sergeant; Shemwell, R. L.; Shepard, Albert; Shephard, Andy; Shepherd, Herbert; Shepherd, Iva; Sheridan, Wilbur F.; Sheridan, William Clyde; Shirk, Walter Carmony, sergeant; Shobe, P. C.; Shoemaker, Bryan; Shoemaker, E. T.; Shore, Howard; Short, Bryan; Smith, Ross T.; Smith, William M.; Sneed, John M.; Sneed, Robert C.; Snorgrass, F. F.; Snyder, Leslie; Snyder, Oscar; Solomon, Henry; Solonowsky, Samuel; Spears, Hugh; Speer, Brent; Speer, Ezra E.; Spillers, Clarence; Sprecher, Ira, captain; Stanley, A. D.; Stanley, Everett; Stansberry, J. J.; Stansberry, Lester B.; Starr, Joseph; Staus, Martin Andrew; Steele, William D.; Steger, John Wade; Steger, Roy Melton; Stephens, Charles O.; Stephens, W. A.; Stern, Joseph; Stevens, James C.; Stevens, Russell; Strain, Edgar; Strain, Frank; Strawsburg, Clarence; Stietz, Ernest D.; Sturges, De Perkins; Sturges, Gould, first lieutenant; Sullivan, James; Sweeney, T. L.; Swegle, Earl D.; Swope, Sydney; Salisbury, Joseph, first lieutenant; Sanders, Ralph; Sands, Henry C.; Satterwhite, Russell; Saunders, Joseph, Jr.; Savage, Harvey; Shackles, Pete; Schader, Albert; Schmid, Dudley; Schmidt, Edward; Schmidt, Grant; Schneider, Charles H., lieutenant; Schrader, Carl, lieutenant; Schroeder, Albert W.; Scott, Alva; Scott, Bertram; Scott, Clarence; Scott, Gene; Scott, Harry B., captain; Scott, Jack; Scott, L. G., sergeant; Scott, Milton; Scott, Stewart; Scott, Walter; Scotten, James Leonard; Scruton, Allan Edward; Scruton, Charles; Scruton, George, major; Seibert, Leo M.; Shacklett, Paul; Shain, Edward; Shain, Matson; Shaw, Harold H., lieutenant; Shaw, Marvin; Shaw, Roy Estelle; Short, R. L.; Shortle, John; Shryer, F. H., first lieutenant; Shull, Willie A.; Sills, A. C.; Simmons, C. K.; Simmons, Robert Harry; Simms, E. C.; Simm, Ferd Chris Henry;

Simon, Carl R.; Simon, John William; Simonds, Raymond A.; Simpson, J.; Skaggs, Hampton Mitchell; Skinner, Harry Duke; Slingman, Eugene; Smalley, Cleophus; Smallwood, Joseph; Smart, Earl V.; Smith, A. D.; Smith, A. E.; Smith, A. R.; Smith, Alfred; Smith, Benjamin F.; Smith, Douglas; Smith, E. H.; Smith, Edwin; Smith, Everett J.; Smith, Frank H.; Smith, Frank I.; Smith, George P.; Smith, James D.; Smith, John Robert; Smith, J. E.; Smith, Joseph; Smith, Lee Roy; Smith, Raymond; Smith, Robert R.; Smith, Ross T.; Smith, Russell C.; Smith, W. H.; Snapp, Thomas A.; Snedeker, H. S.; Snodgrass, Everett Doeker; Snoeder, Arthur; Snyder, Dwight; Solomon, Herbert B.; Spahr, Charles S.; Sonnerberg, Otto; Souder, Byron; Speaker, Walter R.; Spencer, Robert; Splitt, J. L.; Spoonemore, C.; Sprache, Walter H.; Spratley, James B.; Spurlock, W. A.; Squires, Ray A.; Staats, Ethen F., corporal; Staats, Ray V., corporal; Stafford, John W.; Stanfield, Edgar J.; Stanforth, E.; Stanley, Ray Allen; Stanley, Thomas Harrison; Stapleton, J. T.; Starr, Frank, captain; Stauf, Martin; Staus, Alvis; Steele, William B.; Steffens, Claus; Stemmons, Percy L.; Stephens, James Luther; Stephens, Lawrence; Stephens, R. S.; Shemwell, James F.; Shine, Patrick; Shirk, Robert, corporal; Shoemaker, Charles Thomas; Shomaker, Jack; Shull, Louis; Shy, Roy L.; Sibert, Ernest L.; Sibert, Harvey; Sieckmann, William Frederick; Simmers, Robert E.; Simon, Carl Earhart; Simpich, Joseph S.; Sisk, Alba H.; Skillman, Forest C.; Slagle, Walter, first lieutenant; Smith, D. M.; Smith, Earl; Smith, Frank; Smith, Fred L.; Smith, George Sublet, sergeant; Smith, Grover Lockett; Smith, Harry D.; Smith J. Archer; Smith, James V.; Smith, Leo; Smith, Leo H.; Smith, Louis E.; Smith, Luther M.; Smith, Mintle J.; Smith, Paul Judson, sergeant; Smith, R. Berry; Smith, Ralph T.; Smith, Robert L.; Stephens, Whitney Arbuckle; Sternitzke, Frank J.; Sternitzke, William Leo; Stevens, Charles D.; Stevens, E. E.; Stevens, Edward S.; Stevens, George W.; Stevens, Myron Otto; Stevens, Zadok; Stevenson, Earl C.; Stevenson, Lewis E.; Stewart, Charles L.; Stinnett, Charles G., corporal; Stoner, Benjamin J.; Stott, Mordaunt Joseph; Stringer, Lon S.; Streuber, Carl Phillips; Streuber, J. F. Stuart, James M.; Stuckey, Carl; Stultz, Bert H.; Suddath, William; Sullivan, John M.; Summers, Case Earl; Sutherland, Emmett; Sutherland, William W.; Sutherlend, Leon Jackson; Sutherlend, Robert; Sutton, Roscoe, corporal; Swearengen, Henry; Sweet, W. R.; Swope, Frank L.; Swope, Nathaniel H.; Sypes, Robert.

Taggard, Jack; Taylor, B. H.; Taylor, Charles Norman; Taylor, Frank

B.; Taylor, George; Taylor, Joseph; Taylor, Irvin; Taylor, Lynn; Taylor, William Layont; Teague, William V.; Tedrick, Olson T.; Teeter, Edward A.; Teeter, Jesse Troy; Telford, A. G.; Temple, Oliver T.; Templeton, Irving Lee; Terry R.; Terry, Theodore; Teter, Walter A.; Teters, B.; Thierfelder, Fred Nicholas; Thierfelder, Samuel; Thomas, Al; Thomas, C. L.; Thomas, Harvey H.; Thomas, John W.; Thomas, Lea R.; Thomas, Robert Franklin; Thomas, W. F.; Thompson, Bernard Philip; Thompson, Charles H.; Thompson, F. M., captain; Thompson, Harvey H.; Thompson, James Daniel, sergeant; Thompson, Oscar R.; Thompson, Walter F.; Thornton W. Morris; Tiedeman, John E., second lieutenant; Tierney, E. J., lieutenant; Tinker, Henry Melvin; Tinker, William Howard; Titsworth, Guy, captain; Todd, Roy E.; Tolen, Henry C.; Tony, John F.; Torp, M. D.; Townsend, John; Trader, C. B. Dr., captain; Travis, Carl; Traw, Denver R.; Trent, Ben; Trigg, Stephen; Triplett, Lloyd; Triplett, T. S.; Truesdale, Hugh; Truitt, Harold K.; Truitt, Kenneth; Tuck, Joseph Clarence; Tuck, Robert Tilman; Tucker, F. E.; Tucker, Forest E.; Tucker, Fred; Tucker, Robert; Turner, Noah R.; Turner, Richard T.; Tyler, Paul Milton; Tyree, Virgile; Tarr, Charles; Taylor, Charles G.; Telford, Allen F., sergeant; Terry, Henry; Teter, Albert Clark; Teubner, Samuel E.; Tevis, Paul; Tevis, William Edgar; Thompson, Charles R.; Thornsberry, Edward; Tilden, John, second lieutenant; Tilden, William; Tillberry, Francis Leo; Tiller, Harry K.; Todd, Frederick Harrison; Triplett, Samuel M.; Triplett, W. S.; Trueblood, Alva R.; Trueblood, Elbert, sergeant; Tuck, Robert; Turner, Archie; Tuttle, Cecil L.; Tuttle, Ora W.

Urban, Carl F., sergeant; Ulmer, Carl Neinia; Ulmer, Pearl L.; Upton, Leonard.

Vance, Chester M.; Van Hoy, Francis H.; Van Noy, William W.; Vauhgt, Lewis, Ernest; Venable, Estel A.; Valentine, L. P.; Van Diver, Joe; Van Dyke, Arthur J. C.; Van Dyne, Clifford; Vaulieu, Evert W.; Vann, U; Van Natta, Ed M.; Van Natta, Paul; Van Riper, George Prather, lieutenant; Van Slyke, Thomas A.; Varner, William O.; Vaughan, Benjamin F.; Vaughn, James; Vaught, R. L.; Veazey, Marten; Venable, Ernest R.; Venable, Robert; Vermillion, Elbert; Vickery, K. C.; Vitt, Jerome M.; Voelkel, Elwood Charles; Volkes, R.; Volbrath, Cletus Ezekial, Von Holten, Ernest.

Wadleigh, Leslie Earl; Wagner, Antone F.; Wagner, Dell Bartlett; Waldman, Harry; Walker, George F.; Walker, Lewis, Stanley, sergeant;

Walton, William Byron; Warren, John W.; Warriner, W. W., lieutenant; Washburn, Seth; Waters, Millard; Weathers, Russell O.; Webster, George; Weer, Mark; Weller, Carl Emmett; Weller, Marvin; Weller William; Wells, Ray; Werner, A. A., lieutenant; Wesson, A. R., second lieutenant; West, Dubert E.; Whaley, Claude; Wheeler, Frederic H., corporal; Wheeler, Lawson Ginn; Whitfield, J. B.; Whitney, George; Widel, John; Wilkerson, Charles Otto; Wikoff, Harry O.; Wilborn, Menefee; Williams, Luther; Williams, Roy, sergeant; Williams, Walter, corporal; Wills, George, Wills, Will, lieutenant; Wilson, Arthur C.; Wilson, Charles G., first lieutenant; Wilson, Earl K.; Wilson, Fred W.; Wilson, Ted W.; Wimer, Carl S.; Winch, Everett; Withrow, Floyd W.; Withrow, Jesse W.; Witte, William M.; Witte, Gus; Wofford, Edward Roy; Wolford, George F.; Wood, Bryan J.; Wood, Clarence R.; Wood, Estel; Wood, Grady T.; Wood, Norval; Wood, Riley; Wood, Walter A., first lieutenant; Woods, Leonard David; Woodward, Ralph B.; Woolery, Walter; Woolf, William; Workman, Austin J.; Wright, Benjamin C.; Wright, James C.; Wrightman, Fred, lieutenant; Kackher, Leslie; Waddell, Frost; Wade, Dewey; Wade, Hugh R.; Wagner, Lawrence, Jr.; Waisner, G. E.; Walch, Charles H.; Walden, Grady Everett; Waldon, Posey W.; Walker, E. R. Dr., captain; Walker, G. M. Rev., Y. M. C. A. worker; Walker, Lewis T.; Walker, William E. Dr., captain; Walker, William H.; Walkup, Ralph B., sergeant; Wallace, Arthur Otto; Wallace, Sheldon; Wallington, D. M.; Walston, Clyde Earl; Ward, Charles C.; Ward, Paul; Ward, Ulysses S.; Ware, George H.; Warner, Max.; Washburn, Earl O., sergeant; Washburn, F. W.; Waters, Lee; Watson, Clark; Watson, George W.; Watson, Irvin R.; Watson, Robert E.; Watts, T. E.; Watts, Thomas Edward; Watts, W. A.; Waxburg, John; Weakley, Marvin Ray; Weathers, Lawson Jackson; Weathers, Melvin D.; Weathers, Russell O.; Weathers, Wiley P.; Webb, James Herbert; Webb, Leslie E.; Weber, Henry; Weber, Joseph; Weddle, Benjamin F., Jr.; Weikal, G. C.; Weikal, Walter, corporal; Weinrich, Ralph; Welch, Frank; Welch, George Lee; Welch, G. W.; Welch, Simmie Walter; Weller, F.; Weller, Joseph P.; Weller, Otto L.; Wellner, August; Wellner, Otto John; Wells, George, Jr.; Wells, Joe; Weslie, W. W.; West, John E.; Westbrook, Taylor Orville; Wharton, Lyman Hugh; Westermier, John Mike; Weston, H. B.; Wheeler, A. M., sergeant; Wheeler, Carroll; Wheeler, J. C.; Wheeler, John Elmo; Wheeler, Dr. W. W., captain; Whenry, Lester Kirby; Whenry, Roy Kirby, corporal; White, Cecil Alva; White, Emerson; White, Fred G.; White, Henry L.; White, Hugh

L.; White, James Eathel; White, James E.; White, Joseph; Whiteman, Lester E.; Whitlow, William Marion; Whitworth, D. C.; Wickler, George; Wickline, Elmer, sergeant; Wigton, E. A.; Wigton, Edgar John; Wigton, Virgilia; Wikoff, Harry Oscar; Wilborn, Andrew Dirice; Wilder, Jacob H.; Wiley, Lon V.; Wilkerson, Claude; Wilkerson, P. O.; Wilkin, Lewis H.; William, L.; Williams, C.; Williams, C. E.; Williams, E. E.; Williams, Ewing C.; Williams, Forrest L.; Williams, F. O.; Williams, Harmon C.; Williams, Harrison; Williams, Herman; Williams, Jack; Williams, L. E.; Williams, Lloyd A.; Williams, L. L.; Williams, Mack; Williams, Sidney; Willis, Emmett M.; Willis, James A.; Willis, John M.; Willis, Robert; Wilson, Burris; Wilson, Henry E.; Wilson, James Emmett; Wilson, John Burris; Wilson, S.; Wilson, Turner, lieutenant, Y. M. C. A. work; Wilson, Willie B.; Wimer, L. C. R.; Windsor, Ernest A.; Winfrey, Elmer Francis; Winfrey, Elmer Ray; Winthrow, R. W.; Witcher, Walter L.; Withrow, James E.; Wittlinger, A. F.; Wixom, E. J. D.; Wolford, Roy, corporal; Wolfe, Charles W.; Wolfe, Joseph H., Jr.; Wolfe, William; Wolford, John E.; Wollett, Daniel J.; Wombles, Albert Thomas; Wood, DeWitt; Wood, Earl Raymond; Wood, Earl W.; Wood, Edgar Morrison; Wood, Oscar, corporal; Wood, Richard E.; Woods, O.; Woods, William G.; Woodson, J. B.; Woodson, Jesse Roy; Woodward, Coyne; Woolford, Woolsey, William Emery; Workman, Wayne S.; Worm, Gilbert W.; Worm, Hugo; Wornell, Clinton Arthur; Wright, A. O.; Wright, Harry; Wright, L. J.; Wulff, John Fred; Wybrick, Charles.

Yarnell, Hiram C.; Yost, H. J.; Young, Ed; Young, Diamond; Young, Edward; Young, George B.; Young, Hugo; Young, James C.; Young, Perry A.; Young, W.; Yount, E. R.

Zehr, Roy M., corporal; Zimmerschied, Ardie E.; Zoernig, Herbert; Zuhn, John C.; Zuhn, Walter E.

The foregoing list is corrected to December 7, 1918.

When the soldier left his home in America and went out to fight the battles of his country, it was the custom that his family display, in his home, a service flag. This flag consisted of a blue star, set in the center of a white field and bordered with red and indicated that a member of that family was in the service of the United States Government. When the soldier would die, or be killed, the blue star was replaced by one of gold.

The following stars in Pettis County have turned from blue to gold, and when they did, they did not sink, as does the evening star behind

a cloud of darkness to its setting; but as the morning star, the star of the East, which fades away at the breaking of the dawn to give birth to a new, a grand and more glorious day:

Ernie Hirsch, Raymond M. Ashurst, Otis Aldridge, Eugene S. Anthony, Oscar E. Bishop, Charles Blackman, Bridges (initials unknown), Edgar Cole, Carl G. Carlson, Darrell Clingan, Walter E. Elkins, Edward Grote, Charley Hall, Charles Hall, Alexander Hefner, Clay Henderson, Lemnos Harrison Hill, Ledo Hilligoss, Sargeant Carl Holland, Daniel F. Lacy, Layton L. Longan, James Owen Love, Lieutenant Charles R. Long, M. D.; Claude Henry Montgomery, Charles Edgar Marshall, Frederick Mitchell, James Monroe Manley, Dudley McBride, Hugh McCorkle, Roy E. Mahin, Richard Clay Owens, Edward J. Quinn, Loboring Rayl, Porter Robb, Flavel B. Rockford, Ezra E. Speer, Harvey L. Sibert, J. Archer Smith, Mintle J. Smith, Carl Phillips Streuber, Charles Tarr, Benjamin C. Wright, Sargeant Elmer Wickline, L. L. Williams, Sidney Williams. The above list is corrected to December 30, 1918.

CHAPTER XLIII.

REFLECTIONS IN VERSE

WHEN WARS SHALL END—THE PLAN OF LIFE—IN FLANDERS' FIELDS.

WHEN WARS SHALL END

When every nation of the earth
Shall learn and understand,
To treat its honor at its worth
And temper each demand,
With knowledge that each other power
Has a national honor, too,
And guards it every passing hour
As is it's right to do.

With honor internationally codified,
By world-powers, understood
To mean one thing for all—not modified
To serve one nation's good;
Then, with accepted understanding
State-craft's jeweled hand can blend
Strife with right, not might—faith commanding,
Then wars shall surely end.

—Mark Austin McGruder.

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THE PLAN OF LIFE

A little boy is playing with his toys,
In childish glee, at ease, uncouth;
No subtile thought to mar his joys,
For this is youth.

A man of honor and of worth his burdens bear.
His creed is duty, his name is good;
Kind are his deeds, he laughs at care;
This is manhood.

A grey head bowed in retrospective mood
Dreams of life's race now run—how sage;
Of faded joys and victories wooed,
And this is age.

His friend and kinsmen gather round his bier;
Recall his deeds good, kind and brave;
And shed a sympathizing tear;
This is the grave.

—Mark Austin McGruder.

(Not abandoned; rights reserved.)

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

*In Flanders fields, where poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky,
The larks still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead; Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,
In Flanders fields!

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch—be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields!

*Written by Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae, M. D., who died at a hospital at Bolougne, France, in the last days of January, 1918.

(Toronto Globe.)

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae has been widely noted in the United States press, and many newspapers reproduced his famous poem, "In Flanders Fields." Senator Mark A. McGruder, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on New Capitol, Constitutional Amendments and Permanent Seat of Government, was so impressed upon reading the poem in a Kansas City daily that he wrote as follows:

"In Flanders Fields"

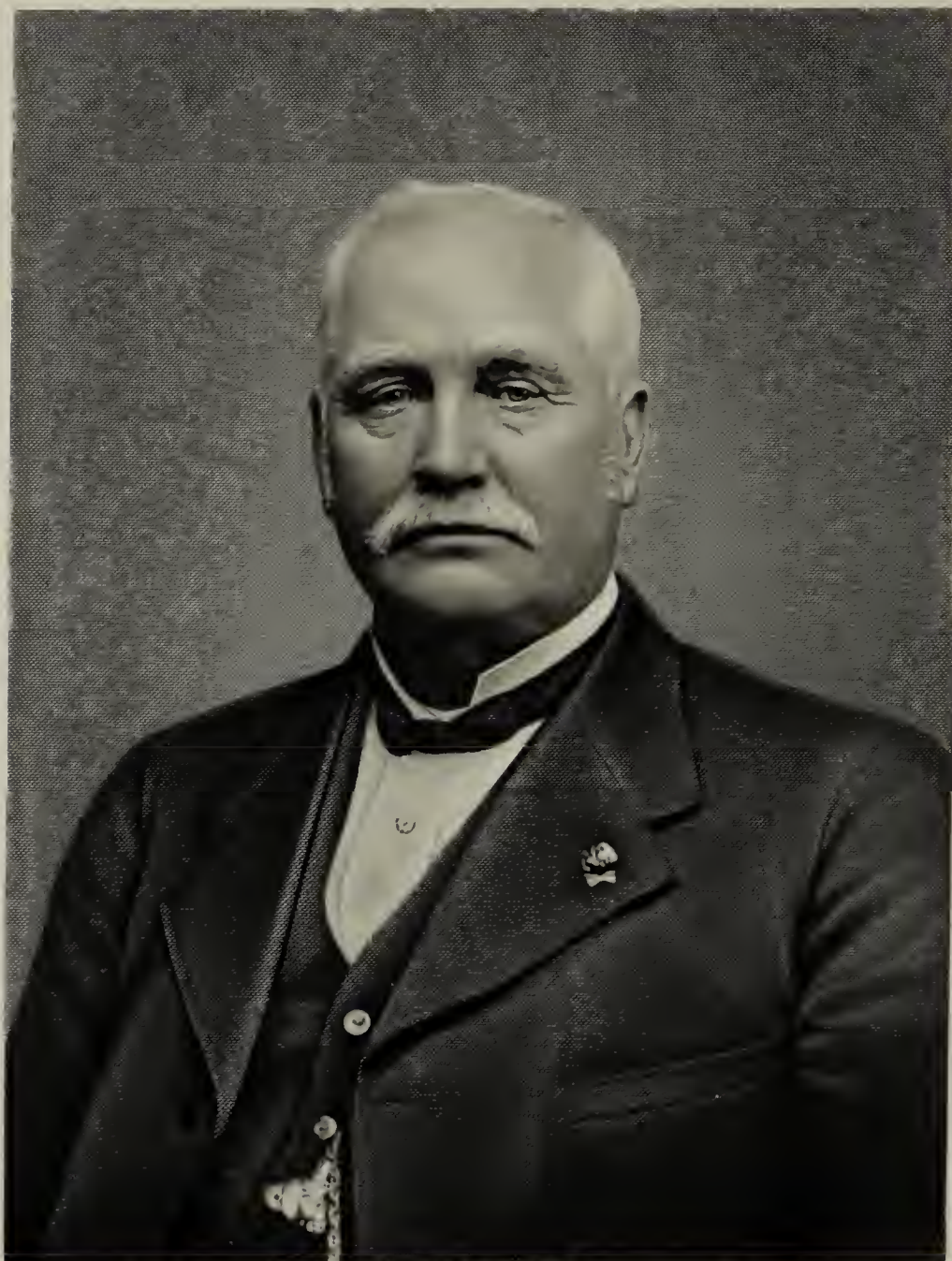
In Flanders fields, where poppies grow
Between the crosses, row on row,
One marks your place, and in the sky
The stars in silence standing by
Will sing your praises while they glow
And all of those who died
In Flanders fields
For us.

You're not the dead who days ago
Lived, moved, felt dawn, saw sunset's glow,
Loved and were loved, and now you lie
In Flanders fields
This age and each succeeding day
Proclaim you patriot—well they may,
And all of those who died
In Flanders fields
For us.

Yours is our quarrel with the foe,
To us your mighty hands did throw
The torch. And we will hold it high,
And faith will keep; since you did die
Rest on in peace, where poppies blow,
Rest all of those who died
In Flanders fields
For us.

In Flanders fields for us you died,
Time and its changes will not hide
Nor dim the glory you have won;
But every age 'till time is done
Will sound the praise of you and yours,
And all of those who died
In Flanders fields
For us.

Mark A. McGruder, in Ottawa (Ont.) Journal-Press.



L.M. Monsees

CHAPTER XLIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

Louis M. Monsees.—An individual's place in history is decided by his achievements and the importance of his accomplishments is determined by the benefits conferred upon his fellow men through his efforts. The citizen who engages in a decidedly useful vocation which is of real and lasting benefit to the county, State and nation at large and at the same time achieves a fame and reputation for himself which extends far beyond the borders of his home county and State, has done something worth while, and the record of his achievements should occupy a prominent place in the historical annals of his home county. Louis M. Monsees is a Pettis county citizen who has made his mark in the world, and whose efforts in behalf of the placing of the science of animal husbandry on a high plane has placed him in the front ranks of jack and mule breeders in the United States, and the world in general.

Louis M. Monsees, proprietor of Limestone Valley Farm, Pettis County, became interested in breeding jacks and jennets when yet a boy twelve years of age. When he became of age he embarked in the business with every atom of energy and ambition to spur him on to great achievements. Even when a youth, he was ambitious to become the greatest breeder of his class in the world. For years past, he has had the satisfaction of having realized this laudable ambition. Mr. Monsees began breeding with a single jack in 1870 and during the past forty-eight years has climbed to the top of the ladder in his specialty. Mr. Monsees' first sale of jacks and jennets was held in 1881, and brought a total of \$8,490. From year to year, the volume of sales has increased until 1909, the total amount of his sales was \$56,850. In 1910 the total of sales was \$67,750. Buyers of these annual sales flock to Limestone Valley Farm from all parts of the United States and the Monsees sale is an event to

be reckoned with each year. On October 21, 1918, the thirty-ninth annual sale was held at Limestone Valley Farm and this sale was largely attended. Thirty-five jacks and forty-five head of jennets, bred and raised on the farm, were placed on sale on this date and scores of buyers and hundreds of people were in attendance.

The Limestone Valley herd of jacks and jennets hold an unsurpassed record. It has always been the policy of Mr. Monsees to produce and mature the best stock obtainable, and he has followed the production of a type of jack and jennet as an individual, as a show animal, and as a breeder, which could not be beaten. The Limestone Valley herd has proven its worth, time and again, by its show records, and have been sold at public auction for record prices. It has produced the St. Louis World's Fair Grand Champion, Orphan Boy, Reg. No. 696; Limestone Monarch, Reg. No. 3254, twice Missouri State Fair Grand Champion, and reserve Grand Champion at San Francisco World's Fair. Mr. Monsees drew the largest check in 1904, at the St. Louis World's Fair, given as awards for exhibits of Limestone Valley jacks and jennies. He won more prizes and grand champion awards than all other exhibitors combined at the St. Louis World's Fair. He was awarded fifty prizes out of a total of fifty-three awards at St. Louis, and received thirty-three first awards out of thirty-six at San Francisco. Pettis County was thus placed in the front rank of stock breeding counties, and more money was won by Pettis County breeders than all other counties in Missouri. He won more premiums and awards at the St. Louis Fair than all other exhibitors. He repeated the performance at the San Francisco Exposition, and has been repeating at all other great fairs held in the United States. He received every grand champion prize at St. Louis and animals bred from Limestone Valley stock won practically all awards, but two out of 420 head of animals exhibited.

Limestone Valley Farm, owned and operated by L. M. Monsees and Sons, consists of 700 acres of land upon which are located three farm dwellings, and two tenant houses. This farm is 189 miles west of St. Louis, ninety-nine miles east of Kansas City on the main line of the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railways, six miles east of Sedalia and two miles north of Smithton, Pettis County, Missouri. The farm is reached by excellent rock roads from Sedalia and Smithton. There are seven barns on the place, the main barn being 120x40 feet in dimensions, nearly all farm buildings being painted white. At this writ-

ing, October, 1918, there are 100 head of thoroughbred jacks and jennets on the farm and there are bred from sixty to 100 head annually. Besides the proprietor, his three sturdy sons and two hired men are employed constantly in the farming operations. In addition to the Limestone Valley farm, Mr. Monsees has a half interest in 580 acres and also another 120 acre farm. The Limestone Valley farm is beautifully located and is appropriately named on account of the limestone soil predominating in the rolling areas, embraced in the confines of the farm. The white tone of the buildings and fencing against the deep green of the blue grass covered fields makes an attractive picture, all this being the outcome of a boyhood dream which terminated in an insatiable ambition of the young man, grown to become the greatest mule man in the world. To Louis M. Monsees, more than any other citizen, is due the credit and honor of placing Pettis County and the State of Missouri in the front ranks of mule-producing sections. Missouri mules are famous the world over, and on the battle fields of Europe they have been of inestimable use and their sturdy qualities are unsurpassed. It is safe to assert that there is hardly a mule breeding locality in the United States but its herds can boast of the strains of Limestone Valley herd. In addition to the jacks and jennets produced on the farm, it is highly productive, large crops of grain being raised, and over two hundred hogs are produced and fattened annually for the markets. Mr. Monsees was formerly a successful horse breeder, but of late years has devoted all of his attention to the breeding of jacks and jennets and maintaining his herd upon the world renowned high plane upon which his efforts and intelligence has placed it.

Louis M. Monsees is a native born citizen of Pettis County. He was born November 20, 1858, the son of John H. and Lucinda (Momberg) Monsees, who were pioneer settlers of Pettis County. John H. Monsees was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1836 and died in 1908.

When nine years of age, John H. Monsees accompanied his father, Martin Monsees, to America and the family settled in Morgan County, Missouri. In 1850 they came to Pettis County and settled near Smithton, one mile south of the present location of Smithton. Martin Monsees entered free government land, also purchased land and spent the remainder of his days in farming pursuits. John H. Monsees prospered as a farmer and fruit grower, the science of horticulture being his hobby. As he grew older and his sons became able to do the farm work, he devoted practically all of his time to his fine orchards. In 1902 he went to Canada

and took up land in that country in the hope of improving his health by a change of climate. He died in Canada in 1908. John H. and Lucinda (Momberg) Monsees were parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters: Mrs. Catherine Myers, deceased; Mrs. Martha Claggett, British Columbia; Martin A., lives in Pettis County; Benjamin O., Alberta, Canada; Mrs. Anna Glenn, Alberta, Canada; George H., Sedalia; William C., a dairyman, Cedar township; Alonzo, British Columbia; Ira, Melford, Saskatchewan, Canada; Mrs. Flora Robertson, Alberta, Canada. The mother of these children was born in Morgan County, Missouri, in 1841. She was the daughter of Lewis Momberg, a native of Hanover, Germany, who immigrated to America and made a settlement in Morgan County in 1842, and came from Morgan to Pettis County where he became a prominent farmer and stockman. His father-in-law, Mr. Goetz, accompanied the Mombergs to this country. This Mr. Goetz lived to become the oldest man in the county or State, dying at the age of 104 years. Mrs. Lucinda Monsees makes her home with her son Louis M., at Limestone Valley Farm.

Louis M. Monsees, although a man of versatile attainments and wide knowledge, received no other education than that afforded by the district schools. He assisted his father on the home farm until such time as he felt it time to branch out for himself. He began his own career as a farmer on a forty-acre farm, three miles south of his present home. He improved this place and after a year's residence thereon he returned to his father's farm, and for the ensuing two years, he set out fruit trees and assisted his father in building up his orchard. He then lived on a farm two miles south of Smithton for two years. In 1886, he purchased the nucleus of his present large holdings, consisting of 110 acres of land, and has continued to add to his possessions, from year to year, as success has come to him in reward for his endeavors, as a farmer and breeder. Every improvement on Limestone Valley Farm has been placed there by the proprietor, and the farm has sixteen miles of hog tight wire fencing. When Mr. Monsees began his own career he had no money, but had a team of horses and a good and faithful wife who has worked with him side by side these many years and has continually encouraged him in all of his efforts.

Mr. Monsees was married in 1880 to Miss Rickey Kastens, who has borne him children as follow: Nicholas A., D. O., Aundo and Kalo.

Nicholas A. Monsees resides on the home farm, married Mollie

Hyatt and has five children, Vivian, Shelby, Louis Hyatt, Albert J., and George A. D. O. Monsees lives on Limestone Valley Farm, married Ethel Shy and has three sons, David and Robert, and Dan. Aundo Monsees died when four years old. Kalo, farmer, lives at home, was born in 1896. The mother of the foregoing children was born September 20, 1858, on a farm in Morgan County, a daughter of Richard and Christina (Schlutz-hauer) Kastens, natives of Hanover, Germany, and Missouri, respectively. Richard Kastens was born in 1819 and died in 1906. He immigrated from Germany to America in 1842, settled in Pettis County, where he reared a family of eight daughters and two sons: Mrs. Catherine Bluhm, Smithton, Missouri; Rudolph, Nevada, Missouri; Mrs. Caroline Bohon, Smithton; Mrs. Rickey Monsees; Mrs. Clara Lugin, Smithton; Mrs. Anna Chapman, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Lottie Schlutzhauer, Pleasant Green, Missouri; Frank, Smithton, Missouri; Mrs. Maude Roberts, Martinsburg, Nebraska. Mrs. Christina Kastens was born in 1828 and died in 1871.

The Democratic party has always had the support of Mr. Monsees. For the past eight years, Mr. Monsees has been president of the Bureau of Agriculture in Pettis County, this county being the first in Missouri to secure the services of an agricultural expert to advise and assist the farmers of the county. Mr. Monsees was one of the warm supporters and organizers of the project to establish a farm bureau in Pettis county, and is one of the strongest exponents of better farming methods in Missouri. He is vice-president of the American Jack Stud Association and is president of the Pettis County Wolf and Fox Hunters Association. This association, or its members, breed thoroughbred fox hounds and hold fox and wolf hunts annually, as a sport and to rid the country of the wolves and foxes. Mr. Monsees has held several local offices and has been a persistent and consistent booster of Pettis county, and is always found in the forefront of all movements tending to promote the welfare of the people of his home county. He and the members of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his son Kalo is a church worker. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Sedalia. It was through his influence that the great mule show was held at the State Fair grounds in 1911, when 317 head of splendid animals occupied a mile-long space in the parade held during the Fair. Genial, kindly, hospitable to the core, this Pettis County citizen is universally liked and esteemed by all who know him.

John T. Heard was born at Georgetown, in Pettis County, Missouri, October 29, 1840, and has always claimed Pettis County as his home. His father, George Heard, was the pioneer lawyer and school teacher in the county. He was born at Lancaster, Garrard County, Kentucky, June 22, 1809, and, coming with his mother, a widow, to Missouri Territory in 1817, was reared in Howard County, where, after being admitted to the bar, he resided till 1835, when he removed to Pettis County, and built the first dwelling house in Georgetown, the original county seat. In 1830, George Heard married Amanda Gray, daughter of John Gray, who, in 1817, removed from Lebanon, Washington County, Kentucky, where the daughter was born in January, 1810, to Boone County, Missouri, and entered the land and made his farm on the tract which is now the site of the town of Rocheport.

Located in Georgetown, George Heard began the practice of law, and while waiting for clients, taught the first school ever opened in Pettis County. He continued in the practice of the law at that place until the county seat was removed to Sedalia, where, associated with his sons, John T. and George C. Heard, he remained in the practice until 1875, a period of more than forty years.

After attending the schools in Pettis County, John T. Heard entered the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and graduated from that institution, in the irregular course, July 4, 1860, and later received therefrom the degree of Master of Science. In 1862 he was admitted to the Pettis County Bar, and, associated first with his father, and later with his brother G. C. Heard, he continued in the practice until 1876, when, on account of impaired health he retired to engage in other business pursuits.

In 1872 he was elected as Representative of Pettis County in the Lower House of the Legislature, and in 1880, elected to the State Senate from the Sedalia District, and served as a member of that body until 1884, when he resigned to qualify as Representative in the National Congress from the Sixth District of Missouri, a position which he filled (from the 6th and 7th Districts) for ten years.

As member of the Legislature and of the National Congress Mr. Heard was elected as a Democrat, to which party he has always belonged.

As a member of the National Democratic Convention which met in St. Louis in 1904, he represented the State of Missouri on the Committee on "Platform and Resolutions."

From 1901 till 1904 Mr. Heard was president of the Sedalia Trust

Company, from which position he retired in the latter year to give his exclusive attention to his private business affairs. Always ready to assist any enterprise to help develop the city and aid the community, he maintains his connection with the City Chamber of Commerce, and other civic organizations of the city and county.

During the late European War he has been a member of "The State Council of Defense," and is an enthusiastic and liberal supporter of the Red Cross, and every other patriotic activity in the interest of "Winning the War."

Mr. Heard is a prominent Free Mason, having been made a member of Granite Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Sedalia, November 20, 1868; and a member of St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar September 23, 1869, while it was acting under "Dispensation"—not having yet received its charter.

At this date, after the lapse of fifty years, John B. Gallie and Mr. Heard are the only known survivors of the membership of that body as it then existed.

Anthony D. Stanley, president and business manager of the Sedalia Democrat Company, is one of the well-known newspaper men of Missouri. He was born in Cole County, Missouri, in 1854, a son of Theodore and Martha (Goode) Stanley, the former a native of East Hartford, Connecticut, and the latter of Richmond, Virginia. The father came to Missouri in the early fifties and spent the remainder of his life in this state. He died at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and his wife survived him a few years and died in Sedalia. They were the parents of three children, as follows: Mrs. B. C. Christopher, Kansas City, Missouri; Anthony D., the subject of this sketch; and Theodore, who resides in Paris, France.

Anthony D. Stanley was about seven years of age when his parents settled in Cass County, Missouri, and he was reared to manhood in that county. He was educated in the public schools, Kemper's Military Academy at Boonville and Bryant and Stratton's Business College, at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Stanley was then engaged in the grain business in Kansas City, for a period of five years. In 1893, he came to Sedalia and since that time he has been engaged in the newspaper business here. He became manager and president of the Democrat Company in 1906, and has held that position to the present time. Thus Mr. Stanley has been an active factor in the newspaper business of Sedalia for a quarter of a century, and is recognized as a veteran in the field of journalism, who has made a success in this field of endeavor. The Sedalia Democrat Company publishes the "Daily Democrat" and the "Weekly Democrat." Both are high

standard publications and have extensive circulations. More extensive mention is made on these newspapers elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Stanley was united in marriage in 1876, to Miss Alma Dewar, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, who at the time of her marriage resided at Solomon, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have been born three children as follows: Laura, married George H. Trader, Sedalia, Missouri; W. P., who is associated with the Sedalia "Democrat," Sedalia, Missouri; Ada Inge, who is also associated with the Sedalia "Democrat."

Politically, Mr. Stanley has always been a staunch supporter of the policies and principles of the Democratic party and in the broad field of his newspaper activities, has rendered invaluable service to his party. Mr. Stanley is a member of the Sedalia Board of Trade and as publisher of the "Democrat," is a member of the Associated Press, the American Newspaper Association, and the Missouri Press Association. He is one of Pettis County's foremost citizens.

Matthias Oakley Green.—Few men have had a more interesting or more varied career than M. O. Green, pioneer, Smithton, Missouri. At the age of eighty years, when most men have given up active careers to live at ease during the remainder of life, Mr. Green is still vigorous mentally and physically and in possession of much of the energy which enabled him to rise to the first rank of stockmen and large land owners of the county. This indomitable character has made two fortunes in Pettis County during his long years of residence in this county. While still in middle life he suffered reverses which would have forever discouraged and weakened men of lesser fiber, but he again put his shoulder to the wheel and achieved another success while an old man in years. This interesting character was born in Suffolkhire, England, August 13, 1838. He is a son of Matthew and Mary (Dale) Green.

Matthew Green was a well-to-do citizen of England who came of an excellent English family. He was a coachmaker in his native land, the factory having been operated by several generations of the family, and even at this day, members of the Green family are making coaches in Suffolkhire. Matthew Green emigrated to America in 1843 and located at Peru, Illinois, after having farmed a tract of 160 acres in Marshall County, Illinois, for some time. He engaged in business at Peru, Illinois, following the trade of wheelwright and carriage maker. He became well-to-do and was rated as a wealthy man but suffered financial reverses because of his willingness to go security for friends who sought his as-



M. O. Green

sistance in various financial projects and through the dishonesty of his business partners. He remained in business until his death which occurred one month after the death of his wife, who fell a victim of cholera on July 28, 1853. Matthew and Mary (Dale) Green were parents of thirteen children, only four of whom survive: Robert George, born June 16, 1837, lives at Glen Elder, Kansas; Matthias Oakley, subject of this review; Mrs. Mahala Ann Dovenspiek, Libertyville, Iowa; Adelaide, wife of Benjamin Foster, Toluca, Illinois.

At the outset of his career when he was faced with the problem of earning his own way in the world, M. O. Green willingly gave up his share of his father's estate, amounting to \$700. This money went for the purpose of educating a beloved sister. When seven years of age, Mr. Green worked in the garden of a dear friend of his father. He was in the employ of a Mr. Jeager for a period of eleven years and it was during this time that he learned much from association with his employer's family. Mr. Jeager was a wealthy and cultured English gentleman who maintained a fine home and was a hunter and sportsman. He was well educated and he and his wife taught young Green many things which were of benefit to him in later life. Being youthful and impressionable and having the faculty of absorption he accumulated a store of knowledge and acquired a liberal education through constant contact with Mr. Jeager and his wife. He accompanied his benefactor on many hunting trips and thus learned the lore of the huntsman in a section of country which then abounded in wild game. Mr. Green's first definite employment was as a farm hand at \$20 per year. He worked for three years and earned sixty dollars and then paid ten dollars of his savings toward defraying the expenses of a sister's funeral. During his fourth year as a farmer he bought three yearling calves, paying eleven dollars per head for them. It came time for him to begin doing for himself and he rented land, after becoming possessed of two teams and farm implements. His first purchase of a farm was a tract of 160 acres at a cost of twenty dollars an acre. There was a "cut throat" mortgage on this land which must be paid in the following July. He succeeded in having the time limit of the mortgage extended to September. Mr. Green was forced to pay twenty per cent. interest on the mortgage. During his first year of tenure he raised a good crop of barley and harvested eighty acres of wheat and thus raised the \$1,000 and over. During 1860 he raised 2,700 bushels of corn which he sold for thirteen cents per bushel and still

managed to live and save money. When he came west, he owned 240 acres of farm land which he sold for \$9,000. Fortified with this capital, he came to Missouri in 1866 and bought a four hundred acre tract north of Smithton in Bowling Green township, now the Louis Monsees place. He paid \$10,000 for this fine farm and erected splendid buildings on the tract. He erected a fine brick house on this farm. The brick used in its construction were burned on the place. Mr. Green's farming operations during those early years of his career were carried on so extensively as to make the average farmer gasp with astonishment. No project was too large for him to undertake. His cattle and hog raising operations were on a large scale and the turn over of his live stock each year would run into the tens of thousands. Twenty-seven men were given constant employment on his large ranch, which was soon increased to over 1,800 acres in all. He operated fourteen mule teams and raised and fed live stock to the value of \$10,000 to over \$20,000 each year. In some years his corn acreage would exceed 700 acres, and he raised over 5,000 bushels of wheat yearly. During some seasons he fed the wheat to cattle on account of the ravages of the weevil. Some years he would raise as high as 500 steers, 400 hogs, and 50 mules. During the course of his long and active career Mr. Green has given outright 200 acres of land to his daughter, and 160 acres to each of his two sons who are now extensive farmers and middle aged. At the present time he is owner of 746 acres of land, much of which is rich creek bottom land. He and his two sons own over 1,800 acres.

Mr. Green was first married on March 1, 1860, to Mary Bane, who died November 28, 1883, at the age of fifty-two years. The children born to this marriage were: Martha Jane, deceased, wife of George Nichols, Chillicothe, Missouri, who left three children: Oakley Matthias, Lincoln E., and Alta; George R., a prosperous farmer, living north of Smithton; Mary Ellen, wife of Emmet Meek, died in Smithton, leaving three children, Mary, Jessie and Eunice, deceased; Frederick B., an extensive farmer living northwest of Smithton. Mr. Green's second marriage took place December 5, 1894, and was with Miss Laura Bertholf. Mrs. Laura Green was born in Lake Creek township, Pettis County, and is a daughter of Charles A. and Miranda Arabelle (Huffman) Bertholf.

Charles A. Bertholf was born in May, 1830, and died February 4, 1908. He was a well educated man and came of a very old Huguenot family who trace their ancestry back over seven hundred years. Charles

A. Bertholf was a native of New York who came to Missouri during the early fifties and entered free government land in Lake Creek township, paying the government's nominal price for 700 acres. He owned a curiosity in those day, which was a white yoke of oxen. These oxen attracted attention wherever Mr. Bertholf drove them, and one time, when one of his rich relatives from Brooklyn was visiting him, he drove the visitor to Smithton behind these oxen so that his wealthy relative could take the train for New York. Miranda Arabelle Bertholf was born in 1854 and died in April, 1908. She was a native of Ohio. To Charles A. and Miranda Arabelle Bertholf were born twelve children: Mrs. Bertha Smith, Sedalia; Mrs. Louisa Green, of this sketch; Alonzo, living in Dakota; Walter, a carpenter of Sedalia; Mrs. Julia Akers, Sedalia; Mrs. Phoebe Shrike, Sedalia; Aaron, Beaver, Montana; Ambrose, died December 3, 1918, in South Dakota; Mrs. Sarah Hunter, Kansas City; Joseph, Charles and Harry live in Kansas. By a former marriage Mr. Bertholf had seven children, three of whom are living: Minnie lives in New York; Mrs. Louisa Farrell lives in Springfield, Illinois; Benjamin lives in Marshall, Missouri.

During his youthful days Mr. Green had what any boy would call a "bully time" and his whole life has been so lived that he has few regrets for past years. He hunted and trapped the wild game of the Illinois forests when a boy, and was taught the lore of the woods by his benefactor, Mr. Jeager. Mr. Jeager maintained a kennel of fine hunting dogs and the boy Green had the care of these dogs. He learned how to shoot deer in the dark, and shot many prairie chickens on his hunting trips. Whenever he made a mistake in his hunting expeditions his employer would roundly lecture him. Mr. Green bought land in Illinois at the low price of \$7.00 per acre and this same land is now worth \$250 an acre. He paid \$3.00 an acre for Pettis County land which is now worth from \$50 to \$150 an acre. This aged gentleman still takes a keen interest in affairs, is a great reader, keeps abreast of the times and is an interesting conversationalist. He is one of the most interesting and best respected citizens of Pettis County at this day, and is one of the few remaining pioneers who have resided in this county over half a century.

While a Republican in politics, Mr. Green is very liberal in his political views and has always been inclined to support individuals and principles regardless of party affiliations. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but has broad views of religious matters. He is a

sober, industrious citizen whose sobriety during his long life has been one of his marked characteristics. Broad minded to a high degree, taking a kindly and liberal view of things as they are, he goes serenely along through life enjoying what it has to offer him to the utmost.

Hon. Hopkins B. Shain, judge of the Thirtieth Judicial District, has been a member of the Missouri bar for forty years. Judge Shain is a descendant of one of the very earliest pioneer families of this State. He was born in Macon County, Missouri, September 27, 1860, and is a son of Captain Ed C. Shain and Emily (Bristow) Shain, both natives of Macon County, Missouri.

Capt. Ed C. Shain is a son of William T. Shain and Elizabeth (Smoot) Shain. William T. Shain was a native of Virginia, who came to Missouri with his parents, Abraham Shain and Martha (Turpin) Shain, both natives of Virginia. Abraham Shain's father was a native of Ireland and settled in Virginia. William T. Shain, grandfather of Judge Shain, was the first deputy sheriff of Macon County after its organization, when that county extended from the Randolph County line to the Iowa state line. At that time the sheriff's office collected the taxes, and in making a trip of several weeks, engaged in the duty of tax collecting, William T. Shain returned to the county seat and reported the collection of nine dollars in money and several pelts which were accepted in lieu of cash. William T. Shain was a real pioneer of northern Missouri. He knew Daniel Boone and the Longmans, Boone's associates, and was related to the latter. He was a soldier in the Blackhawk Indian War. He and his wife died in Macon.

Capt. Ed C. Shain was born in Macon County, Missouri, in 1836. In early life he followed farming. When the Civil War broke out, he volunteered in the Union army and served throughout the war as captain of Company K, Forty-second Missouri Infantry. After the war he returned to Macon County and later engaged in the banking business at Clarence, Shelby County, until 1911, when he retired from active business and now resides at Atlanta, Macon county, and is spending his days in peace and quiet, after a successful and honorable career.

Emily (Bristow) Shain, mother of Judge Shain, was also a native of Macon County, Missouri, and a daughter of Wesley and Sarah (Cherry) Bristow, both natives of Kentucky. They were born in the vicinity of Louisville and were married in their native state. The Bristow family were early settlers in Kentucky and of English descent. Wesley Bristow's father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and the flint-lock musket which he

carried is still in the possession of members of the family, and Judge Shain saw it and also the powder-horn, while on a visit to Oregon some years ago. Wesley Bristow's brother, Eli Bristow, who was several years his senior, went to Oregon at a very early day and was among the very earliest settlers of that state. He explored many sections of Oregon and named many of the mountain peaks, rivers, etc. He took up several hundred acres of land there and many of his descendants are now among the prominent citizens of that state.

Judge Shain is the only child born to his parents. His mother died when he was about two years of age. He was reared to manhood in Macon County and was educated in the public schools, Canton University at Canton, Missouri, and the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1875. He then taught school, reading law between terms of school. He read law in the office of Judge James Ellison, who for over thirty years has been a member of the Kansas City Court of Appeals. Judge Shain was admitted to the bar in 1879 and immediately began the practice of his profession in Kansas City, Missouri, and continued the practice for three years. He then accepted a position as private attorney whose business interests required all his time until 1893. During that year, he entered the general practice again in Shelby County, Missouri. In the spring of 1899, he came to Sedalia and entered into a partnership with O. M. Barnette, under the firm name of Shain & Barnette. This firm continued and was one of the leading law firms of Pettis County until 1911 when Judge Shain was elected judge of the Thirtieth Judicial District, and in 1917 he was re-elected to that office and is now serving his second term.

Judge Shain was united in marriage in 1887 with Miss Kate L. Hackensmith, a native of Macon County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Matson and Louisa (McCoy) Hackensmith, both natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Macon county. They are both now deceased. To Judge and Mrs. Shain have been born seven children as follows: Lucille E., married Captain William A. Beckemeyer, who was a prominent physician of Sedalia and is now a surgeon in the United States Army with the rank of captain, having enlisted shortly after war was declared; Ed C. Shain, who was studying art in Chicago when the United States declared war against Germany, enlisted at Chicago and served in the war as a member of the One Hundred Twenty-second Field Artillery, Thirty-third Division, which is now a part of the army of occupation in Germany; Matson Hackensmith Shain, now serving in the United States Navy as chief yeoman of the

U. S. S. Mallory; Catherin L. died in infancy; Beatrice S., who is now a senior in the Sedalia High School; William D., who is a junior in the Sedalia High School; and Virginia, who is a student in the grade schools of Sedalia. Judge Shain has one grandchild, Marjorie Beckemeyer.

Judge Shain is a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Judge Shain is an able lawyer and in addition to being a close student of the law, all his life, he has had a vast experience at the bar. He possesses a keen logical mind and the judicial temperament which well qualify him for the important position which he holds.

E. G. Cassidy, president of the E. G. Cassidy Mercantile Company, vice-president of the Sedalia Trust Company and president of the Cassidy Hotel Company, with various other interests in Sedalia, has been prominently identified with the development of this city for forty years. Mr. Cassidy is a native of Ireland and came to America with his father, M. S. Cassidy, when a boy, his mother having died when he was a baby. The father settled in McDonough County, Illinois, where he still resides and has now reached the advanced age of ninety years.

E. G. Cassidy, after receiving a good common school education, took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in Chicago, Illinois, in 1867-1868. In 1879, Mr. Cassidy came to Sedalia and since that time has been an active factor in its upbuilding. Through his efforts and influence, outside capital has been induced to invest in enterprises here and for many years he has been a heavy investor himself in the industrial and commercial activity of Sedalia. He organized the Lemp's Ice & Refrigerator Company and built the large ice plant which is located on West Main Street, when that section of the city was a waste of swampy land. This was in 1898 and Mr. Cassidy was president and general manager of that company which later acquired the Sedalia Ice & Cold Storage Company. Later they bought the Sedalia Electric Light Plant, Mr. Cassidy continuing as president and general manager of all the extensive interests of this company until they sold out to the Dougherty interests which now control them.

In addition to Mr. Cassidy's extensive industrial and commercial interests, he is the owner of the Katy Building and the Cassidy Building, two of the most valuable business properties in Sedalia. He also owns a fine farm of 300 acres in Prairie Township which is devoted to stock and grain raising and in recent years has produced large quantities of wheat. Mr.

Cassidy is also a member of the firm of Cassidy & McGrath who carry on a general insurance business in the Katy Building. His business interests are the most varied and extensive of any man in the city of Sedalia. In 1895, Mr. Cassidy erected a large, handsome, modern residence on West Fifth Street, which is the finest home in Sedalia. It is a model of architecture, finished in hard wood and luxuriously furnished. It could not be built today for twice its original cost.

Mr. Cassidy was married in 1879 to Miss Kate Rilley, a native of Pettis County, who was born about three miles north of the city of Sedalia. She is a daughter of John Rilley, who was one of the early settlers of Pettis County. To Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy has been born one child, Catherin, now the wife of John McGrath of Sedalia.

Mr. Cassidy is a member of the Sacred Heart Church of Sedalia. His fraternal affiliations are with the Catholic Knights of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has always supported the policies and principles of the Democratic party and since coming to Sedalia, has taken an active part and deep interest in political affairs, although he has never sought nor held public office. He has been a delegate to numerous State and county conventions and has always stood high in the counsels of his party.

Mr. Cassidy is not only progressive, but public spirited, and has not only invested extensively in Sedalia enterprises, but has contributed generously to every worthy charitable, religious or patriotic movement. His career has been a successful one.

Paul Barnett, a prominent young attorney of Sedalia and the present prosecuting attorney of Pettis County, is a native of Sedalia. He was born August 15, 1888, and is a son of George W. and Virginia (Christy) Barnett. George W. Barnett is one of the leading attorneys of Pettis County and has practiced law here for many years. He was born in the Licking River Valley, Kentucky. Virginia (Christy) Barnett is a native of Missouri. Her parents were Virginians and early settlers in this State.

To George W. and Virginia (Christy) Barnett were born seven children who are now living: Bruce, an attorney, Kansas City, Missouri; Irene, married Edwin Evans, Sedalia, Missouri; Carl, now dead; George, an attorney, St. Louis, Missouri; Paul, the subject of this sketch; Philip, in the United States Army and at this writing is an instructor in the School of Arms at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma; and Lawrence, a sergeant of a Machine Gun Company One Hundred Thirty-ninth Infantry, Fifth Division, United States Army.

Paul Barnett was reared in Sedalia and attended the public schools and after graduating from the high school, attended the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Missouri. He then read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar, December, 1912, and immediately entered into the practice of his profession to which he has since devoted himself. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Pettis County, November, 1916, and his present term expires January 1, 1919.

Mr. Barnett was married in September, 1913, to Miss Letonia Leece of Sedalia, Missouri. Mrs. Barnett was born and reared in Sedalia. To Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have been born one child, Jane Christy.

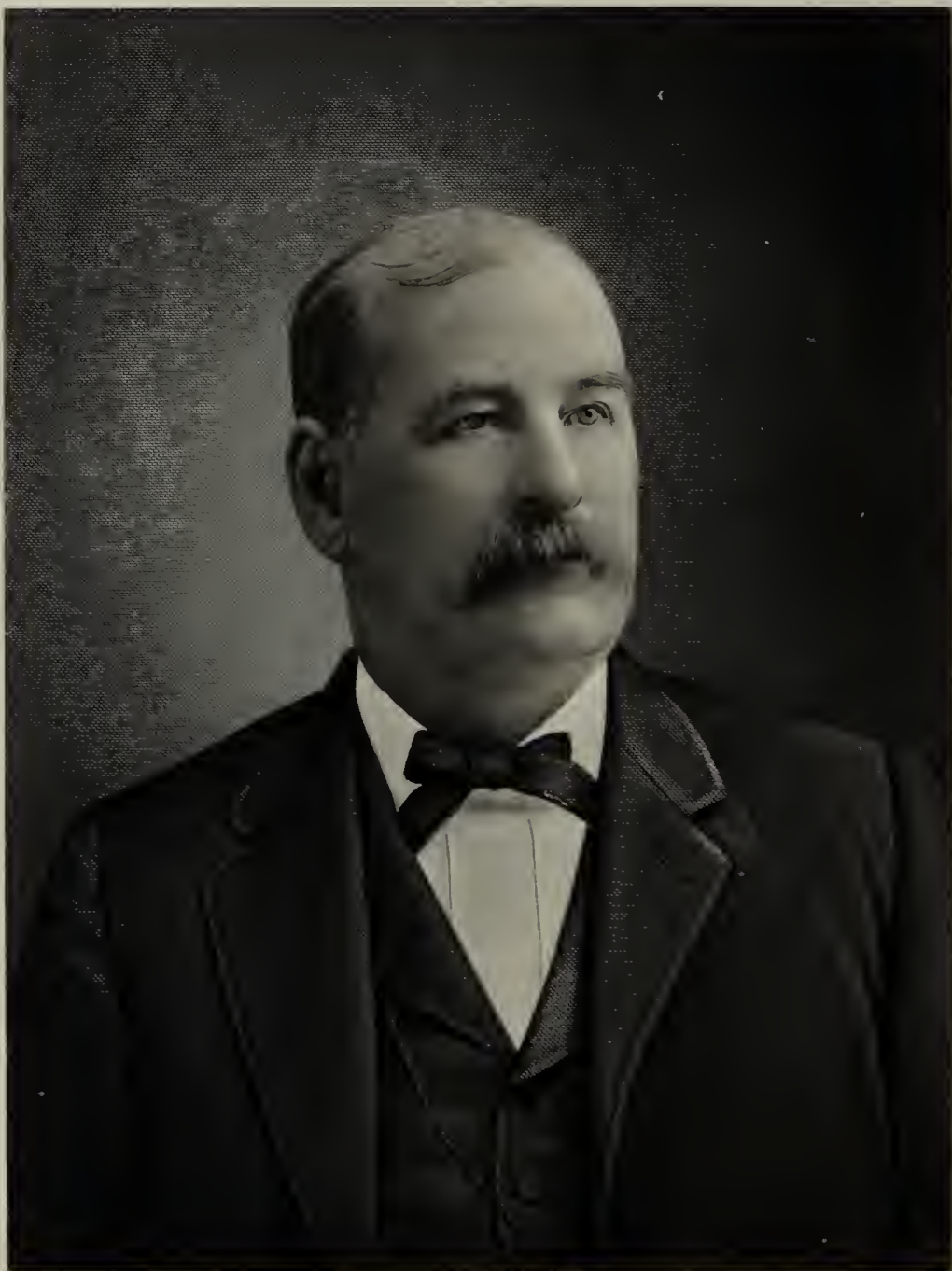
Mr. Barnett is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees, and he is a Democrat.

Dr. Charles Talmage McConnell, extensive farmer and stockman, Houstonia, Missouri, was born in St. Louis, May 4, 1874. He is a son of John W. and Julia (Mixer) McConnell, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Montreal, Canada.

John W. McConnell was reared to manhood in Pennsylvania and became a railroad man. He worked his way upward through the ranks of his chosen vocation and became a conductor, following railroading for a long period of forty-eight years. He moved to Sedalia, Missouri, in 1872, and was in the employ of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, as train conductor until his death in 1896, at the age of sixty-five years. The last two years of his life were spent at Boonville, Missouri. Mrs. Julia McConnell died in Sedalia, in 1888. John W. and Julia McConnell were parents of four children: George, a railroad man at Hannibal, Missouri; Frank, a railroad man at Kansas City, Missouri; Dr. Charles Talmage, of this review; one child died in infancy.

Charles Talmage McConnell was educated primarily in the public and high schools of Sedalia. His collegiate education was obtained at Notre Dame University and the Kemper Military Academy at Boonville, after which he entered Missouri State University at Columbia and there pursued his first year's course in the science of medicine. He completed his medical education at Beaumont Hospital College at St. Louis and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1899.

Doctor McConnell practiced his profession in St. Louis for one year and in 1900 he located in Houstonia where he practiced for a short time before taking charge of the large estate which is owned by Dr. and Mrs. McConnell. Doctor McConnell has charge of extensive farm land em-



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John W. Mc Connell

bracing over 1,500 acres. Three hundred and four acres of this land adjoin Houstonia on the east, 760 acres lie south of Houstonia, 333.5 acres lie near Mt. Leonard, Missouri, and 160 acres are located near Linn Creek in Cambria County. The tract comprising 304 acres was formerly owned by the Houstons and was purchased by Doctor McConnell from the Ferguson estate. This farm is one of the finest improved tracts in Missouri and is a modern farm plant in every respect. The tract of 760 acres is the old Gibson home place, known formerly as the "Gibson-Glenn Farm," and this is well improved and adapted for stock raising, with silos and substantial barns. About half of the McConnell land is rented out to tenants. A tract of 335 acres, which is still held in fee simple by Doctor McConnell is located adjacent to Sedalia on the rock road and is also well improved. Doctor McConnell is a large feeder of cattle, 300 head being fattened for the markets each year on his farms. He raises and feeds from 800 to 1,000 head of hogs annually. Twenty men are employed in season and twelve men with families are supported on the land. He has sown 720 acres to wheat for the season of 1919. An acreage of 600 acres harvested in 1918 made the great yield of 16,000 bushels or an average of twenty-seven bushels to the acre, a yield which was far above the average in Missouri. The land near Sedalia made twenty bushels to the acre and the Houstonia farm made the phenomenal yield of thirty bushels to the acre. Dr. McConnell usually raises each year about 500 acres of corn. It is conceded that the McConnell land is rated as the richest prairie soil in this section of Missouri and the proprietor believes thoroughly in the most modern methods of farming and soil conservation in his agricultural operations. Tractors are used in the heavy farm work and from twenty to thirty horses and mules are used, and the doctor operates the Farmers Elevator at Houstonia, which he owns in partnership with L. H. Stiles.

Doctor McConnell was married on December 15, 1898, to Miss Grace Mary Gibson, who was born in Pettis County, a daughter of Judge William Clay Gibson, one of the best known and highly honored pioneers of Pettis County. This marriage has been blessed with two children: Eugene, and Charles Talmage. Eugene Gibson was born December 15, 1900. He was a student in Missouri University at Columbia when he enlisted in September of 1918 for service in the National Army. He was taking military training at Lawrenceville, New Jersey when war was declared against the Central European Powers by the United States, and

upon entering the Missouri State University he immediately enrolled as a member of the Students Officers Training Corps. Charles Talmage, the youngest child, was born April 25, 1914. Doctor McConnell and family reside in one of the most beautiful, modern homes in western Missouri. This splendid residence is one of which Houstonia people are justly proud. The lower story of the residence is built of brick and of a plan which combines beauty of architecture with solid comfort. The interior finish is all hardwood of a fine grain, and is of finished millwork which arrived ready for installation. Every part of the house was made according to previous design and ready to be fitted in place. The home is equipped with its own water, heating and electric plants. The father of Mrs. Grace Mary McConnell died when she was sixteen months old. A sketch of Judge William Clay Gibson appears in this volume.

Politically, Doctor McConnell is a Democrat. He and Mrs. McConnell are members of the Christian Church and are liberal supporters of religious and worthy movements. He is a director of the Houstonia Bank. Doctor McConnell is affiliated with Blue Lodge No. 236, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Sedalia, the Mystic Shrine of Kansas City, Ararat Temple, and holds a membership in the Scottish Rite Masons of Kansas City. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Sedalia. Personally, Doctor McConnell is a well read, intelligent, progressive citizen of the best type, and he and Mrs. McConnell are well liked and highly regarded in Pettis County.

Claude Wilkerson, a prominent attorney of Sedalia, is a native of Missouri. Mr. Wilkerson was born at Carthage, Jasper County, Missouri, May 15, 1890. He is a son of James N. and Luzetta (Butcher) Wilkerson. Both parents are natives of Missouri and descendants of early pioneer families of this State. The father was born in Lafayette County and the mother in Benton county as was his father, John Wilkerson. The Wilkerson family came from Bedford County, Virginia to Missouri. A more extended history of this family appears in this volume in connection with the sketch of James N. Wilkerson.

Claude Wilkerson is one of a family of three sons born to his parents as follows: Jesse, Sedalia, Missouri; Claude, the subject of this sketch; and Otto, who is now serving in the United States Navy, having enlisted in January, 1918.

Claude Wilkerson was about two years old when his parents settled in Sedalia. He was reared in this city and educated in the grade schools and

the Sedalia High School, and later attended the University of Missouri and was admitted to the bar in 1911. Mr. Wilkerson immediately engaged in the practice of his profession in Sedalia and met with marked success in his chosen profession. He is one of the capable young lawyers of Pettis county and has built up a large and profitable practice. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Wilkerson had one of the best law practices of any young attorney in Sedalia, he enlisted in the United States Army in the tank service, October 1, 1918. He served in the National Army at Camp Dix, New Jersey, until he received an honorable discharge from the service December 20, 1918.

On April 11, 1912, Claude Wilkerson was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth O'Bannon, of Sedalia, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Pettis County. An extended review of the O'Bannon family appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilkerson have been born two children, Elizabeth and Mamie Lane.

Mr. Wilkerson is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Yeomen, the Knights and Ladies of Security, Mystic Workers of the World, Woodmen Circle, Knights of the Maccabees and Brotherhood of Paperhangers and Decorators of America. He is a Democrat.

Mr. Wilkerson is not only a successful young attorney, but a progressive and public spirited citizen and stands ever ready to give his support and cooperation to any worthy move for the betterment and upbuilding of his city and county.

William Dillard O'Bannon, a prominent Sedalia attorney, is a native of Pettis County, and a descendant of one of the very first families to make a home in the then unsettled waste which is now Pettis County, just a century ago. William D. O'Bannon was born near Hughesville, Pettis County, March 29, 1884, a son of Thomas H. and Mary (Dillard) O'Bannon. Thomas H. O'Bannon was born near Georgetown, Missouri, March 10, 1850. He spent the early part of his life as a tiller of the soil and was later employed in the circulation department of the Sedalia "Daily Capital." He died February 5, 1911. Thomas H. O'Bannon was a son of Allen and Mary (Bird) O'Bannon. Allen O'Bannon was born in Pettis County near the old town of Pinhook, which has long ceased to exist, as a town. It was the first county seat of Pettis County. Allen O'Bannon was prominent in the early day affairs of Pettis county and the State. He served as a member of the State Legislature in 1876 and at one time was judge of the County Court.

Allen O'Bannon was the son of William O'Bannon, who settled in Pettis County, near the old town of Pinhook in 1818, and was one of the first six settlers in this county. He came from the blue grass district of Kentucky to this county, and spent the remainder of his life here.

Mary Elizabeth Dillard, the mother of William D. O'Bannon, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, a daughter of William and Nancy Virginia (Hughes) Dillard. Her father, William Dillard, was born in Cooper County, and spent the greater portion of his life in Pettis County and died in this county. His parents were early settlers in the vicinity of old Pilot Grove. His wife, Nancy Virginia (Hughes) Dillard was a native of Tennessee and came to Pettis County, Missouri, with her parents in 1830. Her parents both spent the remainder of their lives here, the father dying at the age of sixty-five years, and her mother at the age of eighty-five years. Nancy Elizabeth (Dillard) O'Bannon, mother of William D. O'Bannon, now resides in the city of Sedalia.

Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Dillard) O'Bannon were the parents of the following children: William Dillard, the subject of this sketch; Mary Ann, Sedalia; Allen, Sedalia; Nancy Lucinda, married Willis Barnes Combs, Columbia, Missouri; and Elizabeth, married Claude Wilkerson, a Sedalia attorney, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. By a former marriage Thomas O'Bannon was the father of two sons: Fred W., Paonia, Colorado; Thomas F., who was killed in the Eden wreck on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad near Pueblo, Colorado, in 1904.

William D. O'Bannon was reared in LaMonte, Pettis County, and educated in the public schools there and the Sedalia High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1904. He then took a course in Hill's Business College. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1904, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of law in Sedalia. Mr. O'Bannon has served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Pettis County, from 1910 to 1914. During the World War he served as chairman of the Legal Advisory Board, under the Selective Service Act, and was active in patriotic war work of various kinds. Mr. O'Bannon was united in marriage November 20, 1907, with Miss Margaret Elaine May, daughter of William May, of Knob Noster, Missouri.

Mr. O'Bannon is an able lawyer and has an extensive clientage. He is a Democrat and is active in his party organization. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Pettis County Bar Association.

Charles C. Evans, secretary and treasurer of the Sedalia Trust Company, is one of the veteran financiers of this section of the State. Mr. Evans is a native of Missouri. He was born at Otterville, Cooper County, Missouri, October 11, 1861, a son of Edwin C. and Betty (Joplin) Evans. The father was a native of Washington, D. C., and the mother of Richmond, Virginia. When they first came to Missouri, they settled at Hawk Creek and later removed to Otterville and then to Boonville. They came to Pettis County in 1878. The father is now deceased and the mother resides in Sedalia in her eighty-fourth year.

Charles C. Evans received a good public school education. His first position was that of clerk in the auditor's office of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, at Sedalia. He was thus employed when the road went into the hands of a receiver. He then went to St. Louis and was employed as general bookkeeper for a time. Later he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific railway as a bookkeeper and afterwards returned to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad.

In 1893, Mr. Evans entered the employe of the Missouri Trust Company as assistant treasurer. This company occupied the same building at that time, which is now owned and occupied by the Sedalia Trust Company. Mr. Evans remained in the employ of the Missouri Trust Company in the capacity of assistant treasurer until 1901 when the Missouri Trust Company removed to St. Louis. He then proceeded to organize the Sedalia Trust Company and became its first secretary and treasurer, a position which he has since held. This company opened its doors for business June 1, 1901, and since that time the business has gradually increased under the able management of Mr. Evans who has largely directed the policy of this institution and today it is one of the substantial financial institutions of the State. The first president of the Sedalia Trust Company was O. A. Crandell, father-in-law of Mr. Evans. He died suddenly in Philadelphia, July 5, 1901, a little over a month after being elected president of the Sedalia Trust Company. He was succeeded by Hon. John T. Heard, who was succeeded by Dr. E. F. Yancey. The first vice-president was W. H. Howell, who was succeeded by E. G. Cassidy, who holds that position at present. The following are the present officers and directors of the Sedalia Trust Company: E. F. Yancey, president; E. G. Cassidy, vice-president; Charles C. Evans, secretary and treasurer; E. L. Zoering, assistant treasurer. The other directors are W. J. Ferguson, L. P. Andrews, John W. Murphy, Otis W. Smith, Peter Pehl and C. C. Kelly.

The Sedalia Trust Company was organized with \$100,000.00, one-half of which was paid up and in less than seven years the accumulated dividends enabled the company to issue \$50,000.00 of paid-up stock and the present capital stock of the company is \$100,000.00, all of which is paid up.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Sedalia Trust Company at the close of business August 3, 1918: Assets: Loans on personal security, \$167,503.22; loans on collateral security, \$54,470.90; loans on real estate, \$81,616.66; stocks and bonds, \$116,093.75; due from banks, \$96,402.92; expense account, \$1,853.26; bank building, \$30,000; vaults, furniture and fixtures, \$5,000; other real estate, none; revenue stamps, \$35.65; war savings and thrift stamps, \$175.62; tax bills, \$25,306.82; cash on hand, \$8,858.68; total assets, \$587,317.68. Liabilities: Capital stock, \$100,000.00; surplus fund, \$19,300.00; undivided profits, \$2,689.84; interest account, \$5,877.74; commission account, \$479.75; rent account, \$4.44; individual deposits, \$145,271.33; time deposits, \$4,067.95; savings deposits, \$286,895.85; due banks, \$20,000.00; total of last four items, \$456,225.13; treasurer's checks, \$915.77; reserve for taxes, \$1,825.01; total liabilities, \$587,317.68.

Charles C. Evans, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage June 25, 1889, with Miss Emma C. Crandell, daughter of O. A. Crandell, of Sedalia, and three children have been born to this union: Edwin C., who is one of the proprietors of the Brown-Evans Manufacturing Company, Sedalia; Catherine, who died at the age of three years; and Clark S., who is six years of age. Mr. Evans is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Episcopal Church.

Newton P. Elmore, the well-known and popular county clerk of Pettis County, has been identified with this county over forty years. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Warsaw, Gallatin County, Kentucky, January 4, 1859, a son of Oliver and Sallie M. (Payne) Elmore, both natives of Kentucky, the former of Owen County and the latter of Scott County. The Elmore family is of old Kentucky stock, and this branch came across the mountains from Virginia to Kentucky in the pioneer days of the latter State. The Payne family is also of old Virginia stock and were among the very earliest settlers of Kentucky. Sallie M. Payne's grandfather was the first of that family to settle in Kentucky and he helped survey that State in the early days when it was a vast unpeopled wilderness.

Oliver and Sallie M. (Payne) Elmore settled in Pettis County with their family in 1872. They first settled in Heath's Creek township

on a farm which is now owned by Newton P. Elmore, the subject of this sketch. Here the father followed farming and stock raising and met with success. During the latter few years of his life he lived retired. He was a substantial and valued citizen and a life-long Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Christian Church. They are both now deceased. They were the parents of the following children: Newton P., the subject of this sketch; Bettie, married A. K. Haggard, Sedalia, Missouri; J. E. lived in Imperial Valley, California; Emma, married James H. McCurdy, Hughesville, Missouri; Frank B., Chillicothe, Missouri; Oliver, deceased; Susie married O. D. Jenkins, Nelson, Pettis County; and Sallie married Dr. J. E. Mitchel, Hughesville, Missouri.

Newton P. Elmore was about thirteen years old when he came to Pettis County with his parents, in 1872. He had attended the public schools in Kentucky before coming here and continued to attend school for some years after the family settled here, and obtained a very good common school education, which he has supplemented by extensive reading and close observation. Mr. Elmore is a student of men and events and is one of the well posted men of Pettis County. He was reared on a farm and made farming and stock raising his life occupation. He has been quite extensively engaged in stock raising, and has fed cattle for the market for a number of years. He now owns a splendid farm of 470 acres in Heath's Creek township. This is one of the valuable farms of Pettis County.

Mr. Elmore is a Democrat and since early manhood has taken an active interest in the welfare of his party and for years has been prominently identified with the local Democratic organization. In 1912, he was nominated for the office of county clerk and elected for a term of two years, and at the expiration of his term of office, in 1914, he was re-elected for the term of four years. He has been a capable and conscientious public officer and has performed the duties of his office in a way that has given general satisfaction.

Mr. Elmore was united in marriage May 15, 1894, with Miss Mary B. Spears, who belonged to one of the pioneer families of Cass County, who came to Missouri from Kentucky prior to the war. Mrs. Elmore's father, Dr. H. C. Spears, was practicing medicine in Cass County when Order No. 11 was issued, when he returned to Kentucky. To Newton P. and Mary B. (Spears) Elmore was born one son, Newton S., born September 4, 1896, married Marie Allen, daughter of Dr. Clay Allen of St. Louis, Missouri, and

they now reside in Sedalia. He enlisted in August, 1918, in Casual Company B, Heavy Tank Artillery, and went to France for service with the National Army in September, 1918. Mrs. Mary B. Elmore died January 12, 1918, at the age of fifty-six years.

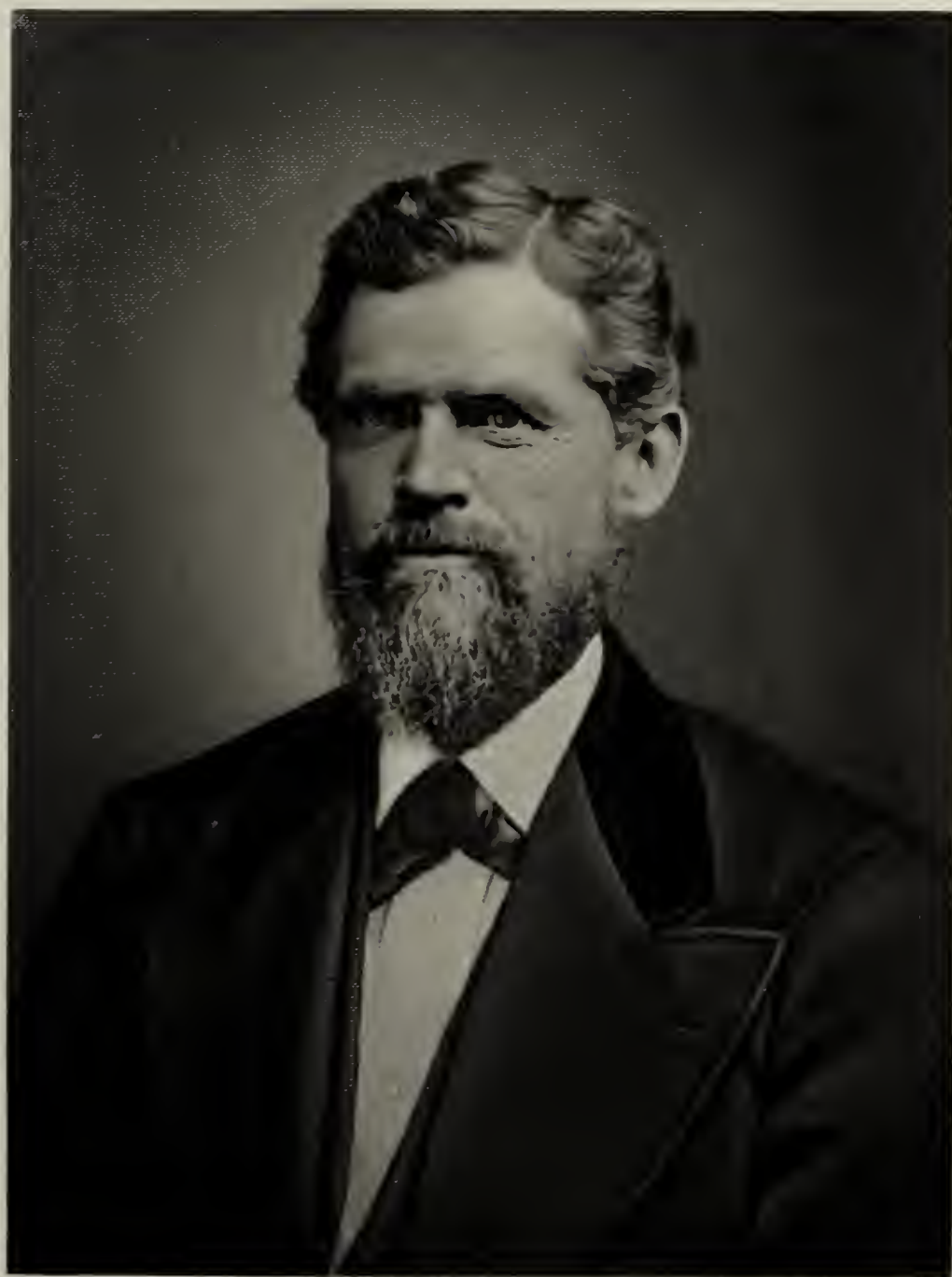
Mr. Elmore is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Christian Church, in which his wife also held membership.

Judge William Clay Gibson.—Throughout the decade of the upbuilding and development of Pettis County, embracing the period from the early sixties to the eighties there is no name which stands higher in the annals of Pettis County than that of Judge William Clay Gibson. He was born in Farquier County, Virginia, in 1833, and died at his home near Houstonia in 1880. He was a son of Joseph and Marah (Jenkins) Gibson, both of whom were born and reared in Virginia. Further details of this family are given in the sketch of Edward B. Gibson of Sedalia.

W. C. Gibson left his old Virginia home in 1860, and located in Pettis County and engaged in farming and stock raising. Later, he became associated with his father-in-law, Joseph G. Gregg, as a partner. The firm was engaged extensively in the buying and selling of live stock and operated a large estate known as the "Gibson Glenn Farm." This farm was situated on the rolling prairie land in Houstonia and embraced 2,580 acres, well improved with a fine house and buildings.

On February 29, 1864, he was married to Miss Mollie H. Gregg. Three children were born of this union: Eugene C. Gibson, living in St. Louis, Missouri; William Hall Gibson, deceased; and Mrs. Grace Mary McConnell, wife of Dr. C. T. McConnell of Houstonia.

Mrs. Mollie H. Gibson was a daughter of Joseph G. Gregg, who was one of the prominent farmers and stockmen of Blackwater township, Pettis County. Joseph G. Gregg was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in April, 1821, and was a son of John Gregg, also a native of Virginia. Mr. Gregg migrated to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1857, settled with his family in a log cabin, and began his career in Missouri with but seventy-five cents to his name. He rose from poverty to become one of the largest land owners in Pettis County and one of the most extensive live stock man in western Missouri. For many years, until the death of his son-in-law, Judge W. C. Gibson, he and Mr. Gibson were partners in the live stock business and owners of the famous "Gibson-Glen Farm," a splendid estate of 2,580 acres. Mr. Gregg and Judge Gibson raised as high as



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W. C. Gibson

30,000 bushels of corn from 500 acres, 12,500 bushels of wheat from 500 acres, and kept about 1,200 acres in blue grass and meadows. They kept from 600 to 1,000 head of cattle, and fed in one season as high as 2,400 head of hogs. On April 9, 1846, Mr. Gregg married Miss M. A. Shepherd, a daughter of Humphrey Shepherd, a native of Virginia, who emigrated from his home State to Missouri in 1855, and resided in Pettis County until his death. The following children were born to Joseph G. and Mary A. Gregg: Mrs. Mollie H. Gibson, John H., George W., Katie, Joseph J., and Oscar G.

William Clay Gibson was elected judge of the County Court of Pettis County in 1876. He was elected as presiding judge of the court in the fall of 1879, and held the office until his death.

His life was one of untiring industry and activity, and his hopes were ambitious ones, most of which he realized until death called him. Judge Gibson was one of the best respected men of his day in Pettis County, and one whose name will long be remembered as having contributed in large measure to the up-building and development of the county. Successful in agriculture, prominent in politics, a capable and zealous public official, in whom the people of the county held implicit trust, his life was well lived and worth while.

Fred A. Benz, who is engaged in the real estate and loan business in Sedalia, was born in Morgan County, Missouri, July 31, 1869. He is a son of August and Elizabeth (Schnabel) Benz, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Illinois. August Benz came to America in 1854 and was married in St. Louis, in 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Schnabel. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he enlisted in the 5th U. S. Cavalry and was later transferred to the 4th Missouri Volunteers and served as captain in that regiment until the close of the war.

His regiment was attached to the Central Army Division which operated in that section of the country included between St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee. When the war was over he was mustered out of service and honorably discharged at Rolla, Missouri. Soon after the war he bought a farm near Lincoln, Missouri, on which he lived until 1880, when he removed to Lincoln and retired. He died there June 10, 1902, at the age of seventy-two years and now rests in the cemetery of that city. His widow now resides with a son in Portland, Oregon, and is in her seventy-fifth year. They are the parents of the following children: Minnie E., Portland, Oregon; George F., Tulsa, Oklahoma; Henry R., Portland, Oregon;

Fred A., the subject of this sketch; Louis, LaMonte, Missouri; William E., Bakersfield, California; James A., Bakersfield, California; and Samuel W., Groveton, Texas.

Of the Benz family the father and six sons were school teachers. Fred A. followed teaching for fifteen years, and in 1897 he located in Sedalia where he has since been engaged in the real estate business, with marked success.

Mr. Benz was united in marriage October 18, 1904, with Miss Susie M. Shively, a native of Pettis County and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Shively. Mr. and Mrs. Benz have one son, George.

Mr. Benz is a Methodist in religion, and politically a staunch Republican; a keen student of affairs and a man of safe judgment and a valued citizen of Pettis County.

Dr. James Dillard Mitchell, a prominent dentist of Sedalia, who has an extensive practice and whose skill and ability in the great science of dentistry is widely recognized, is a native of Pettis County. Doctor Mitchell belongs to one of the pioneer families of Pettis County and Missouri. He was born at Hughesville, Pettis County, and is a son of James D. Mitchell and Mary K. (Ellis) Mitchell.

James D. Mitchell, the father of Doctor Mitchell, was a native of Cooper County, born in 1835, and died in 1908. He was a son of Fleming H. Mitchell, a native of Tennessee, who was a soldier in the War of 1812 and served under General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Fleming H. Mitchell settled in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1820 and pre-empted a farm there under the authority of a land warrant awarded to him for service in the War of 1812. He assisted in clearing the site of the present city of Boonville. He was prominent in the affairs of Cooper County and spent the latter part of his life near Hughesville, Pettis County, with his son, James Dillard Mitchell. He died at the age of eighty years. James Dillard Mitchell settled in Hughesville township, Pettis County, in 1865 and became an extensive farmer and stock raiser, and in later life was a successful horticulturist. He was a successful apple grower. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary K. Ellis, a native of Georgetown, Pettis County, and a daughter of William B. Ellis, who was sheriff of Pettis County during Civil War days. James D. Mitchell died at Hughesville in 1908, aged seventy-three years, and his widow now resides in Sedalia. They were the parents of ten children. Additional facts regarding the history of the Mitchell family will be found in the sketch of Dr. John Ellis Mitchell elsewhere in this volume.

Dr. James Dillard Mitchell was reared near Hughesville and attended the public schools in Hughesville and LaMonte and afterwards entered the University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, where he received his education, preparatory to the study of dentistry. He then entered the Western Dental College, Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession in Sedalia where he has built up a large practice. His practice is of a general nature, including the broad fields of mechanical and surgical dentistry.

Doctor Mitchell was united in marriage, June 3, 1908, to Miss Ruby E. Davis, a native of Albany, Georgia. She is a daughter of Amos Pinkney Davis and Sallie (Williams) Davis, both natives of Georgia and members of prominent southern families. Amos Pinkney Davis was a Confederate veteran and also had several brothers who served in the Confederate army. His father was United States Congressman from Georgia several terms. Amos Pinkney Davis is now deceased and Mrs. Davis is a member of Doctor Mitchell's household in Sedalia.

Doctor Mitchell is a member of the National Dental Association, the Missouri State Dental Association and the Central District Dental Association. He also is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Democrat. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Doctor and Mrs. Mitchell are widely known and highly esteemed in Sedalia and Pettis County.

R. P. Asbury, cashier of the Union Savings Bank, of Sedalia, has had a successful experience in the important field of banking for many years, and is one of the best posted men in Pettis County in this particular branch of business. Mr. Asbury was born at Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, and is a son of J. S. and Mary L. (Waters) Asbury, both also natives of Boone County and descendants of early pioneer settlers of that section of the State. Both the Asbury and Waters families came from Kentucky to Missouri at a very early day and settled in Boone County. Calvin Asbury was a native of Kentucky and came to Boone County, Missouri, in 1824, with his bride. They came on horseback. He was the grandfather of R. P. Asbury, the subject of this sketch. The Asbury family is of English and Scotch origin. Three Asbury brothers settled in Virginia at a very early day, only one of whom remained in that State. One of the others went to Kentucky, and he is the direct ancestor of R. P. Asbury. The other brother was a prominent divine of the early days and became a Bishop. He was the

founder of Asbury College, at Greencastle, Indiana, which is now known as Purdue University. J. S. Asbury was a successful farmer and stockman and spent his life in Boone County, Missouri. He died January 31, 1917, aged seventy-seven years and his widow now resides in Columbia, Missouri.

R. P. Asbury is one of a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, born to his parents. They are all now living and prosperous. Mr. Asbury was reared in Boone County and was educated in the public schools of Columbia, the State Normal School at Kirksville and the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Illinois. He taught school for four years and then entered the employ of the Columbia Savings Bank, at Columbia, Missouri, and remained with that institution for four years. He then organized the Lewis County Exchange Bank, at Lewistown, Missouri, becoming cashier of this institution. He served in that capacity for seven years, when he disposed of his interest in that bank. He then organized the Farmers and Merchants National Bank at Salisbury, Missouri, and became cashier of that bank. In 1913 he sold his interest there and came to Sedalia, and invested in the Union Savings Bank and became its cashier September 1, 1914, and has served in that capacity to the present time.

The Union Savings Bank, which is located on the corner of Fifth and Engineer Streets, is one of the progressive and substantial banking institutions of Pettis County, and some of the best business men of Sedalia are identified with it. This bank was organized July 21, 1913. The first officers were S. M. Williams, president; Dr. W. M. Wheeler, vice-president; M. F. Ehlers, cashier; Sam V. McVey, secretary, and the other directors were A. J. White, Fred Gehlken and C. W. Estabrook. The only changes made in the personnel is that A. E. Leslie has succeeded Mr. Estabrook on the board of directors and R. P. Asbury succeeded Mr. Ehlers as cashier. Further mention is made of this bank elsewhere in this volume. It might be added here, however, that the growth of the business of this bank since its organization has been phenomenal.

Mr. Asbury was united in marriage in 1891 to Miss Allie M. Hubbard, of Centralia, Missouri, and two daughters have been born to this union: Era Leone, who received her education in Judson College at Marion, Alabama, where she specialized in music; and Clara Louise, who is a student in the same institution.

Mr. Asbury is a Knights Templar Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Democrat and he and his family are members of the Baptist Church of which he is a deacon.

John L. Sullivan, Secretary of the State of Missouri, was born in Sedalia, Missouri, October 14, 1877, son of James and Bridget Sullivan. He attended parochial schools as a boy, and was graduated from the Sedalia High School in the class of '97. In early youth he sold the local and metropolitan papers on the streets, before and after school hours, later engaging with the McGinleys as a clerk and delivery boy for their grocery store. After finishing high school he formed a partnership with his brother, in the retail cigar business, and is still interested in that business in a wholesale way.

In 1906 Mr. Sullivan was appointed deputy collector of Pettis County, under Emmet McClure, serving four years, after which he was elected to that office by the voters of Pettis County, and re-elected four years later, serving in all twelve years in the office. In 1916 he became a candidate before the Democrats of the State for the nomination for Secretary of the State of Missouri, winning over two opponents, and winning the election over his Republican opponent by a substantial majority. He is now (January, 1919) beginning the third year of his four-year term in that important office.

John L. Sullivan was married in Sedalia on June 24, 1908, to Miss Mary Catherine Lennartz, and of that union there are four children: John L., Jr., Mary Catherine, Helen Elizabeth and James Joseph.

Joseph Kain, proprietor of the Globe Clothing Store, is one of the progressive merchants of Sedalia, and by his honesty and hard work has built up one of the important commercial enterprises of this city. The Globe Clothing Store is located at 105-07 West Main Street. The building has a frontage of fifty feet and is 110 feet deep, and here Mr. Kain carries a complete line of clothing, shoes and men's furnishing goods.

Joseph Kain is a native of Russia, born in 1875. He came to America in 1902, when he was twenty-seven years of age. He was engaged in business in his native land before coming to this country, and after coming here, he did not engage in business for himself for the first two years. He then engaged in the loan business and in 1906 engaged in business at 112 South Ohio Street. He then moved to 111 West Main and has occupied his present store since January 20, 1915. Mr. Kain is one of the reliable dealers of Sedalia and has developed a large business and by his straightforward methods of dealing has won the confidence of the public. His is one of the busiest stores of Sedalia. He employs five clerks.

Mr. Kain was married to Miss Henrietta Chasnoff in his native land.

Mrs. Kain is a niece of M. Chasnoff, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Kain have been born the following children: Ester, a student in the Sedalia High School, now in her third year; Dorothy, a student in the grade schools of Sedalia; Ned, Louise and Philip, students in the grade schools; and Harold.

Mr. Kain is interested in other enterprises outside of the legitimate field of merchandising. He was one of the organizers of the C. & A. Oil Company, of which he is president. This company has many hundreds of acres of land under lease in Missouri and Kansas. They have drilled three wells on their Kansas property and every one is a producer.

Mr. Kain is a member of the I. O. B. B. and in politics he is independent. He votes for the man and not for political creeds. Mr. Kain has a pleasant home at 230 South Moniteau Street.

Thomas Rees Luckett.—It would seem that being superintendent of the public schools of Pettis County would furnish sufficient activity for a single individual of average ability, but in time of need and trial it is the citizen who possesses considerable more than the average ability of mankind that responds to his country's needs and cheerfully shoulders additional burdens in order that the public welfare may be rightfully safeguarded. Supt. Thomas Rees Luckett is not only ably administering the public school system of Pettis County, but is serving as chairman of the County Council of Defense and is also the able and efficient County Food Administrator. Both of the latter important positions are filled by him without reward other than the satisfaction of serving his country in time of stress.

Thomas Rees Luckett was born on a farm in Pettis County, November 19, 1867. He is the son of Luther J. and Maria (Rees) Luckett, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and the latter a native of Pettis county, Missouri. Luther J. Luckett was reared in Kentucky and in early manhood went to California in 1852, joining the great rush of gold seekers who braved the perils of crossing the plains. He remained on the Pacific Coast for several years and came to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1866. He settled permanently in Dresden township where he became owner of a splendid farm of 370 acres. During his long residence in this county he followed farming and stock raising successfully. Mr. Luckett died at his home near Dresden in 1896. His wife followed him in death in 1914 and both lie sleeping in Dresden Cemetery. Luther J. and Maria (Rees) Luckett were parents of the following children: Thomas Rees, subject of this review;

William David, King City, California; Sallie, wife of J. Will Smith, Otterville, Missouri; Jane Mitchell, died at the age of sixteen years; Susan is the wife of Brig. General Rufus E. Longan, United States Army, Chief of Staff of Transportation in New York City; Catharine living in St. Louis; Jewel, wife of H. H. Hurst, Wichita, Kansas; Pearl, wife of Joseph R. Pile, Joplin, Missouri; Samuel M., head of the advertising department of the Pittsburg Leader, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The early education of Thomas Rees Luckett was obtained in the common schools of his native township, and the Sedalia High School from which he graduated in 1885. After following the teaching profession for some years he went to California in 1889. He remained in that State until 1896 and then returned to Pettis County. After following the pursuit of agriculture for about three years he again engaged in teaching. He was elected to the position of superintendent of the Pettis County public schools in 1907 and has capably filled the position for the past eleven years. Mr. Luckett's conduct of the public school system has been such as to commend him to the people of Pettis County and no official enjoys a greater popularity than he in Pettis County.

Mr. Luckett was married in 1894 to Miss Annie M. Gilmore, a daughter of John H. and Jennie (Quinn) Gilmore, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Annie M. Luckett was born in San Francisco and her marriage with Prof. Luckett took place in that city. John and Jennie Gilmore were parents of the following children: John H. of San Francisco, California; Mrs. Agnes Jones, San Francisco, California; Frances, wife of Major Robert Vickers, of the United States Army, formerly stationed at San Francisco, now in France.

To Thomas R. and Annie M. Luckett were born children as follows: Luther J., born in San Francisco, a private in the National Army, enlisted in June, 1917, and is a member of Company 355, Three Hundred and Fourteenth Sanitary Train, in overseas service in France; Thomas G., born in Sedalia, enlisted in the Regular Army in June, 1917, and is a member of Battery F, Nineteenth Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces in France; George, attending High School, also enlisted in the United States Service, was sent to St. Louis, but was rejected because he was only seventeen years of age; Jenny M., a student in Sedalia High School; Jonaphine Alice is attending the public schools. Both Luther J. and Thomas G. Luckett are with the Army of Occupation in Germany. The pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Luckett is located at 501 North Stewart Street.

Mr. Luckett is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is fraternally affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, Improved Order of Red Men, Knights and Ladies of Security.

Harvey D. Dow.—The career of Harvey D. Dow, attorney-at-law, former prosecuting attorney of Pettis County, and ex-member of the Missouri State Legislature, has been a worthy and honorable one. As a native-born citizen of this county, whose father was a Union soldier, he has kept alive the traditions of his family, and has served in two wars as an enlisted man. Mr. Dow is one of the rising professional men of Pettis County, who has the best interests of his home city and county at heart, and has ever been found in the forefront of all movements tending to advance the interests of the people among whom he was reared.

Harvey D. Dow was born on a farm adjoining the town of Georgetown, Pettis County, and is a son of Alexander and Louisa (Dill) Dow, the former of whom resides at Georgetown and the latter is deceased. Alexander Dow is one of the best-known and honored old settlers of Pettis County, who has reared a splendid family of sons and daughters, who occupy positions of prominence and substance in their communities. A biographical sketch of Alexander Dow is given elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Dow attended the schools of his native village, and also graduated from the Sedalia High School. For one year prior to completing his education at Missouri University, he taught school in Pettis County with success. Entering Missouri University at Columbia, Missouri, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1898. While a student at the State University, he pursued a course of military training in connection with his regular studies, and was there when the United States declared war against Spain. He joined a company of college men recruited from the students of the University, and enlisted as a private soldier in Company I, 5th Missouri Regiment, volunteer infantry, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks for outfitting. From the barracks his company was sent to the mobilization camp at Chickamauga, and thence to Camp Lexington, Kentucky. When mustered out, on November 9, 1898, his company was stationed at Fairmount Park, Kansas City. While serving his country in the field, Mr. Dow received his degree and was graduated with honors. Mr. Dow then returned home, and in 1903 he pursued a special course at the summer school of Harvard University, and in that same year he began the practice of law in Sedalia. His rise



Eng by E G Williams & Bro NY

Harvey D. Dow.

in the ranks of his chosen profession has been rapid, and Mr. Dow has a reputation for energetic and close application to the cases intrusted to his care.

His political career has been such as reflect honor and credit upon the name he bears. In 1906 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Pettis County, on the Republican ticket, and was again elected in 1908, and made a creditable and an excellent record as a diligent, active and conscientious prosecutor. In 1910, Mr. Dow was elected as representative from Pettis County to the State Legislature, and served during the session of the Forty-sixth General Assembly.

On October 23, 1918, he received notice of his election to the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Pike, Arkansas, for service with the American army in the World War. He was accepted, and was inducted into the service on November 9, 1918. Mr. Dow was later discharged from the service and returned to Sedalia to again resume the practice of law.

Mr. Dow is interested in farming and stock raising, and has a farm of 120 acres in Cedar township. Since he first began the study of law, in the office of Charles E. Yeater, now vice-Governor of the Philippines, later becoming Mr. Yeater's assistant in his office at Sedalia. Mr. Dow has taken a leading part in Pettis County affairs, and been prominently identified with the legal profession in this county. He has always been an advocate of good roads, and in all matters affecting the public welfare Mr. Dow has been active and influential, and has been much interested in charitable matters. Personally, he is an agreeable, sociable individual whose methods are direct and give evidence of pronounced ability and energy, and his friends are legion. Mr. Dow is a member of the Sedalia Library Board, Country Club, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks No. 125, Improved Order of Red Men, Knights and Ladies of Security, Masonic Orders, Consistory and Shrine, and is a member of the Legal Advisory Board, to render service in such capacity in war work for soldiers and soldiers' dependents and relatives.

C. C. Kelly, a prominent attorney of Sedalia, is one of the widely known members of the Missouri bar. Mr. Kelly was born at Knob Noster, Missouri, July 20, 1873, and is a son of Samuel G. and Belle (Dodds) Kelly. The father was born at Parkers Landing, Pennsylvania, and came to Missouri shortly after the Civil War. He settled at Knob Noster, Johnson County, and was one of the early attorneys of that section. He practiced law for a number of years at Knob Noster. He was an able lawyer and

took an active interest in politics. He was a Republican and served three terms in the Missouri State Legislature, 1885-87-89. He was offered the nomination for Congress of this district several times but always declined to accept, and at one time he was urged to accept the nomination for Governor of Missouri on the Republican ticket but refused to run. He died in April, 1908. Belle (Dodds) Kelly, was born in Mason, Ohio. She departed this life, March 24, 1918, aged seventy years.

To Samuel G. and Belle (Dodds) Kelly) were born six children, four of whom are living as follows: Charles M. was engaged in the drug business at Knob Noster and died in 1900, aged twenty-nine years; C. C., the subject of this sketch; George H., an attorney and member of the firm of Brewster, Kelly, Brewster & Buchholz, Kansas City, Missouri; Dr. Samuel G. was a prominent physician in Sedalia and died at the age of thirty-five years; Jessie L. married Dr. W. E. Harral of St. Louis, Missouri; and Ada Marie, a teacher of French in the Sedalia High School.

C. C. Kelly was reared in Knob Noster and attended the public schools and later entered the State Normal School at Warrensburg where he was graduated in the "C" class of 1890. He then taught school in Johnson County for one year, after which he attended the Depauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana. He then entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was graduated in the law class of 1896. Mr. Kelly then came to Sedalia and after being admitted to the bar of Missouri, began the practice of his profession at Sedalia, December 15, 1896. He established his first offices at the same place that he occupies today, in the Sedalia Trust Company building on the corner of Ohio and Fourth Streets. Mr. Kelly has built up an extensive practice and is one of the leading lawyers of Pettis county. He numbers among his clients many of the leading business men and institutions of Pettis County.

On March 1, 1905, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage with Miss Florence Scott, a native of Pettis County and a daughter of H. B. Scott, who was a prominent farmer of Pettis county but is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have been born three children: William D., who died at the age of six weeks; Robert C., aged ten; and Jane Scott, aged five.

Mr. Kelly is a Republican and takes an active interest in political affairs. He was elected city attorney of Sedalia in 1898 and re-elected to that office in 1900. In 1902 he was elected prosecuting attorney and re-elected to that office in 1904. As a public officer Mr. Kelly has always done his duty fearlessly. He has many political friends in Pettis County in the Democratic as well as in the Republican party. He is a member of the Benevolent and

Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, Knights and Ladies of Security, and Calvary Episcopal Church.

William Bennett Malone—The career of William Bennett Malone, president of the Sedalia Chamber of Commerce has been a successful one from the standpoint, of not only personal achievement, but in advancing the interests of his home city in every possible manner as well. Occupying the important position of president of the Chamber of Commerce, his opportunities are great for assisting the progress and growth of the thriving city of Sedalia. His work in behalf of the city since taking up his residence here, has been such as to commend him to the large body of citizens. As manager of the New Business Department of the City Light and Traction Company, his position in the commercial life of Sedalia is a leading and influential one; his activities in behalf of his home city have been unselfish and devoted to its progress along the better lines of development.

W. B. Malone was born in Beloit, Wisconsin, July 2, 1886. He is the son of Judge Booth M. Malone, a prominent jurist of Denver, Colorado. Judge Malone is a native of Mississippi and in his younger days cast his lot with the Western metropolis and has risen to a high position in the legal fraternity of the West. He has served both as district attorney and as district judge in Denver and has filled the positions with ability and distinction. His wife was Alma Bennett, prior to her marriage. She was a native of Beloit, Wisconsin, and departed this life in May, 1918. To Judge Booth M. and Alma Bennett Malone were born children as follows: Mrs. E. E. Lochridge, Springfield, Massachusetts; Mrs. E. G. Gaylord, Chicopee, Massachusetts; Mrs. Paul R. Jones, New York City, and William Bennett, subject of this review.

When W. B. Malone was six years of age his parents removed from Beloit, Wisconsin, to Denver, Colorado. He received his early education in the public and high schools of Denver and studied for two years in Beloit College at Beloit, Wisconsin. He then entered Yale University where he pursued a scientific course, graduating therefrom in 1909. He returned to Denver, after his graduation and for the ensuing three years was in the employ of the Knight-Campbell Music Company as manager of the collection and credit departments. Resigning this position in 1912, he located in Montgomery, Alabama, with the Montgomery Light and Water Power Company, owned by the Doherty interests. In January, 1914, he was transferred to Sedalia in charge of the New Business Department of the Doherty Company in this city.

On June 22, 1916, Mr. Malone was united in marriage with Miss Ada

Goldsmith, of Wheaton, Illinois, a daughter of Alfred G. and Ada Rowell Goldsmith, well-known residents of Wheaton, Illinois. One son has been born of this marriage, Booth Goldsmith Malone, born February 23, 1918.

Mr. Malone is a member of the Broadway Presbyterian Church. He is also an active Mason being eminent commander at St. Omar Commandary No. 11 of Sedalia for the year 1919. Mr. Malone is a Shriner also, having been made a Noble of Ararat Temple, Kansas City, in May, 1915. October 1, 1917, Mr. Malone was elected president of the Sedalia Chamber of Commerce, an aggressive body of Sedalia business and professional men. He was very successful in directing the organization during that year and greatly developed and broadened its activity and influence. In October, 1918, he was re-elected to serve a second term as president of the organization.

In all war activities during 1917 and 1918 Mr. Malone took an active and prominent part. He was chairman of the Sub-Regional District, comprising the nine adjacent counties under the Federal War Resources Committee. As County Director of Publicity of practically every campaign, or drive, he helped to make the fine record established by Pettis County by the fullness of its response to every call of the Government in the prosecution of the war.

John D. Bohling, member of the widely known law firm of Lamm, Bohling & Lamm, Sedalia, Missouri, is a native son of Missouri. He was born on a farm in Morgan County, Missouri, September 30, 1857, and is a son of Cord and Anna (Benke) Bohling, both of whom were natives of Germany. Cord Bohling was born in Germany in 1823, reared in his native country and there married. He immigrated to America in 1848, and settled in Morgan County, where he became a well-to-do tiller of the soil. He showed his love for his adopted country by enlisting in the Union army during the Civil War, and the severity of the exposure and the privations which he was compelled to undergo in the service were such that he was invalided home and died September 20, 1862. His wife survived him many years and reared the family, dying in 1896, at the age of seventy-one years. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Bohling are interred in the Henkin Cemetery, in Morgan County. There were six children born to Cord and Anna Bohling, as follow: Sophia, died in infancy; Dr. Henry Bohling, died at the age of thirty-four years, near Stover, Missouri; Herman Bohling, farmer, Stover, Missouri; John D., subject of this review; Louis Bohling, a retired farmer, Stover, Missouri; Dr. Cord Bohling, Sedalia, Missouri.

John D. Bohling received his education in the district schools of Morgan County, and the Versailles public schools. He studied for three years in the University of Missouri at Columbia and was admitted to the practice of law on April 1, 1882. He began practice in Versailles, and, remained in that city as a successful lawyer until September 22, 1897, when he removed to Sedalia. While practicing his profession in his native county, he was in partnership with Col. A. W. Anthony, and afterwards was with William Forman. Upon coming to Sedalia, he formed a partnership with A. L. Ross, and this partnership was continued until the latter's election as president of the Bank of Versailles, when the partnership was terminated. Mr. Bohling then practiced alone until January 1, 1905, when he formed a partnership with P. H. Sangree. This arrangement continued until the death of Mr. Sangree, on August 4, 1914. On January 1, 1916, he joined forces with Judge Henry Lamm, and the present firm of Lamm, Bohling & Lamm was organized, consisting of Henry Lamm, John D. Bohling and Capt. Don Sangree Lamm, the latter now being in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, having enlisted May 1, 1917, and subsequently trained for the service across the seas at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Mr. Bohling was married on March 4, 1884, to Miss Annie Helmig, a daughter of William S. and Catherine (Meyer) Helmig, both of whom are deceased, having resided at one time in Sedalia and later removing to a farm near Stover, Missouri.

To John D. and Annie Bohling have been born one son, Walter Henry Bohling, a graduate of the Sedalia High School and the Missouri State University, admitted to the bar in December, 1912, and is now filling the post of reporter of opinions for the State public service commission. Walter Henry Bohling married Miss Lillie Earhart, of Jefferson City, and is the father of two children—Walter Henry and Marie Vivian. The Bohling family residence is situated at 1510 South Kentucky avenue.

M. Chasnoff.—The phenomenal success and the rapid rise of M. Chasnoff from a humble beginning to a position of affluence in the business world should be sufficient evidence to convince the most skeptical that the opportunities of today in this land of ours are as good, if not better, than they ever were for the young man without capital, who possesses the proper elements of honesty, industry and integrity. Mr. Chasnoff is not only one of the leading merchants of Sedalia, but also has retail stores in Warrensburg and Boonville, Missouri, where he ranks as the leading merchant in both of these cities. He was born in Smolensk state,

Russia, October 15, 1862. He is the son of Misha B. Chasnoff, who died in Russia in 1911, and Mr. Chasnoff's mother died when he was about thirteen years of age.

Mr. Chasnoff is one of the following children born to his parents: Dora R., is married to H. Davidoff and lives in Russia; David, died in Russia and his widow and children reside in Sedalia; Mrs. Rachael Safern, died in St. Joseph, Missouri, a few years ago; M. Chasnoff, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Anna S. Rosenthal, residing in Sedalia; Rowena, married H. E. Milton, a prominent business man of Sedalia, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Sarah, married William Hanlon, of Sedalia, and Louis, a well-known real estate dealer, of Sedalia.

Mr. Chasnoff was reared and educated in his native land, and in 1882, when he was twenty years of age, he came to America. He was a poor emigrant boy, and ambitious to succeed, and was ready and willing to do any kind of honest labor that presented itself. His first job was in New York City, where he was employed as a dock laborer, helping to load and unload ships. After working there a few months he went to South Dakota and took up a homestead. Life on the barren plains of the Northwest in those early days was anything but pleasant or profitable. However, Mr. Chasnoff proved up on his claim and, while following farming on a small scale, had the misfortune to break his shoulder in an accident, which unfitted him for hard work on the farm and other lines of manual labor which he had been following while struggling for an existence and "a start." He endured many hardships in those days. He worked on the section for \$1.25 a day, and dug wells for neighbors—in fact, did anything to earn a dollar.

After remaining four years in South Dakota, without making much material progress, Mr. Chasnoff disposed of his claim there and went to Lincoln, Nebraska. Here he drove a team and worked at other odd jobs. Finally, he bought a popcorn stand, which was his first business venture, and this proved to be quite profitable. He later engaged in business at Grand Island, Nebraska, where he remained in the mercantile business for five years. He then went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he engaged in the jewelry business. When it began to look as though fortune was smiling upon him, the great panic of 1893 came on and ruined his business prospects in Sioux City. He then returned to Lincoln and became interested in a clothing business. From Lincoln he went to Pittsburg, Kansas, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1895.

In 1895 Mr. Chasnoff came to Sedalia. This was the year that the

contest was on for the location of the capital of Missouri, and Mr. Chasnoff thought that conditions looked favorable for Sedalia, which was one of the reasons why he selected this city for a location. Here he engaged in the jewelry and clothing business on East Second street. About a year later he removed to Main street and conducted business there for four years. In 1900 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he opened a department store, which he conducted for four years. In 1904 he returned to Sedalia and purchased a general store on the north side of Second street, where his clothing store is now located. Later his business was extended to the department store on Ohio street, between Main and Second, which he now occupies, and where he carries a complete line of ladies' apparel, dry goods and millinery. This is one of the leading mercantile establishments of Sedalia, and bears the very appropriate name of "Sedalia's Greatest Store."

In 1915 he saw fine possibilities for establishing a women's ready-to-wear and dry goods store at Boonville, Missouri. A store was opened up and was a success from the start. He has built up a business in Boonville far beyond his most optimistic expectations. Mr. Chasnoff also conducts a women's apparel and millinery store at Warrensburg, Missouri, where he has built up a very satisfactory trade. This store was established in 1916.

Mr. Chasnoff was united in marriage in his native land in 1882, with Miss Mary T. Agrant, and their voyage to America was their honeymoon trip. To Mr. and Mrs. Chasnoff have been born the following children: Jacob, a graduate of the Sedalia High School, the Missouri State University—where he took both the Bachelor and Master of Arts degrees—and Harvard University, where he graduated with highest honors. He is now a prominent attorney, a member of the firm of Taylor, Chasnoff & Wilson, St. Louis, Missouri; Fannie, married Morris Phillip, an attorney, who is now engaged in the mercantile business at Mexico, Missouri; Harry, died at the age of one year; Joseph E., who met a tragic death in the burning of the Athletic Club building, in St. Louis, March 9, 1914, and was one of the most brilliant young newspaper men of the country, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. David H., the youngest son, who is associated with his father in business, was educated in the Sedalia High School and the University of Missouri. He resides in Sedalia.

Mr. Chasnoff is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, Bnai Brith and the Knights and Ladies of America. He also holds membership in the Humane Society, the Sedalia Chamber of

Commerce, of which he is a director and was one of the organizers. He is a life member of the Humanitarian Society of New York City, and also a member of the International Peace Congress, of which ex-President Taft is president. He is one of the national directors of the Mark Natton Jewish Orphans' Home, Chicago, Illinois, and the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, of Denver, Colorado. He is one of the founders of the American Jewish Relief Committee (Sedalia branch), the Educational Alliance, a non-sectarian night school, and the Jewish Educational Society (Sunday School).

During the World War Mr. Chasnoff was active in the performance of his patriotic duty in the promotion of all war measure enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Pettis County Council of Defense before the State officially took up this movement; he was treasurer of the Council of Defense throughout the war, and rarely missed a meeting. He is a life member of the American Red Cross Society, was one of its most active members throughout the war, and had an auxiliary branch of the Red Cross in his Sedalia store. He has been active in Liberty Loan work and other fund-raising campaigns for war work. Mr. Chasnoff was one of the captains who raised \$50,000.00 for the Young Men's Christian Association in Sedalia. He is one of Sedalia's most progressive, public-spirited and enterprising business men. He stands ever ready to support any patriotic or worthy enterprise, and has never been known to refuse an appeal for a charitable purpose.

The Chasnoff home is one of the finest residences in Sedalia, and is located on West Fourth street.

Joseph E. Chasnoff.—The late Joseph Chasnoff, a former Sedalia citizen who lost his life four years ago under tragic circumstances, was a young man who had made a name and place for himself in the newspaper and business world—a recognized genius who possessed an individuality of his own which enabled him to forge rapidly to the front ranks of his profession. Joseph E. Chasnoff was born August 8, 1889, at Grand Island, Nebraska. He was the son of Moses and Mary (Agrant) Chasnoff, of Sedalia, the former of whom is proprietor and founder of "Sedalia's Greatest Store."

Mr. Chasnoff received his elementary education in the public and high schools of his home city, and graduated from the Sedalia High School in 1907. He then entered the Missouri State University at Columbia, and there pursued the classical and scientific courses, graduating



from the University in 1911 with the degrees of A. B. and B. Sc. After his graduation he decided upon journalism as a life profession, and completed that course under the instruction of Dean Walter Williams. In this particular and difficult field of study Mr. Chasnoff found himself, and discovered that he was naturally endowed with decided journalistic ability. In fact, he came into his own while studying journalism in its different phases, and especially excelled in the study of advertising. After his graduation from the School of Journalism, Dean Williams said of him, "he is a genius in the journalistic field."

For a year after his graduation Mr. Chasnoff remained at the University and assumed the duties of the university editor and publisher, alumni secretary, and was the first instructor in advertising in the School of Journalism. He was the founder of the University Ad Club, and held memberships in the Q. E. B. H., and the Dana Press Club. Later, after he had taken up his work in St. Louis, he served as secretary of the St. Louis Alumni Association.

His first position was his connection with the publicity department of the "Chicago Tribune," where he further distinguished himself, and his work was a pronounced success. During his period of employment on the staff of the "Chicago Tribune," he wrote and successfully published a book, entitled "Selling Newspaper Space," and prepared in manuscript form another book, entitled "Advertising Essentials."

He was called from his work on the "Tribune" to take the position as manager of the publicity department of the "St. Louis Republic" in 1912, when but twenty-three years of age. Success again crowned his efforts for a year and a half, until his lamentable death in the fire which destroyed the Missouri Athletic Club building, St. Louis, early in the morning of March 9, 1914. Mr. Chasnoff was occupying a room on the sixth floor of this building, in company with Ernest R. Evans. His solicitude for the safety of this young man, in all probability, cost him his life. Being the first to awake and become cognizant of the alarm, he aroused Evans, and the two discussed means of escape. After seeing that his room-mate was fully dressed and ready to leave the room, he stepped out into the smoke-filled corridor, walked toward a fire escape, and was seen no more. His remains were, however, recovered and burial was made in the Jewish Cemetery at Sedalia, March 17, 1914. Thus closed his brief but brilliant career.

Space forbids mention of the many resolutions of respect which were

passed by the different societies and institutions in which Mr. Chasnoff held membership, because they are too numerous. It is also impossible to quote the many press dispatches and editorials which were published upon his untimely death. They all, however, speak of his life as well spent, and mourn his loss. An editorial from the "St. Louis Republic" follows, because it is peculiarly fitting and gives a proper estimate of Mr. Chasnoff as a citizen and as a man:

"Among those who lost their lives in the burning of the Missouri Athletic Club was Joseph E. Chasnoff, of the advertising promotion department of the 'Republic.' The story of his life, with its brief though full record of its activity and brilliant promise is told elsewhere; this is but the tribute of a word from those who knew him as only those men know a man who works with him from day to day. Joseph Chasnoff was an idealist, yet one of the most practical of men. He was a man of high enthusiasm, and naturally sympathetic with progress, commercial and intellectual. He was generous in sympathy, quick in expedients, warm in the appreciation of the work of others, and a gentleman by instinct. He was a writer of grace and charm. He had a genius for friendship. Scholar and business men were alike attracted to him. His success on the 'Republic' was followed with deep satisfaction by his former associates at the State University, and he commended himself to the leaders of the business community. We who worked with him loved him. The world is the poorer to us for his going forth."

Lee Montgomery.—For over sixty years the Montgomery family have been prominently identified with the growth and advancement of Pettis County, and the individual whose name heads this review is a worthy son of a distinguished father and grandfather who have figured in the history of this county for many years. Lee Montgomery, a leading member of the Pettis County bar and junior member of the law firm of Montgomery & Montgomery, was born in Sedalia, August 23, 1869. He is the son of John Montgomery, Jr., the dean of the legal profession in Pettis County.

John Montgomery, Jr., was born in Springfield, Kentucky, August 19, 1844, and is the son of Dr. Thomas J. Montgomery, who settled in Pettis County in 1857, locating at Georgetown, where he practiced medicine for some years, until his removal to Sedalia, there continuing his practice. During the Civil War he served as regimental surgeon in the 7th Regiment, Missouri State Guards, under Colonel Phillips, and for some time was medical director for the Missouri Central District. The wife of Doctor

Montgomery was Emily Flourney, prior to her marriage. She died during the Civil War. Doctor Montgomery, with Judge John F. Phillips and others, organized the First Presbyterian Church of Sedalia, in 1859, and he served as elder of the church for several years. This church stood on the present site of the Terry Hotel, and its first pastor was the Rev. John Montgomery, a brother of the doctor. John Montgomery read law in the office of Phillips & Vest, the former of whom became a federal judge, and is still residing in Kansas City. The latter was Senator George Vest, who represented Missouri in the United States Senate for several years and whose name became famous throughout the land. He made the classical speech at the famous dog trial, in which he espoused the cause of the plaintiff and paid a tribute to the undying affection of the dog for his master. Studying law under such eminent legal lights as these gentlemen afforded the best kind of training for an ambitious student, and Mr. Montgomery was admitted to the bar on September 6, 1866. He immediately opened an office in a frame building north of the Court House Square and has practiced law continuously in Pettis County and Missouri for the past fifty-two years. Mr. Montgomery has never sought nor has he preferred political office, but has devoted his time and talents to the practice of his profession. In 1898 he was appointed referee in bankruptcy by Judge J. F. Phillips, and held this position for this federal district for a period of ten years.

Mr. Montgomery enjoys the distinction of being the oldest member of the bar in Pettis County and one of the oldest in this section of Missouri. He was married in November, 1868, to Miss Maggie Sneed, a daughter of Judge John M. Sneed, who came to Pettis County in 1858, and was also one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church. Full particulars of the life and career of Judge Sneed are given elsewhere in this volume. To John Montgomery, Jr., and wife were born two children: Lee, subject of this review, and George, a manufacturers' agent and also a manufacturer of freight and passenger elevators, Kansas City, Missouri.

Lee Montgomery received his early education in the public and high schools of Sedalia and graduated from the local high school in 1886. He pursued his college preparatory course at Westminster College, where he joined the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, and then entered Princeton University, graduating therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893. His diligence and strict attention to his studies at Princeton won him high honors, and he was awarded a fellowship in philosophy. At

both Westminster and at Princeton he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. Mr. Montgomery was admitted to the bar in May, 1895, and became a member of the firm of Montgomery & Montgomery in 1896.

In May, 1897, Lee Montgomery was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth P. Zimmerman, a daughter of B. W. and Nellie (Carr) Zimmerman, former well-known residents of Sedalia, now residing in St. Louis. Mr. Zimmerman is proprietor of the Central Lumber Company, and is still active at the age of seventy-five years. Four children have been born to Lee and Elizabeth P. Montgomery, as follow: Elizabeth, a junior in Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia; John Z., a sophomore in Missouri State University, Columbia; Elinor, a junior in Sedalia High School, and Lee, who is yet in the grade school. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery and family reside at 711 West Sixth street.

Lee Montgomery has forged rapidly to the front among the members of the bar of Pettis County and Missouri, and occupies a leading and influential place in the legal profession. He is a hard student and worker, who places his professional ethics upon a high plane. For a period of seven years he served as secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State Bar Association. For the past twenty years he has been a member of the local library board. At the present time he is serving as president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Sedalia, and is president of the Country Club, a popular institution of which he was one of the founders and organizers.

Elijah E. Johnston.—The career of E. E. Johnston, postmaster of Sedalia, as a business man, legislator and public official, has been a distinguished one and his accomplishments since becoming a citizen of Sedalia, thirty-six years ago, place him in the front rank of Sedalia's foremost citizens. The clothing store of which he was the practical founder and which is now conducted by him and his three sons, is the oldest established business in the city and has a standing for honest methods and square dealing surpassed by no firm in Sedalia.

E. E. Johnston was born in Coles County, Illinois, and is a son of William B. and Josephine (Adams) Johnston, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. The Johnstons located in Coles County in 1835, and purchased land in that county for twelve and a half cents per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston developed a splendid farm of 160 acres, and made it their home until death called them. In those early days they experienced all the privations of creating a home in a new and undeveloped country. People lived amid the most primitive surroundings, and it is

recalled by Mr. Johnston that there was but one wagon in their home vicinity when the elder Johnston located in Coles County, and this one was of the old lynch-pin style, hand made. To William B. and Josephine (Adams) Johnston were born five children: John, deceased; Louise, wife of Rev. Amos Weedon, both deceased; Hamaline, died in 1914, served in the 123rd Illinois Regiment during the Civil War; Elijah E., subject of this review. The mother of the foregoing children was a daughter of the Rev. John Adams, a Methodist circuit rider, who preached the gospel among the early settlers of Illinois over a circuit embracing two hundred miles. He traveled from place to place on horseback, and frequently had to swim the swollen streams to reach his destination. The lot of the early-day preachers was a hard one.

E. E. Johnston was educated in the schools of his native county, and engaged in the mercantile business at Charleston, Illinois, with the firm of Hall & Davis. He soon purchased the interest of Mr. Davis and later sold out to J. W. Hall, prior to locating in Sedalia in April of 1882. Upon coming to this city, he purchased the Finis Arnold Clothing Company store and is still the owner of this thriving establishment, which is the oldest established clothing business in Pettis county. This store is now operated by the three sons of Mr. Johnston—John, Hugh and Clarence.

On September 20, 1878, Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Martha Jane Tinsman, the daughter of Mrs. Martha Tinsman, a widow of Coles County, Illinois, now deceased. The father of Mrs. Johnston died when she was but a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have been born five children: John, Hugh and Clarence operating the E. E. Johnston Clothing Store, 209 Ohio street, Sedalia, Missouri; Josephine, wife of Frank E. Brown, a dispatcher for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for many years; Thomas Wellington, deceased. The Johnston home is located at 710 West Fourth street.

The career of E. E. Johnston in public life has been a noteworthy and a useful one. His first venture into politics was during the nineties, when he made the race for mayor of Sedalia on the Democratic ticket. Later he was elected representative from Pettis County, and served with distinction as a member of the forty-third and forty-fourth general assemblies. While serving as a member of the Missouri State legislature he was the author of the compulsory school attendance law, which had the backing of the school superintendents of Kansas City, St. Louis, the W. C. T. U. and the president of Columbia University, and as a result this law was passed and is considered to be the best school law enacted in the

State of Missouri within a period of fifty years. Mr. Johnston was also the author of the county superintendent bill, making it compulsory or mandatory upon all counties in the State to elect county superintendents, who should have charge of the public school system in the county. Prior to its enactment only a portion of the more progressive counties had a county educational system. While a member of the legislature he secured the passage of the appropriation of \$200,000 to defray the expense of erection of the State Fair buildings at Sedalia.

March 19, 1914, Mr. Johnston was appointed postmaster of Sedalia. His conduct of the affairs of this important office has been accomplished with the same degree of attention and with which he had previously carried on his private business. The Sedalia postoffice, under his management, is no sinecure and Mr. Johnston gives his undivided attention to the duties at hand, with the result that the Sedalia postoffice is noted for its efficiency, and the office now ranks sixth in volume of receipts in the State. The Sedalia postoffice employs thirteen clerks and fourteen city carriers. In addition to his duties as postmaster, Mr. Johnston has had charge of the enlistment of men for the United States marine service in this vicinity, enlistments for the naval service, and the postoffice is now the central government accounting office for Pettis County.

Mr. Johnston is a member of three Blue Lodges—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Chapter and Commander, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Samuel Parks Johns.—The oldest lumberman engaged in business in Missouri in point of years spent in the business and in age is probably S. P. Johns, Sr., founder of the lumber firm of S. P. Johns & Sons, one of the most substantial and enterprising business institutions in Sedalia, which was founded in the eighties by Mr. Johns. Mr. Johns was born in Preble County, Ohio, September 1, 1835, and is a descendant of Quaker ancestors who were followers of William Penn, and came to America from their native Wales as early as 1735. He is the son of Stephen M. and Sarah (Parks) Johns, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Preble County, Ohio.

Stephen M. Johns was born in Fayette Conty, Pennsylvania, in 1809, and died at Pana, Illinois, in 1870, his death being the result of injuries received while rolling logs. He was a son of John Johns, a native of Pennsylvania, and who died in Parke County, Indiana, at the age of seventy-nine years. John Johns was the son of James Johns, who died in 1824, at the age of eighty-two years, and was a son of the first immigrant of the family who came from Wales to America in 1735, and was a Quaker, who followed in the footsteps of William Penn. James Johns died and was

buried at Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, whither he had migrated in a very early day. John Johns made a settlement in Parke County, Indiana, and his son, Stephen M. Johns, keeping alive the traditional progress of the family ever westward in the task of the building up of the country, moved onward to Pana, Illinois, and there did his part in assisting in the development of a newer country.

To Stephen M. and Sarah (Parks) Johns were born twelve children: Samuel Parks, subject of this review; Catherine, died in infancy; John and Emanuel, deceased; Lemuel, Greencastle, Indiana; Martha, wife of Theodore Tunison, Pana, Illinois; Thomas M., deceased; Robert, Pana, Illinois; Owen, Tacoma, Washington; Stephen M., deceased; Sarah Alice, wife of C. W. Wallace, Kansas City, Kansas; Joseph, Tacoma, Washington. Large families seem to have been the rule in the Johns family, inasmuch as Stephen M. Johns was not only the father of twelve children, but was the eldest of sixteen children born to his own parents. Mrs. Sarah Parks Johns, mother of the above-named children, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1815, and departed this life at Pana, Illinois, in 1893.

The earl education of Samuel Parks Johns was obtained in the common schools of his home town and Waveland Academy, Waveland, Indiana, where he pursued a scientific course. When twenty-one years of age he began his lumbering career at Terre Haute, Indiana, with T. B. Johns, a second cousin, who was engaged in the lumber business in that city. Mr. Johns remained at Terre Haute until 1860 and, after teaching school for one year, he located at Litchfield, Illinois, where he established the lumber business of Johns & Co. Five years later he located in Pana, Illinois, and continued his lumber business in that city until 1880, when he came to Missouri. During the first year he was located at Warsaw, Missouri, but in 1881 he established himself in business at Sedalia, where he rapidly developed a thriving business. His business expanded in due time and he established lumber yards at Lexington and Hughesville, Missouri, but of late years he has disposed of all of his outside holdings and now devotes his attention to the Sedalia business exclusively. His two sons, William M. and R. M. Johns, are managers of the business, which is conducted under the name of S. P. Johns & Sons. In addition to the lumber yards owned and operated by the firm, and which are located on West Second street, covering an entire half block in extent, the firm operates a planing mill located on East Second street, housed in a two-story building, 50x80 feet in dimensions.

On February 1, 1850, Mr. Johns was married to Miss Margaret Ann

White, of Waveland, Indiana, and to this marriage were born the following children: Laura A., born 1863, died at Sedalia, Missouri, in 1881; William M., associated in business with his father; S. P. Johns, Jr., engaged in the lumber business at Seattle, Washington; R. M. Johns, associated with his father in the business; Margaret A., wife of E. C. Emmert, Kansas City, Missouri, a lumberman in that city. The Johns family residence is located at 706 West Seventh street.

Mr. Johns cast his first vote for James Buchanan, in 1856, and voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Since that time he has consistently voted the Republican ticket, but with inclinations to independence in his voting.

Henry C. Hatton.—The late Henry C. Hatton, former superintendent of the County Home, was a capable and successful citizen of Pettis County, who was respected universally for his integrity and purposeful citizenship. Mr. Hatton was born in Boone County, Missouri, April 15, 1845, and came to Pettis County when a young man. He engaged in farming, and after his marriage, in 1885, he operated a flouring mill at Green Ridge, Missouri, and resided there for a period of fifteen years. In connection with his milling business he also operated a well-improved farm in the vicinity of Green Ridge. In 1900 Mr. Hatton took charge of the County Home as superintendent, and with his accepting this position a new and better era in the management of the Home and County Farm began, which has been carried on still more successfully by his widow.

In September, 1885, Henry C. Hatton and Mary S. Middleton were united in marriage. Mrs. Mary S. Hatton was born on a farm situated on Coon Creek, five miles west of Sedalia, in Pettis County. She is a daughter of William E. and Amanda (Shobe) Middleton, who were natives of Kentucky. The Middleton family came to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1857, and Mr. Middleton located at Georgetown, the old county seat. He served as county assessor for eight years, and during the Civil War he returned to Kentucky. After the war he sold his farm and moved to Sedalia, so that his children could have better educational advantages. In 1885 he removed to Cedar County, but returned to Sedalia, where his death occurred, in 1904. Mr. Middleton was born in 1828. Mrs. Amanda Middleton was born December 21, 1834, and died June 12, 1916. They were parents of six children, five of whom were reared to maturity: Samuel, Denton, Texas; Mrs. Virginia Elizabeth Cushenberry, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Sallie N. Elliot, living seven miles south of Sedalia; Mrs. Mary S. Hatton, of this review; William Trader, Galena, Kansas.



Eng by E. & W. Williams & Bro NY

Mary S Hatton

Mrs. Mary S. Hatton was educated in the public and high schools of Sedalia, and is a well-read and intelligent woman. After her husband's death she took entire charge of the Pettis County Home, and so well has she performed the duties of her position and so capable has she proven herself in the discharge of her responsibility that her supervision and management has the approbation and commendation of the officials and practically the entire citizenship of Pettis County. It is stated that no county home in Missouri is better cared for or its inmates happier or more contented than in Pettis County.

Since March 2, 1900, the Home has never been better managed, with less cost to the county. For the first five or six years of Mrs. Hatton's incumbency there were from eighteen to twenty inmates of the home, then the number increased to twenty-four and twenty-six unfortunates, and the inmates number as high as thirty-eight at the present time. The County Farm consists of eighty acres, which are kept in an excellent state of cultivation.

In politics the late Mr. Hatton was a thorough Democrat, and was prominently identified with his party in Pettis County for many years. He was affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Tribe of Joseph. He and Mrs. Hatton were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Hatton departed this life on October 21, 1909. His death marked the passing of a good and useful citizen, who was universally esteemed and respected for his integrity, honesty and upright citizenship.

Wesley S. Scott, member of the real estate firm of Carl & Scott, Sedalia, Missouri, was born at Houstonia, Pettis County, November 3, 1865. He is the son of Josiah and Mary A. (Jones) Scott, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively.

Josiah Scott was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1835, and died February 8, 1895. They came from Ohio to Pettis County in 1859 and located upon a farm, four miles east of Houstonia, where Mr. Scott purchased 400 acres of land at \$1.25 an acre. This land was raw prairie, and he improved it into a highly productive farm, which was the home of the subject of this review for a period of thirty-nine years. In 1862 Josiah Scott enlisted in the 7th Missouri Cavalry, under Col. John F. Phillips, now serving as federal judge in Kansas City. Mr. Scott served with his regiment until the close of the war. He fought at the Battle of Wilson Creek, and was engaged in many skirmishes with his regiment, whose

duty it was to keep order in Missouri and free the State from marauding and lawless bands which infested this section during the war. After his honorable discharge from the service Mr. Scott returned to his farm and became prosperous as the years passed, dying an honored and respected citizen of the county. Two children were born to Josiah and Mary A. Scott: Wesley S., subject of this review; Thomas L, died March 6, 1906, aged thirty-six years. He married Mamie Robertson, and is survived by the widow and two children—Lewis C. and Margaret—who reside on the Scott homestead, east of Houstonia. Mrs. Mary A. Scott was born in 1837 and died January 28, 1900. Both are buried in Bethlehem Cemetery, in Saline County.

Wesley S. Scott attended the district school of his neighborhood and lived upon the home farm until 1904, when he was elected county tax collector of Pettis County, on the Republican ticket. His duties as collector necessitated his removal to Sedalia and he served as collector for two years. At the expiration of his term of office he engaged in the real estate business and has since been profitably engaged, with offices at Third and Ohio streets, in Sedalia.

May 5, 1887, Mr. Scott was married to Minnie L. Wood, a daughter of C. C. and Lizzie M. (Austin) Wood, of La Monte, Missouri, the former of whom died in November, 1903, and the latter now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Scott. C. C. Wood, father of Mrs. Scott, was a soldier in the Confederate Army, serving in a Virginia regiment through the war. He fought at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Gettysburg, where he was a member of General Pickett's division which made the famous Pickett's charge. The parents of Mrs. Scott came to Missouri from their native State, Virginia, in 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood were born three children: Rev. O. L. Wood, Springfield, Missouri; Mrs. Volette F. Glass, Knob Noster, Missouri; Ashby A., Des Moines, Iowa. To Wesley and Minnie L. Scott have been born two sons, Edwin W. and Lionel J. Edwin W. Scott is a graduate of William Jewell College, class of 1904, and is now in the employ of Swift & Company, at Hutchinson, Kansas. He married Ruth Dorsey, of Houstonia, Missouri, and has one child, Eugene W. Scott, aged three years. Lionel J. Scott is now a private in the National Army, serving in France, a member of the 140th Machine Gun Company, 35th Division, under Gen. J. L. Hines. He enlisted August 5, 1917, was trained at Nevada, Missouri, and Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and sailed for France in May, 1918.

Mr. Scott is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World.

Peter Pehl, a substantial and well-to-do citizen of Sedalia, was born in Bad Ems, Germany, July 22, 1855. He is the son of Michael and Elizabeth (Wagner) Pehl, both of whom were natives of Germany. Michael Pehl died in 1887, at the age of fifty-seven years. Elizabeth Pehl died in 1905, aged sixty-four years. They were parents of five children, as follow: Peter, eldest of the family; Karl, deceased; Mrs. Anna Recken, living in Germany; Wilhelm, lost at sea, while in command of the ship *Nell Pomania*, which sank near the Azores Islands while on the homeward-bound trip, drowning the captain and crew; the youngest, Mrs. Clara Bohn, who resides in Germany.

Peter Pehl received his education in the schools of the city of Mayence and Freiburg, Germany. When eighteen years of age he emigrated to America and first settled in Cooper County, Missouri, where he was employed as farm hand at a wage of \$8.00 per month for one year. He was frugal and industrious, and managed to save the greater part of his earnings during that first year. In 1874 he located in Sedalia, and found employment more to his liking, and during the ensuing eight years he carefully saved such of his earnings as were not necessary for his sustenance, and in 1882 established himself in the hotel and restaurant business on Osage street operating a retail liquor business in connection. Prior to engaging in business for himself he had served a four-years' apprenticeship in order to thoroughly learn the business in which he subsequently amassed a fortune. Mr. Pehl worked long hours and worked hard from six o'clock in the morning until midnight every day. During the many years in which he has been engaged in business he has prospered, and wisely invested his surplus capital in real estate in Sedalia to such good purpose that his principal employment is now the care and upkeep of his various properties in the city. Mr. Pehl is owner of the Pehl building, located at the corner of Ohio and Second streets, consisting of three stories, 75x100 feet, and he also owns six buildings, 109 to 121 Second street, Sedalia. For a period of twenty-seven years, from 1882 to 1909, Mr. Pehl was engaged actively in business in Sedalia and has become one of the best known and most substantial figures in the commercial life of the city.

On September 20, 1886, Peter Perl and Augusta Bartel were united in marriage. To this marriage have been born the following children: Karl

Peter Pehl, conducting a hotel and cafe business, opposite the Missouri Pacific Depot; Otto B. Pehl, proprietor and manager of the Main Street Hotel and Cafe. The Pehl residence is a handsome and substantial structure, situated at 1016 West Broadway. Mrs. Augusta (Bartel) Pehl is the daughter of Henry and Henrietta Bartel, of Florence, Missouri, the former of whom now resides in California, and the latter is deceased.

Since the organization of the Sedalia Trust Company, Mr. Pehl has been a member of the directorate of this thriving and important financial institution. He is also a director of the Sedalia National Bank. He is fraternally allied with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and he is a liberal and enterprising citizen, whose purse and influence have ever been ready to assist in the promotion of worthy enterprises.

Mel T. Henderson.—One of the most conspicuous successes achieved in Pettis County by an adopted citizen is that of Mel T. Henderson, former sheriff of this county, and proprietor of the Henderson Garage, at Second and Moniteau streets. Mr. Henderson began his career in Pettis County in 1885 as a farm hand, soon became a farmer on his own account, then became a land owner, later being elected sheriff of the county. Engaging in the automobile business, he became the local salesman for the Ford cars and has recently completed one of the largest and best equipped garages in western Missouri, located at the corner of Second and Moniteau streets, the structure being 90x120 feet in size, with basement, and built of concrete, brick and steel.

Mel T. Henderson was born in Fayette County, West Virginia, June 1, 1861, the son of Thomas and Mary (Gilliam) Henderson, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Not long after the birth of Mel T. Henderson his parents located in Rockbridge County, Virginia, and there spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of seven children, as follow: Sydney, Estie and Julia, deceased; Martha E., wife of George Shorter, living in Virginia; William, resides at Ford, Oklahoma; Granville, San Francisco, California; Mel T., subject of this sketch.

When twenty-four years of age Mel T. Henderson left Rockbridge County, Virginia, and came to Pettis County, where he was first employed on the farm of B. L. Porter, near Houstonia. He worked on the Porter farm for two years and then rented the tract for two years, buying eighty acres of the place at the expiration of his lease, in 1901. He later purchased the remaining eighty and became owner of a valuable farm, which he tilled successfully until his removal to Sedalia, in 1905, to take up his

duties as deputy sheriff of the county under Sheriff I. N. Sprecher. In the fall of 1908 he was elected sheriff of Pettis County and served for the ensuing four years. Mr. Henderson made a capable and reliable county official. At the expiration of his term of sheriff, in 1913, Mr. Henderson engaged in the automobile business and has one of the largest and most successful enterprises of the kind in Sedalia.

September 8, 1889, Mr. Henderson was married to Miss Anna C. Porter, of Houstonia, Missouri, a daughter of B. L. and Addie Porter, the former of whom is deceased and the latter makes her home in Sedalia. The children born to B. L. and Addie Porter are as follow: Mrs. Anna C. Henderson, of this review; Maggie, wife of W. A. Block, of Portland, Oregon; Emma, wife of W. I. Dishman, Prineville, Oregon; Lila Beryl, wife of Henry Summers, Sedalia, Missouri; Bessie and John died in infancy. To Mel T. and wife have been born four children: Mary, Sydney B. and Melville S., deceased; Paul Y., now in the United States Army, twenty-one years of age, attended the officers' training school at Fort Riley, Kansas, the school of aviation at Champaign, Illinois, served as military instructor at Columbia, Tennessee, and holds a commission as captain and is now in active service in the Naval Aviation Corps; Robert Q., member of Company B, Machine Gun Battalion, has been in active service in France since July 1, 1918, enlisted in the National Army when eighteen years of age.

The mother of these children died August 9, 1918, and her remains were interred in the cemetery at Houstonia, Missouri. The Henderson residence in Sedalia is located at 701 West Broadway. Mr. Henderson is a member of the South Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Eugene W. Couey.—Fifty-two years ago Judge Eugene W. Couey of the Probate Court of Pettis County was born, on Pettis street, Sedalia, Missouri, and at the present day is voting in the same ward in which he was born. Judge Couey was born November 30, 1866, and is the son of Silas H. and Amaranda (Jones) Couey, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Tennessee.

Silas H. Couey came to Sedalia from Illinois in 1865, and was first employed by the Cunningham Transfer Company, then with the Holmes Lumber Company and the Bloess Lumber Company, the pioneer lumber companies of Sedalia. After a period of employment with the Gregg Egg

Company and the Polson Egg Company, packers and shippers of eggs, which in those days were packed in barrels, he engaged in farming, and followed this vocation in Pettis County until his removal to Colorado, in 1902, where both he and his wife died, their mortal remains being brought home for interment in Crown Hill Cemetery. To Silas H. and Amaranda Couey were born children as follow: Alfred, deceased; Minerva, wife of Russell McRarey, Trinidad, Colorado; Laura, wife of Joseph Shackelford, Saline County, Missouri; Rudolph, Trinidad, Colorado; Eugene W. Couey, subject of this review; Nora, widow of John Clark, now principal of Columbia School, Trinidad, Colorado; William, Deming, New Mexico; Emory, Lexington, Missouri; Sallie, wife of Hugh Satterwhite, Rocky Ford, Oregon; Russell, Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Three children died in infancy.

Eugene W. Couey received his education in the old Franklin School of Sedalia, the Georgetown public school, and attended district school in Elk Fork township for one term. He finished his public school work at Prospect School and graduated from the Sedalia High School. Attending the State University at Columbia, he graduated from the law department and began the practice of law in this city, where he has since resided with the exception of seven years spent in Colorado. He went to Colorado in 1899 and returned to Sedalia in 1906. Mr. Couey served two years as assistant prosecuting attorney and four years as prosecuting attorney of Pettis County. In 1914, he was elected to the office of probate judge of the county, winning the Democratic nomination over Mark A. McGruder, author of this history of Pettis County, now State senator.

Judge Couey was married on January 1, 1891, to Roza I. Goff, a daughter of William and Nancy Goff, of Warrensburg, Missouri, the former of whom is deceased, and the latter resides near LaMonte, Missouri. Judge Couey and wife have three living children, as follow: Tropha, wife of Norman Bockelman, Sedalia, Missouri; Bernice, deceased, was a graduate of Sedalia High School, and at the time of her death, in 1916, was a teacher in Liberty School; Edith, a graduate of Sedalia High School; Lawrence, a student in the high school. Mr. and Mrs. Couey have a grand daughter, Dorothy Lorine Bockelman. The Couey residence is located at 1010 West Fourth street.

Frank Monroe, the efficient recorder of deeds of Pettis County, is a descendant of a pioneer family, who traces their ancestry to Revolutionary stock. Frank Monroe was born in Sedalia September 22, 1873, and is a son of Col. Thomas and Adelia (Stallard) Monroe, the former a native

of Tennessee, born in 1819 and died in January, 1881, and his remains are buried in Crown Hill Cemetery. Adelia (Stallard) Monroe was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, in 1846, and now resides in Sedalia. She is a daughter of Joseph Stallard, who served in the War of 1812. Joseph Stallard was a son of Lieutenant Randolph Stallard, who served in the Revolutionary War.

Col. Thomas Monroe, Frank Monroe's father, was a member of the Missouri State Senate from the 28th District of Missouri when the Civil War broke out and he entered the Confederate service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and served until the close of the war. In 1871 he came to Sedalia and here spent the remainder of his life.

Frank Monroe was educated in the public schools of Sedalia, and for a time was a salesman and later engaged in the insurance business in Sedalia, in partnership with Mr. A. P. Espenscheid, under the firm name of Espenscheid & Monroe. Later he was engaged in the insurance and real estate business, in partnership with Mr. I. N. Sprecher, under the firm name of Monroe & Sprecher.

Mr. Monroe is a Democrat, and since he has been old enough to vote has taken an active interest and part in politics. In 1900 he was elected city assessor of Sedalia, serving a term of two years. In 1914 he received the Democratic nomination for county recorder. He was elected and, at the expiration of that term, he was re-elected in the fall of 1918, and is now beginning his second term in that office. He is a faithful, painstaking and efficient public officer, to which the many who have business in the county recorder's office can truthfully testify.

Mr. Monroe was united in marriage in 1898 to Miss Mollie Hansberger, a native of Pettis County, and a daughter of W. F. Hansberger. Mr. Hansberger and wife are both deceased and their remains are buried in Crown Hill Cemetery. He was a Confederate veteran of the Civil War, and served under Gen. Robert E. Lee, in the army of Virginia. In 1865, shortly after the close of the war, he came to Pettis County, and spent the remainder of his life here.

To Mr. and Mrs. Monroe has been born one son, Frank Monroe, Jr. He was educated in the Sedalia public schools and, after graduating from the high school, was a student in the University of Missouri one year, when he entered the officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Mr. Monroe is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and Mrs. Monroe are well and favorably known in Sedalia and Pettis County.

John I. Whitsel, a widely known and successful stockman of Prairie township, has given attention to breeding spotted Poland China hogs and high-grade cattle for a number of years. To the well-directed efforts of such men as Mr. Whitsel Pettis County owes the high rank which she holds among her sister counties of the great commonwealth of Missouri.

Mr. Whitsel is a native of Pettis County, and was born on the farm where he now resides, April 1, 1862. He is a son of David C. and Margaret (Smith) Whitsel, both natives of Ross County, Ohio. They were married in Ohio, and during the Civil War came to Missouri and settled in Prairie township, Pettis County, on the place where John I. Whitsel now resides. Here the father was engaged in farming until his death. He died about 1874, at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife continued to operate the farm after her husband's death, and kept the family together. She continued to improve the place, and built the large, fine residence, which is still standing, and made a success generally of carrying on farming and stock raising. She died in 1898, aged seventy-one years.

John I. Whitsel was one of a family of five children born to his parents. He was the youngest and the only one of the family born in Pettis County. The others were born in Ohio, and are as follow in the order of birth: Jennie, deceased; a girl, died in infancy; Obed N., Knob Noster, Missouri, and Clay S., resides in Sedalia township.

John I. Whitsel, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of this county, and has made farming and stock raising the occupation of his life.

In 1908 the estate was divided, and he bought the interests of part of the other heirs. He eventually owned 443 acres, which is one of the valuable and highly improved farms of Pettis County. He improved and beautified the place and continued to operate it until January 23, 1919, when he sold it to C. B. Lane, of Raymore, Missouri, for a consideration of \$52,000. This figure approaches the highest price per acre paid in Pettis County for farm land in any large acreage. This farm has been in the Whitsel family for over sixty years.

Mr. Whitsel was united in marriage October 12, 1899, with Miss Mary E. Payton, a native of Pettis County and a daughter of Louis O. and Mattie A. (McClung) Payton. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitsel have been born two children, Martha and Clay Payton, both of whom are now deceased.

Mrs. Whitsel possesses unusual talent as an artist. She evinced a



RESIDENCE OF JOHN I. WHITSEL.



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John. D. Whitel

natural talent in this direction since childhood, and has studied art under private instructors. She has painted a number of beautiful pictures, many of which decorate the Whitsel home. She does both oil and water color work with equal artistic effect.

Mr. Whitsel is a Republican, and he and Mrs. Whitsel are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Whitsel is a man of keen foresight and good business judgment. He is a stockholder in the Sedalia National Bank, and a man whose thrift and industry have made a substantial place for him in the world of affairs.

Thomas R. Melton, the capable and courteous clerk of the Circuit Court of Pettis County, is a native Missourian. He was born in Morgan County in 1875, and is a son of J. H. and Martha (Baldwin) Melton, both natives of Moniteau County, and early settlers in Pettis County. They both now reside in Sedalia. J. H. and Martha (Baldwin) Melton are the parents of sixteen children, as follow: Ellen R., married J. R. Allen and resides in Moniteau County, Missouri; William, deceased; James E., resides in Sedalia; George A., resides in Sedalia; Rosa, deceased; Thomas R., the subject of this sketch; Henry M., El Paso, Texas; Ira E., Sedalia, Missouri; W. Roy, Sedalia, Missouri; Ernest M., Sedalia, Missouri; Grace married J. A. Cordry, Camp Branch, Missouri; A. C., Sedalia, Missouri; Goldie L., married R. L. Harris, who served in the aviation corps of the United States Army as first lieutenant, and for a time was detailed as an instructor at the aviation field at Wool, England; Alta Pearl, married Jesse S. Hudson, of Hughesville, Missouri, who served as a soldier in the National Army during the World War; Sidney K., who served as sergeant in the quartermaster's department with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. The youngest child of the family was a son, who died in infancy.

Thomas R. Melton was educated in the public schools of Pettis County and the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. He then engaged in teaching, and for fifteen years was engaged in that profession in Pettis County, and was one of the most successful teachers that Pettis County ever had. Mr. Melton was a natural teacher, and therefore enjoyed his work, which is always productive of real results in the schoolroom. He introduced innovations in his school work which had not been even thought of in rural schools up to that time. While teaching at the High Point School, he instituted and carried out a school district fair for four consecutive years. Exhibits of farm products and home economics methods were leading features. These fairs attracted a great deal of attention, and

were written up by the local press and was given a great deal of publicity by the newspapers, not only of the State, but throughout the country. Since that time the teaching of agriculture in the public schools has become almost universal. At that time there was considerable opposition, as many thought this method of teaching agriculture was impractical. Mr. Melton deserves much credit for being one of the earliest pioneers in this most important field of modern education. A prominent living testimonial of Mr. Melton's work in this branch of education is Mr. Ezra Ikenberry, who was a student of Mr. Melton's, who started him along agricultural lines, and Professor Ikenberry is the present County Agent for Jackson County, Missouri, and is regarded as perhaps one of the best men in the state along that line of work.

Mr. Melton was appointed deputy circuit clerk January 1, 1911, under Circuit Clerk George W. Driskell, and served in that capacity for two terms, or until January 1, 1919. In the fall of 1918, he received the Democratic nomination, without opposition, for the office of clerk of the Circuit Court, and was elected. He assumed the duties of that office January 1, 1919, and is now serving in that capacity.

October 5, 1898, Thomas R. Melton was united in marriage with Miss Nora Lee Warren, of Sedalia, Missouri. She is a daughter of Hedgman Warren, and is one of the following children born to her parents: Colby D., a manual training teacher, Sedalia, Missouri; Elizabeth, married Luther Proctor, Portland, Oregon; Nora Lee, married Thomas R. Melton, the subject of this sketch, and Birdie H., married W. H. Finley, Sedalia, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Melton have been born two children, as follow: Warren M., in the employ of Swift & Company, Ottumwa, Iowa, and Birdie Elizabeth, a student in the Sedalia High School.

Mr. Melton, although a young man, has had many years of experience in public service, and his capable and painstaking methods have won for him universal confidence and respect. He has ever followed the theory which was well stated in the language of former President Cleveland, who said, "Public office is a public trust, and not a private snap."

Dr. Charles Bell Trader, now serving his country as a captain in the medical department of the United States Army, and who was called to the service on August 30, 1918, is a native son of Pettis County. His father, Dr. John W. Trader, was one of the most prominent physicians of the last decade in Missouri.

Dr. John W. Trader was born in Xenia, Ohio, March 6, 1837, and

was a son of Moses and Rebecca R. (Wells) Trader, who moved from Ohio to a farm near Brunswick, Chariton County, Missouri, in 1840, and from there moved to Linn County, Missouri, in 1844. In 1854, Doctor Trader began the study of medicine with Dr. Alex S. Hughes, of Lindley, Grundy County, Missouri. He graduated from the Missouri Medical College in 1859, and at once began the practice of his profession. During the earlier months of the Civil War he commanded a company of State militia, but joined the federal forces at Laclede, Missouri, and was commissioned an assistant surgeon by Governor Gamble and mustered into the First Cavalry, First battalion of Missouri State militia. In 1863 he was commissioned a surgeon and mustered into the same regiment at Jefferson City. In 1864 he was made brigade surgeon of the First brigade of General Pleasanton's Cavalry Corps. Doctor Trader was mustered out of the service and joined the United States Medical Corps as a surgeon and was assigned to duty at Jefferson Barracks. He was then sent to New Orleans as medical director on the river steamer Baltic. This boat proceeded to Vicksburg and took on three hundred Andersonville prisoners and returned to Jefferson Barracks. Doctor Trader resigned his commission in May, 1865. He was a gallant officer in the field and faithful in duty.

Dr. Trader located in Sedalia in 1865 and practiced his profession in this city until his death. In 1876 he visited Europe while holding an honorary commission from the governor of Missouri and attended the Paris Exposition. While in Paris he spent some time in studying the advances made in the science of medicine. In 1876 he was elected president of the Missouri Medical Association and served for two years. He was a delegate to the American Medical Association which met at Chicago in 1877, and during the same year he was appointed surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and held this position for three years. In 1878 Dr. Trader was appointed curator of State University, and served as a member of the examining board of the medical department of the university. He was an active member of the M. E. Church from 1854 until his death, and was for many years president of the Pettis County American Bible Society. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Trader devoted much of his time to literary pursuits and was very fond of hunting, his leisure hours being spent abroad in the fields and woods with his dog and gun. He departed this life in 1907 and his remains lie in Crown Hill Cemetery. Pettis County and Missouri were bettered in

many ways through Dr. Trader's activities and accomplishments.

Dr. John B. Trader was married twice, his first wife being Miss Lucy A. W. Wyatt, a daughter of Capt. John Wyatt of Chillicothe, Missouri, who died without issue. In 1867 he married Miss Tillie B. Batterton, of Danville, Kentucky, who bore him seven children: Hattie Belle, born 1868, married Dr. C. E. Fletcher of Sedalia, Missouri; Dr. Charles Bell, whose name heads this review; Arthur Montgomery, born 1872, engaged in general auditing business at St. Louis; John William, born 1875, manager of a large bakery at Washington, D. C.; George Henry, born 1877, manager of the Sedalia plant of Swift and Company; Clara Matilda Hope, born 1879, married Otto J. Schien, of Shreveport, Louisiana; Randolph Foster, born 1882, now employed with the Shipbuilding Corporation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Emmet Everett, born 1889, manager of the Metropolitan Garage, Sedalia, Missouri. Mrs. Trader now resides with her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Fletcher of Sedalia.

Dr. Charles Bell Trader was educated in the Sedalia Public and High Schools and graduated from the Kansas City Medical College in 1901. He immediately began the practice of his profession in his native city and has emulated his father in achieving a more than local success as a physician of prominence and attainments.

Dr. C. B. Trader was married in 1902 to Marian Tuck Batterton of Danville, Kentucky, a daughter of George D. and Hattie (Williams) Batterton, who now reside in Kansas City, Missouri. To this marriage has been born a daughter, Frances Ware Trader.

On August 30, 1918, Dr. Trader was called to the colors at Camp Funston, to enter the medical service of the National Army and had previously received a captain's commission. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, and is a member of the Pettis County and Missouri State Medical Societies. For two years he filled the office of vice-president of the Pettis County Medical Society and served as secretary of the society for two years. At the time of his enlistment he was serving as a member of the Censor Committee of the local society. Dr. Trader is a member of the Local Draft Board of Pettis County, a member of the Pettis County Committee of the Medical Section of the National Council of Defense and was active in the furtherance of all war activities in the county, only ceasing these loyal and patriotic works in order to engage actively and wholeheartedly directly in the service of succoring the wounded and sick of the National Army as an enlisted officer in the service of his country.

James P. Quinn.—The firm of Quinn Brothers, shoe merchants, is one of the best known and prosperous concerns of its kind in this section of Missouri. This business was started in 1904, at 206 Ohio Street, by James P., Joseph S., and Michael Quinn. The present members of the firm are: James P., Francis W., Joseph S., and Cornelius A., the latter of whom is now serving as a soldier in the National Army. The Quinn shoe store is one of the neatest and most modern stores in Sedalia and a splendid line of footwear is carried in stock and sold to an ever-increasing patronage throughout this section of Missouri. The building in which the business is housed has a frontage of 25 feet with a depth of 100 feet with a basement for the reserve stock. The first floor contains the office and sales-room and the second floor of the building is devoted to housing the reserve stock and as a repair room. A branch of Quinn Brothers store is located at 222 Ohio Street and is known as the Imperial Shoe Store, being located in a building having a frontage of 22 feet with a depth of 60 feet.

James P. Quinn, manager of this enterprising firm, was born at Belvidere, Illinois, a son of Cornelius and Bridget (McGinley) Quinn, both of whom were born and reared in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn came to America in 1876, and after residing at Belvidere, Illinois, for five years they came to Sedalia in 1885. The father of the family died in 1895, the mother departing this life in August of 1917. Cornelius and Bridget Quinn were parents of the following children: James P., subject of this review; John C., born at Belvidere, Illinois, has been a merchant in Sedalia for the past sixteen years; Michael F., former member of the firm, died in 1909; Rev. Father William L., a priest of splendid educational attainments and one of the few notable scholars produced in Sedalia, is now located in New York City, in charge of the Indian Mission Bureau of the Catholic Church; Joseph S., served in the National Army and received an honorable discharge November 29, 1918; Cornelius A., also served his country as a soldier in the National Army and received his honorable discharge from the army December 2, 1918; Francis W., who served for a time under the colors but received an honorable discharge from the service because of physical disability; Mary, and Johanna Quinn.

James P. Quinn was educated in the parochial and public schools of Sedalia, graduating from the high school in 1894. In 1898 he filled the office of city clerk of Sedalia and served as deputy county clerk under Robert H. Gray from 1899 to 1903.

Mr. Quinn was married in 1904 to Miss Mary Helen Younger, a

daughter of John and Ellen Younger, of Kansas City, Missouri, the former of whom is deceased and the latter now lives in Sedalia.

Joseph M. O'Connell.—The Day and Night Studio, located at 320 South Ohio Street, Sedalia, is the outcome of an idea of its proprietor, J. M. O'Connell, in 1910, that Sedalia and the surrounding tributary country would support such a concern. Mr. O'Connell, after making a survey of the surroundings immediately acted upon his idea or "hunch," and established himself in business at 320 South Ohio Street. Not long after he had begun business the building collapsed through faulty construction and his stock of goods and paraphernalia was destroyed. He then moved to another location for a period of six months, and eventually located at his present place. The main feature of the Day and Night Studio is the extensive kodak finishing business, probably the largest in central Missouri, and the amount of work done in this establishment will probably exceed that done in any city in western and central Missouri. An extensive mail order business is also handled. The studio is equipped for doing all kinds of portrait work, as well as enlarging and framing, this latter departure having been learned by Mr. O'Connell in Chicago, beginning the business when eighteen years of age and remaining on the road for thirteen years in the portrait business. While in Sedalia engaged in portrait work he conceived the idea of establishing his present business, and has succeeded even beyond his earlier dreams.

Speaking biographically, Joseph M. O'Connell was born September 2, 1879, in St. Louis, Missouri, the son of Michael and Jennie (Gibbons) O'Connell, the former a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter having been born in St. Louis. Michael O'Connell was a steamboat man who plied his trade or vocation upon the Mississippi River for many years. He died at St. Louis in 1902. His widow still resides in that city. The O'Connell children are: Charles, a traveling photographer; Edward, a traveling photographer of St. Louis; Joseph M., subject of this review; Anna, wife of John Brady, St. Louis, Missouri; Catherine, a Sister of Mercy, St. Louis Missouri; Robert, a mechanical draughtsman, Chicago, Ill.

Since he attained the age of eleven year, Joseph M. O'Connell has made his own way in the world, beginning as a cash boy in his native city at a wage of \$2.00 per week. His subsequent career is set forth in the preceding paragraph. Mr. O'Connell was married on January 5, 1912, to Jeanette June Crist, of Nevada, Missouri, a daughter of Edward and Lulu Crist. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell have a son, Kenneth Leo, and the O'Connell family reside at 1422 South Central Avenue in this city.

Ira Gilbert Barton, D. D. S.—For the past twenty-five years Dr. Ira Gilbert Barton has successfully practiced dentistry in Sedalia, with offices located at 306½ Ohio Street, and has become firmly established in the city as a leading professional man of high standing in this section of Missouri. Dr. Barton was born in Jackson, Jackson County, Ohio, December 7, 1874, the son of Simon P. and Eliza Ann (Wells) Barton, the former of whom was a native of Jackson County Ohio, and the latter of Steubenville, Ohio.

Simon Barton was reared in Ohio, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he, although but fifteen years of age, was a member of the volunteer sharpshooters. He came to Henry County, Missouri in 1875 and located at Clinton where he was engaged in contracting and building construction for a number of years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Barton now reside at Commerce, Oklahoma. The following children were born to them: Charles H., living at Commerce, Oklahoma; Ira Gilbert, subject of this review; William Tullison, formerly a practicing dentist of Pilot Grove, Missouri, died at Iola, Kansas, at the age of thirty-two years; Mrs. Minnie (Barton) Ellis, Denver, Colorado; B. H. Barton, now a dental surgeon with the rank of lieutenant, in service with the United States Navy and attached to the United States Transport Pocahontas.

From the time he attained the age of fourteen years, Dr. Ira G. Barton has made his own way and is self educated. After attending the public schools of Clinton, Missouri, and after passing the State Board of Dental Examiners and practicing dentistry for seven years he then entered St. Louis University in 1903 and studied dentistry. He began his first dental work in Sedalia on May 13, 1893, with Dr. W. M. Carter, with whom he was associated for three years. He then passed the examination held by the Missouri State Board of Dental Examiners and received his diploma on October, 1897. While a dental student, Dr. Barton practiced extreme self denial and was fortunate if he had as much as twenty-five cents per week as spending money, over and above his board and clothing. In fact, if he had at any one time that much money or more he felt like a wealthy man. Besides constantly advancing himself in his profession, he taught dentistry to his first wife, and his brothers. He furnished the means for the education of his sister in bookkeeping and stenography, at the Jones Business College, St. Louis, Missouri, and she is now holding the responsible position as clerk of the city Legislature of that city. Dr. Barton is unmarried but has fathered and educated his brothers and sister and looked after the various members of his father's family as a loving elder brother, and his life has been full of efforts in their behalf.

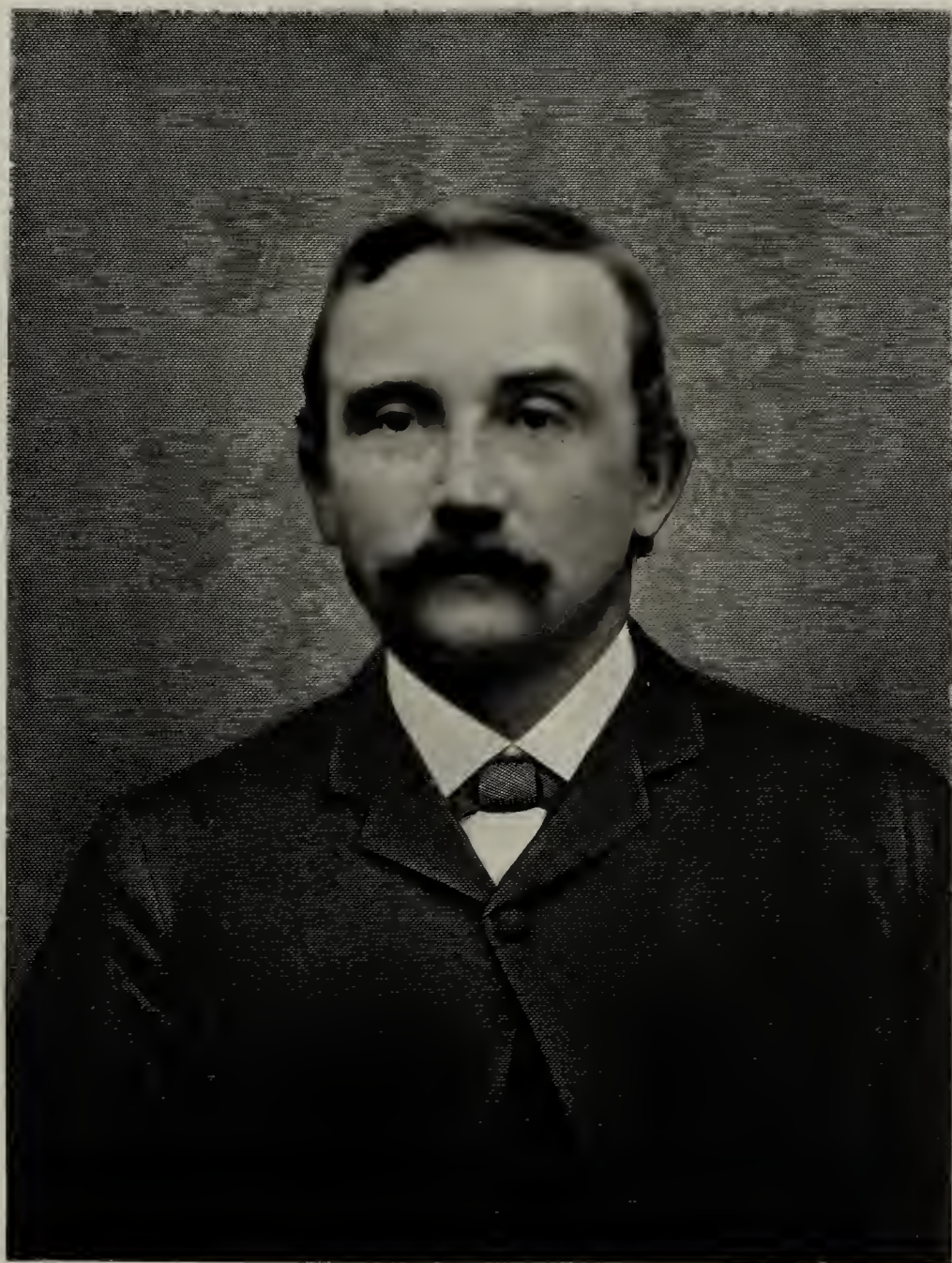
Dr. Barton is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all of the chairs in this order. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 142 of Otterville, Missouri. Doctor Barton has held several Schools of Instruction in Masonry, having been elected by the Otterville Lodge to the position of instructor.

Henry Schafer, deceased, was an early settler in Pettis County, and a man who by his thrift, industry, honesty and integrity, made a place for himself and his family among the foremost citizens of this section of the State. He departed this life October 6, 1912, and his death was not only a great loss to his family and immediate friends, but a distinct loss to the community and the county.

Henry Schafer was born in Germany June 20, 1849, a son of John and Margaret Schafer, who were the parents of nine children, of whom Henry was the seventh in order of birth. The Schafer family immigrated to America in 1860, when Henry was about nine years of age. They settled near Smithton, Illinois, where both parents died about two years after settling there.

Henry Schafer was reared on a farm, and received a good common school education in the district schools of Illinois. In the fall of 1867 he came to Missouri with a man named Joseph Burns and his family, who settled in Pettis County. Mr. Schafer remained with the Burns family until he was about twenty years of age, when he bought a team and engaged in teaming and hauling at Sedalia. He hauled ties for the construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and later engaged in the ice business in Sedalia, which he conducted for several years. He met with success in this undertaking, and conducted the ice business until a few years before his death. He bought a farm in Sedalia township, about 1890, and moved onto the place five years later, and was also engaged in farming until the time of his death. Mr. Schafer was a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic church.

February 9, 1873, Henry Schafer was united in marriage with Margaret Ann Thompson, a native of England, born near Dorchester, England, October 14, 1847. She is a daughter of Septimus and Elizabeth (Riley) Thompson, both natives of England. The Thompson family came to America in 1849, when Mrs. Schafer was about two years of age, and settled at Prairie de Long, Illinois. Here the father engaged in farming and stock raising, and the parents both spent the remainder of their lives there. Mrs. Schafer was the eldest of a family of eight children, five



Eng by E G Williams & Bro NY

Henry Shaffer

of whom are now living. She was reared and educated in Illinois and remained in that State until she was twenty years of age, when she came to Missouri with the family of Reed Dunlap, with whom she lived, and she remained in Sedalia until she met and married Mr. Schafer. To Mr. and Mrs. Schafer have been born eight children as follow: John S., born January 10, 1874, was killed in an automobile accident in Sedalia March 19, 1915; Mrs. Mary Stetzbauch, Sedalia, Missouri; Agnes L., deceased; Delia A., married William Dunlap, who is now deceased, and she resides in California; Minnie A., married Henry Imhauser, Sedalia, Missouri; Nellie C., married John Arrington, Washington, Indiana; Henry Charles, who operates the home place, and Charles H., also resides on the home place. Charles and Henry are twins.

The Schafer homestead consists of 400 acres of valuable land near Sedalia, which is one of the well-improved farms of Pettis County, and Mrs. Schafer also owns a bungalow in Sedalia. At the time of his death Mr. Schafer was a stockholder in the American Exchange Bank of Sedalia. He was a successful business man and, at the time of his death, left his family in good circumstances. The Schafer family are well known and stand high in the community.

Since Mr. Schafer's demise Mr. Schafer has made some extensive improvements on the farm. She has erected a large stock barn, and the Schafer home and farm buildings are all equipped with the Delco electric light system, and modern in all other respects.

Emile Landmann.—One of the most important institutions of Pettis County is The Landmann Abstract and Title Company. Practically all the abstract and title business of Pettis County is handled through the office of this company which is in charge of Emile Landmann. Mr. Landmann was born in Sedalia, being a son of Jacob and Christina Landmann, who came to Pettis County from St. Louis, Missouri, in 1865. Jacob Landmann was engaged in the general mercantile business in Sedalia until 1871 when his death occurred. His wife survived him many years, dying in February, 1907.

Emile Landmann was educated in the public schools of Sedalia, and graduated from the Central Business College. After leaving school he entered the County Recorder's office as deputy recorder, serving under his brother, Frank, who was Recorder of Pettis County from 1887 to 1891. Frank Landmann, after leaving the recorder's office, purchased an interest in the Hartshorn and Wilson Abstract and Insurance Agency, and Emile

Landmann accepted a position with the new firm. Later, the two brothers purchased the Hartshorn and Wilson interests and the firm was then known as Landmann Brothers, until the death of the elder brother in 1906. Emile Landmann then became sole owner of the business and in the fall of 1907 he incorporated The Landmann Abstract and Title Company. Mr. John W. Baker, his nephew, is associated with him, being secretary of the company.

Mr. Landmann was married in 1896 to Miss Louise M. Benz of Sedalia. They have one daughter, Christina L., a graduate of the Sedalia High School and who also pursued her college studies at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, and at Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Landmann have a very pleasant home at 1001 West Sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Landmann and daughter, Christina, are members of the First Congregational Church.

Hugh H. and Ennis H. Courtney.—The Courtney Shoe Company, owned and operated by Hugh H. and Ennis H. Courtney, is distinctly a progressive and thriving concern which has kept pace with the advancement in modern development of footwear. This concern was established in 1914, as successor to William Courtney, who succeeded W. S. Mackey in 1887, who had established the W. S. Mackey Shoe Company on Main Street, as far back as 1866. It is, therefore, one of the oldest established business concerns in Sedalia and Pettis County, having been in existence for the past fifty-two years, it naturally has a large number of old and steadfast patrons. The Mackeys eventually became engaged in the wholesale business in Sedalia. William Courtney purchased the stock and good will of the Mackeys in 1887, after having been associated with Mr. Mackey since 1879. For a few years he had W. B. Langdon as a partner. Mr. Courtney died on November 10, 1914, and the present proprietors and managers are Hugh H. and Ennis H. Courtney. The store is located at 228 South Ohio Street and has a frontage of twenty-five feet with a depth of 100 feet, with the basement deck and first floor all occupied with sales-rooms. The firm employs fifteen people at all times to care for the immense business transacted, two repair men being included with the force. Hugh H. and Ennis H. Courtney are the sons of Peter Courtney.

Peter Courtney was born near Glasgow, Kentucky, in 1836 and came to Missouri in 1844, to the home of his sister who had with her husband previously located on Flat Creek. He was reared in Pettis County and became a farmer, eventually engaging in the mercantile business at Dresden, Missouri and later operating a store at Holden, Missouri. Mr. Court-

ney now resides at 724 West Sixth Street, Sedalia, and is aged eighty-two years. In the early pioneer days, Peter Courtney crossed the great plains with an ox team and drove freight wagons to New Mexico and Idaho prior to the days of the railroads. His wife was Elizabeth Bracht, a native of Georgetown, Missouri, born in 1840, a daughter of pioneer parents. She departed this life in 1912. The children born to Peter and Elizabeth Courtney are as follows: William, deceased; Leslie, Sedalia, Missouri; Thomas L., deceased; Harry, Sedalia, Missouri; Cammie, deceased; Hugh H., of this review; Elizabeth, wife of W. E. Terrill, Holden, Missouri; Ennis H., of this review; C. Hallam, Sedalia; Kathryn, Sedalia.

Hugh H. Courtney was married to Miss Pearle Jackson of Holden, Missouri.

The Courtney Shoe Company carries in stock the Nettleton Shoes for men, the Strong and Garfield, and Walkover shoes for men. The well-known women's lines carried are the D. Armstrong and Company's Shoes, Smaltz Goodwin Co., and Walkover makes. For children they carry the H. W. Merriam Shoe Company's makes and other excellent lines. In addition to an immense shoe stock the famous Stetson hats are retailed.

Frank T. Leaming, city engineer of Sedalia, was born September 26, 1882, a son of Rush G. and Mattie R. (Rogers) Leaming, the former of whom was a native of Indiana, and was a veteran of the Union Army. Rush G. Leaming served for four years in the Union Army during the Civil War. He came to Pettis County, Missouri, after some years' residence in Cass County where he had settled after the close of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Leaming now reside in Sedalia, the former aged eighty-three years and the latter aged seventy-one years. The children born to Rush G. and Mattie R. Leaming are as follows: Mrs. Mary Holloway, Dallas, Texas; Ruth, wife of H. M. Haley, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Annie, wife of Frank L. Warren, Holdenville, Oklahoma; Fenn A., Mansfield, Louisiana; and Frank T. subject of this sketch.

Frank T. Leaming was educated in the Sedalia public schools and after he had finished his schooling he netered the engineering department of the Kansas City Southern railway company and gained much practical experience in engineering. While still employed, he pursued a course in engineering with the International Correspondence Schools and became a proficient and skilled engineer. He began his engineering career with C. H. Zoll, city engineer of Sedalia in 1906, and on May 1, 1908, he was appointed to the post of city engineer of Sedalia. Since taking charge of the office

Mr. Leaming has built over thirty miles of sewer, and laid over fifteen miles of paving and many miles of sidewalks and curbing.

Mr. Leaming was married in 1904 to Miss Vinita Finley, a daughter of W. A. and Birdie (Lakin) Finley of Sedalia, who are parents of children as follows: Emma, wife of D. Brennen, of Sedalia; Marion, living in New York City; Walker, Sedalia, Missouri; Allan G., enlisted in April, 1918, in the United States Navy and is now in the service.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leaming have three children: Frank T. Jr., aged twelve years; Kathryn, aged seven years; Lois, born April 9, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Leaming have a very pleasant home at 1404 Carr Avenue, Sedalia, Missouri.

Dr. Robert William Seaton Overstreet, cashier and clerk of the Antlers Hotel, Sedalia, Missouri, was born in Warren County, Illinois, in 1850 and is a son of Dr. Walter and Mary A. (Seaton) Overstreet, both natives of Kentucky. Dr. Walter C. Overstreet was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, October 16, 1824, and died at Smithton, Missouri, July 27, 1895. His wife, Mary A. (Seaton) Overstreet, was born in Breckenbridge County, Kentucky, in 1829 and departed this life April 4, 1880. They were married on December 11, 1848. Walter C. Overstreet was the son of Robert Overstreet, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, January 31, 1789, and died July 30, 1855. His wife was Jane Lowrey, to whom he was married in Jessamine County, Kentucky, April 25, 1815. The children of Walter C. and Mary A. Overstreet were: Robert William Seaton, subject of this sketch; Mary Jane, born July 19, 1852, the widow of William Mann, resides at Smithton, Missouri; Dr. Walter Cunningham, born February 17, 1857, died in 1916; Emma, born April 26, 1859, died November 21, 1876; David Milton born June 28, 1863 died February 25, 1905; Anna Clay, born February 3, 1868, wife of Eck Seaman, Oakland, California.

James Overstreet, great grandfather of Robert W. S. Overstreet, had two sons, Harry and Thomas Overstreet, who served in the Revolutionary War under General Washington. Robert Overstreet, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a veteran of the War of 1812, and fought at the Battle of the Thames, and later under General Jackson at New Orleans.

Dr. Walter C. Overstreet came to Missouri in 1847 and located at Higgins on Flat Creek and practiced his profession there for some time prior to going to Galesburg, Illinois, where his marriage took place. From Galesburg he went to Monmouth, Illinois. He invested in government land in Pettis County and made frequent trips to this county, riding horseback

from Booneville. After 1864 he lived at Smithton, Missouri. At one time he owned 1,000 acres of land. For many years prior to his death, Doctor Overstreet practiced medicine in the vicinity of Smithton, and was highly respected in Pettis County. During his later years, he devoted his time to caring for his extensive interests. Doctor Overstreet's remains are interred in Smithton Cemetery.

Dr. Robert William Seaton Overstreet was educated in the public schools, and studied for three years in the Monmouth, Illinois schools. After removing to Missouri with his parents, he received private instruction from tutors and at the age of nineteen years, he entered William Jewell College and began his collegiate course which extended over a period of seven years. His father being a physician, Robert William naturally became interested in the study of medicine and drugs and became a registered pharmacist. Doctor Overstreet's practice is mainly confined to office work.

Doctor Overstreet was married to Sallie A. Cox in 1872. Mrs. Overstreet died in 1898, leaving five children: Walter, deceased; Grace, wife of W. R. Dillard, Kansas City, Missouri; Robert T., a farmer and stockman, of Leslie, Arkansas; Abbie, wife of Mr. Foster, Fillmore, Missouri; William Seaton Overstreet, former clerk in the Chicago offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, enlisted in the United States Navy in April, 1918. The second marriage of Doctor Overstreet occurred in October, 1917, with Mrs. Mary E. Weitz, of Sedalia, and they reside on East Seventh Street.

Doctor Overstreet began business as a druggist in 1872 and in 1883 he went to Colorado and located at Trinidad, where he looked after live stock on the ranges of Colorado and New Mexico and also conducted a drug business. While at Trinidad he was commissioned an organizer for the farmers co-operative union, and with deputies assisting him, he organized unions in Colorado and New Mexico. Returning to Pettis County, he opened a drug store at Smithton, which he conducted for a time, eventually disposing of his interests in 1900. He also served as assistant postmaster at Smithton. His father, Dr. Walter C. Overstreet, was the first practicing physician in Smithton township, a graduate of the Transylvania Medical College, Class of 1917. He was a zealous advocate of good schools in Pettis County.

Dr. William Seaton Overstreet was a drill master of boys of fourteen and upwards for a time, and he is now an honorary member of the Missouri

Pharmaceutical Association and is classed with the Veterans Druggists Club. He is a member of the Old Settlers Association.

J. B. Marksbury, chief of police, of Sedalia, Missouri, was born in Williamstown, Grant County, Kentucky, October 7, 1869. He is the son of John S. and Elizabeth R. (Tunis) Marksbury, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. John S. Marksbury, the father, was born in Virginia, in 1824 and died at Williamstown, Kentucky in 1908, having attained the ripe, old age of eighty-four years. He was prominent in the affairs of Grant County and served as deputy sheriff and as sheriff of the County for a period of twelve years, and held this important office during the troublesome times of the Civil War. The mother of J. B. Marksbury still resides on the old home place and is seventy-one years old. She is a daughter of Nehemiah Tunis, one of the pioneer merchants of Williamstown, Kentucky, who erected the Tunis Block in that city, which was the first brick building erected there. He came to Kentucky from Newark, New Jersey. To John S. and Elizabeth R. Marksbury were born ten children as follow: J. B., subject of this review; Frank, Williamstown, Kentucky; Nehemiah, killed while employed as traveling salesman for the Bradley-Wheeler Implement Company, and while aboard a Chicago and Alton railway train which was wrecked in 1900; Charles, Sherman, Kentucky; George, Greensburg, Kansas; James, living on the home place in Kentucky; John, garage proprietor and dealer in motor cars at Williamstown, Kentucky; Elizabeth, wife of John Swain, Oklahoma; Mary, a teacher and telephone operator, Williamstown, Kentucky; William, foreman, of construction in the employ of the American Telephone Company, Chicago, Illinois.

After receiving his education in the public schools of his native county and attaining his majority, J. B. Marksbury came to Pettis County, March 11, 1890. For two years he was employed on the farm of D. W. Thomson and then rented the Thomson farm for two years. He followed farming in Pettis County until 1901 and was a partner with Mayor A. Baumgartner in the conduct of his farming operations. From 1903 until June, 1909, he was foreman of the John A. Crawford farm. On July 5, 1909, he came to Sedalia and took employment in the coach shops of the Missouri Pacific railway, remaining in the shops as a trusted and capable employe until May 1, 1915. Receiving the appointment as health officer of Sedalia, he capably filled this position until April 8, 1918. He was then elected to the position of chief of police of Sedalia, receiving the largest majority ever given a

candidate for office in the city. Chief Marksbury's majority was 783. His conduct of the duties of his office have been such as to commend him to the large body of citizens whose safety and well being are entrusted to the vigilance and watchfulness of his department. The police department of Sedalia was never in better condition and its efficiency is marked. In fact Sedalia has a well earned reputation for being law-abiding, a situation which is due in large measure to the capable enforcement of law and order and the diplomacy of the police head and his assistants.

On November 3, 1891, J. B. Marksbury and Anna May Hoffman were united in marriage. Mrs. Anna May Marksbury is a daughter of John and Anna May Hoffman, both of whom were natives of Wisconsin, and were well known residents of Sedalia for several years. Mr. Hoffman died in 1910 and his widow now resides at Argentine, Kansas. The children born to John and Anna May Hoffman are as follow: Mrs. Anna May Marksbury, wife of the subject of this review; Mrs. Lulu Baker, Kansas City, Kansas; John, Kansas City, Kansas; Mrs. E. G. Dolph, whose husband is a merchant and stockman at Arthur, Nebraska, and also operates a motor bus line between Kingston and Arthur, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Marksbury have a very pleasant home at 400 North Stewart Street.

Chief Marksbury is a member of Lodge No. 27, Knights of Pythias, Knights and Ladies of Security No. 564, and also holds a membership in the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen No. 506.

Ernest Theodore Behrens, editor and manager of the Sedalia "Leader and Railway Federationist," was born in Cole Camp, Missouri, September 15, 1866, a son of William and Elizabeth Behrens, natives of Germany, who came to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1836. They located in Sedalia in 1875 and both died here. William Behrens died in 1896 at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Behrens attained the age of seventy-six years. William Behrens became a large land owner in Benton County, Missouri, and traded much of his land for Sedalia property. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving first in the Home Guards and later, enlisting in the Union Army. Mr. Behrens was taken prisoner with others and was sentenced to be shot, but at the eleventh hour orders were given to exchange the prisoners. The Behrens children are: Mrs. Catherine Adams, Sparta, Illinois; Mrs. Gussie Wetzel, Washington, D. C.; Bernard, Kansas City, Missouri; Ernest T., subject of this sketch.

Ernest Theodore Behrens was educated in the public schools of Sedalia and learned the trade of cigarmaker at the age of fifteen years. He engaged

in the cigarmaking trade in 1885, but since 1889, he has followed the printing and newspaper business. He was first associated with the "Truth" in 1889, a paper which he established. In 1892 he established the "Western World." This was followed by the "Liberator" in 1910, of which the "Railway Federationist" is the logical successor. This latter paper is the official organ of the railway employes department of the American Federation of Labor, which has a membership of over 600,000 railway employes. Mr. Behrens also publishes the "Sedalia Leader," a local newspaper.

Mr. Behrens first became identified with the labor movement in 1884, and has assisted in the organization of over seventy-five per cent. of the local labor unions of Sedalia. There are forty-five locals and auxiliaries in Sedalia and these locals have a membership of approximately 3000. He holds a membership in the cigarmakers union and for four terms he served as president of the State Federation of Labor and has held every office in the local labor assemblies.

John Wesley McClure.—The McClure family is one of the most prominent and substantial families in Pettis County, who have been resident in Pettis County since 1876. During the past forty-three years members of this family have been extensive farmers and stockmen in the northern part of Pettis County. One of the best known of this family, whose life was well spent and who was for many years a leading and influential citizen of the county, was the late John Wesley McClure, of Hughesville township. Mr. McClure was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, in 1845. He was a son of Winston McClure, a Missouri pioneer.

Winston McClure was born near Lexington, Rockbridge County, Virginia, June 16, 1818. He resided in his native county until he was seventeen years old and then went to Ross County, Ohio, locating near Chillicothe. From there he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and thence to Oldham County, Kentucky, where he was married, in 1840, to Miss Lucinda Bohanan, a daughter of Rev. Abraham Bohanan, a minister of Oldham County. In 1841 he came to Missouri, first locating in St. Louis County. A few years later he located in Montgomery County, and was largely engaged in farming and stock raising in that county for several years. While a resident of Montgomery County he was the largest stock dealer in that section of Missouri. The ravages of the Civil War caused him severe losses. After the war he transferred his farming and stock-raising operations to Saline and Cooper counties, and in 1876 he came to Pettis County. With his three sons—John Wesley, Das and Ben F.—he

engaged in stock raising and feeding on a very extensive scale. The business of McClure & Sons ranked among the most extensive in western Missouri. They fed from 500 to 700 head of cattle annually, and dealt heavily in mules and horses. Hundreds of acres of corn were cultivated each year, and all of their operations were on an immense scale. Winston McClure died a highly respected citizen of Pettis County.

John Wesley McClure was reared in Montgomery County, and he came to Pettis County not long after the close of the Civil War. He and his two brothers leased land for several years and fed hundreds of cattle and hogs for the markets, buying corn in Iowa for their feeding. For a number of years he was associated with his father and brothers, and all worked together for their common good and profit. Eventually, the partnership was dissolved and each invested in land for his own use and farmed on his own account. Prior to his marriage, Mr. McClure purchased part of his home farm in Hughesville township. This farm of 640 acres was but the nucleus around which he built up an immense estate of nearly 2,000 acres. His first home was burned to the ground in 1892, and in 1893 he erected a beautiful residence, which is all modern in every respect and which is one of the most imposing and handsome farm residences in this section of Missouri.

In 1879 John W. McClure and Miss Erna Glasscock, a native of Pettis County, were united in marriage. Mrs. Erna (Glasscock) McClure is a daughter of Charles and Rosa (Smith) Glasscock, both of whom were born and reared in old Virginia. Charles Glasscock was the son of Aldia Glasscock, a pioneer attorney of Pettis County, who was associated with Judge Reese Hughes in the practice of law at Georgetown. He brought a retinue of slaves with him when he came to Pettis County, and entered a large tract of land, which he developed into a splendid farm. Charles Glasscock was born in 1831, and accompanied his parents to Pettis County in 1841. He now resides in Kansas City, Missouri. Rosa, his wife, was born in 1838. Mr. Glasscock farmed extensively in Pettis County until his removal to Kansas City, in 1886. Twelve children were born to Charles and Rosa Glasscock, as follow: Two children died in infancy; Lawrence Lee, lives in Los Angeles; Mrs. Erna McClure, of this review; Charles L., county clerk of Lafayette County, Lexington, Missouri; Ferdinand S., Kansas City, Missouri; A. A., lives near Liberty, Clay County; Lee, a commission merchant, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Welch, Mrs. Charles Decker and Shirley, living in Kansas City; William, lives in Lafayette County.

The children born to John Wesley and Erna McClure are as follow: Walter V., on the home farm; John W., Charles L. and Lucille. Walter V. McClure married Bessie Aldridge, a daughter of James Aldridge, of Pettis County, and has one child, Erna Annie, born April 21, 1918. Walter V. is managing the home farm of 600 acres. He is owner of 300 acres, which he received as his share of the estate. He is following in his father's footsteps, and is carrying on stock raising on an extensive scale. Two hundred acres of the farm were in wheat during the past season, and averaged twenty-two bushels to the acre when harvested and threshed. One hundred and sixty acres of corn have been harvested, which yields twenty-five to twenty-seven bushels to the acre—a splendid yield, considering the almost total destruction of the corn crop in Missouri during the past hot, dry summer. Mr. McClure feeds from 100 to 120 head of cattle for the markets each year. For the past two years he has been paying particular attention to the pure-bred Herefords, and has sixty cows with calves at the present time. This department is proving to be a most profitable one, inasmuch as the calves raised by him bring from \$95 to \$100 per head at private sale. All feed raised on the place is fed to livestock on the farm. During 1917 he sold 350 head of fat hogs, raised on the farm, and at the present time is feeding a large drove of 425 hogs. Three men are always employed in caring for the livestock and conducting the farming operations, and one tenant remains permanently on the farm. For the next harvest season Mr. McClure has sown 200 acres to wheat. Fifteen head of horses and four mules are kept to perform the farm work. Mr. McClure is also specializing in the breeding of jacks, and he had three thoroughbreds sold at the L. M. Monsees sale. In 1912 he purchased three thoroughbred jennies of L. M. Monsees, and in 1915 purchased three more, at an average cost of \$80 per head. From this venture in thoroughbred stock he has realized \$2,000 from sales of the progeny of the Monsees stock. Mr. McClure is a well-educated, enterprising citizen. After attending the public schools he pursued a course at Central College, Fayette, Missouri.

John W. McClure is a farmer, residing at Hughesville, married Iva Shelton, and has three children: John W., Lucille and James Clinton. Charles L., is deceased, married Florence Bruce. Lucille McClure is the wife of Ernest W. Jones, and has one child, Ernest Walker. A sketch of Mr. Jones appears in this volume. Mrs. McClure is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. All of her sons are Free Masons.

The Democratic party always had the steadfast allegiance of John Wesley McClure, and he was ever ready to expend both time and money in assisting his friends to political preferment. He was an influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was largely instrumental in the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Hughesville, being one of the heaviest contributors to the building fund. He was loyal to his church, and lived according to his belief. He was long a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being first affiliated with the Longwood Masonic Lodge and later becoming a member of the Sedalia Masonic Lodge.

H. H. Kroencke.—The career of H. H. Kroencke is so closely intertwined with the organization and history of the leading Military Band of Sedalia, that an account of one leads to the story of the other. Mr. Kroencke has not only made a distinct and pronounced business success since his advent in Sedalia in 1887, being the proprietor of the H. H. Kroencke Department Stores, but he has achieved a State-wide reputation as a band leader and musician. Since 1892, Mr. Kroencke has been identified with local musical organizations. He was first a member of the Sedalia Military Band, then was director of the Independent Band, the leadership of which he turned over to L. E. Friemel, and for a time the band was known as Friemel's Military Band. Upon Mr. Friemel's death Mr. Kroencke took charge and the name of the organization was changed to Sedalia Military Band. In 1913 he organized the Kroencke Concert Band with sixteen members. In one year the membership was increased to thirty-eight musicians. The great World War has taken its toll from the membership and the following members of this great band are now in the United States Military service: two Trueblood brothers, Jack and James Matthews, Leonard Peyers, Wilbur and Otto Fischer, Ed Meeks, H. E. Schwenck, Otto Buehler, Fred Brink, E. Bunner, Glenn Hatton, Gilbert Worm, Howard Brown, Ed Franklin, S. A. Wood, S. J. Pritchard, Hiram Henry and Irvin Hobrecht. This band meets on Mondays and Fridays and is one of which the citizens of Sedalia are very proud. It has played at the State fairs held in Sedalia and during the fair held in 1917, Mr. Kroencke had charge of two bands, besides an orchestra. When the sacred concert was given at the Fair grounds, the leader of the Thavins Band not being present to conduct the concert, Mr. Kroencke took his place and without even a rehearsal conducted the concert successfully.

H. H. Kroencke was born at Cole Camp, Missouri, February 23, 1866, the son of Herman H. and Anna (Buchholtz) Kroencke, the former of whom still lives at Cole Camp and is aged eighty-two years. Mrs. Kroencke died in 1914. The Kroencke family located at Cole Camp in 1860, on a farm in the neighborhood, and Kroencke, Sr., followed farming until his retirement. The Kroencke children are as follows: Mary, wife of Fred Brauer, Cole Camp, Missouri; George, formerly a well known citizen of Sedalia, died in 1916; H. H., subject of this review; Sina, wife of Henry Lubber, Cole Camp, Missouri; John, a farmer and cattle buyer, Cole Camp, Missouri; Maggie, wife of A. G. Eickhoff, a lumberman of Cole Camp; Sophia, wife of W. H. Holsten, Cole Camp; Herman H., Cole Camp, Missouri.

Mr. Kroencke received his education in the public schools of his native town and began his musical education when but a youth, under John Busch, and later joined John Busch's Band. He located in Sedalia in 1887 and in 1895, he purchased the general store, formerly owned by William Beck. He took John C. Cordes in as partner and the partnership continued successfully until 1909. The Kroencke stores carry complete stocks of dry goods, shoes and groceries.

In 1915 Mr. Kroencke became the agent for the Dort Automobiles and has done an excellent business with this splendid motor car. Three rooms are occupied by his extensive business departments and an immense trade is handled by a large force of salesmen.

Mr. Kroencke was married in 1888 to Miss Emma Michaelis of Cole Camp. Two children have blessed this union, each of whom is a musician: Leonard H., Sedalia, married Louise Amborn and has a daughter, Dorothy Jane; Genevieve, wife of W. P. Stanley of the Sedalia Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Kroencke reside at 1500 West Broadway.

Charles M. Solon.—The grocery establishment owned and operated by Charles M. Solon is one of the neatest and best kept high grade groceries in Sedalia. This store is located at 116 East Third Street and was founded by its proprietor on July 3, 1911.

Charles M. Solon was born in Springfield, Illinois, November 17, 1884, the son of T. J. and Mary (Reed) Solon. Thomas J. Solon, the father, is a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and came to America when a young man. While a resident of Springfield, Illinois, he married Mary Reed, a native of that city. Mr. Solon is a shoemaker by trade and operates a shop at 113½ East Third Street. T. J. and Mary Solon are parents of the following children: John J., San Francisco, California; Charles

M., subject of this sketch; Thomas J., lost his eyesight by accident, attended a school for the blind, learned piano tuning and is now following his profession in St. Louis, Missouri; Catherine, wife of J. L. Williams, Sedalia; Mary, wife of B. F. Whalen, Sedalia, Missouri.

Charles M. Solon attended the parochial and high schools of Sedalia and for eight years prior to engaging in business for himself he was in the employ of the Sedalia Hardware Company.

Mr. Solon was married April 22, 1914, to Miss Irene Kilgore, of Sedalia, a daughter of William and Nancy (Mooney) Kilgore, residents of Sedalia, who also have a son, Leo Kilgore, an employe in the Missouri, Pacific railway shops. Mr. and Mrs. Solon have a son, William Thomas, seventeen months old. The Solon family residence is located at 1100 West Third Street.

Charles H. Raiffeisen.—For a long period of seventy years the Raiffeisen family have been identified with the business and farming interests of this section of Missouri, and its members are universally respected as honest and industrious citizens. A worthy member of this excellent family is Charles H. Raiffeisen, for many years a business man of Sedalia, and popular with many citizens of Pettis County. His genial demeanor and kindly nature have made him many warm friends who esteem him for his many good qualities of heart and mind. Mr. Raiffeisen, was born in Morgan County, Missouri, the son of Carl C. Reiffeisen, one of the pioneers of that county.

Carl C. Reiffeisen was born across the waters in Germany near Coblenz, on the Rhine, and when a young man, in 1849, he set sail for America from Antwerp, Holland. Arriving at New Orleans after a long voyage in a sailing vessel he came up the Mississippi River to St. Louis and on the Missouri River by boat to Jefferson City, and thence overland to Haw Creek, near Florence in Morgan County. Here he took advantage of the fact that vast areas of free government awaited the homeseeker, and he entered farming land and created a farm from the wilderness. Here he followed agricultural pursuits and reared a considerable family of sons and daughters. He departed this life in 1907 at the great age of eighty-seven years, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Sedalia. Early in life he married Charlotte Schupp who proved to be a worthy and faithful helpmeet to him in the task of carving a home and rearing an excellent family.

Mrs. Raiffeisen died in 1911 at the age of seventy-nine years and her remains were laid to rest beside those of her husband. The Raiffeisen

children are: William, C. Julius, Chales H., Charlotte, Albrecht, Amelia, Marie and Sophia. William Reiffeisen resides in Sedalia and is a carpenter in the employe of the car-building and repair department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway. He married Bessie Homan and has two children, Carl and Edna. C. Julius Raiffeisen resided on the home farm until twenty-two years of age, then clerked in a general store for ten years and in the fall of 1888 became connected with the J. A. Lamey Manufacturing Company. Mr. Raiffeisen is a partner in the business and is vice-president of the company. He is also president of the Arkansas Rice Land Development Company which owns and is developing a large tract of 1,040 acres of land in Arkansas. C. Julius Raiffeisen was married in 1882 to Miss Elizabeth Wolff; of California, Missouri, and for the past two years they have resided at Long Beach, California.

Carl C. Raiffeisen was a veteran of the Civil War. He enlisted in the Union Army at Florence, Missouri, and after one year's service in the field he was honorably discharged from the service on account of defective eyesight. He then enlisted in the Missouri Home Guards and served until the close of the war. William F. Raiffeisen, an uncle of Charles H. Raiffeisen, who remained in Germany, is known to fame as the originator of the Rural Credit System. which did much to ameliorate the financial condition of small European farmers and was extended to this continent in later years. For a number of years Charles H. Raiffeisen was a member of the Southern Commercial Congress, an organization which was instrumental in building up a Rural Credits System in this country, although the direct aim of this Congress was not accomplished in entirety, a nation-wide interest in the question was brought about. The United States Government eventually became interested and the present plan of loaning money to farmers through farm loan associations was recently inaugurated. Mrs. William Raiffeisen has a brother, Corporal Raymond Homan who enlisted at Fort Scott, Kansas, and was sent to Camp Funston for training and is now in France serving as a brave soldier in defeating the Huns and making the world safe for free democratic government.

Charles H. Reiffeisen was reared to young manhood on his father's farm and followed farming until twenty-two years of age. He came to Sedalia in the fall of 1880 and for the ensuing six years was employed as salesman until he engaged in retail and mail order business on his own account. Mr. Raiffeisen's place of business is located at 115 West Main Street.

Mr. Raiffeisen was married in 1886 to Miss Katie Bahrenburg, of

near Cole Camp, Missouri. To this marriage was born a son, Otto J., a graduate of the Missouri State University, Engineering Department in 1910, who is now employed as chief draughtsman and assistant chief engineer for the Arizona Copper Company at Clifton, Arizona.

The other children of Carl C. and Charlotte Raiffeisen are: Charlotte, wife of W. P. Siegel, Syracuse, Missouri; Albrecht, died in 1889 at Sedalia; Miss Amalia Raiffeisen, Long Beach, California; Mary, wife of Lewis Mothersbaugh, Syracuse, Missouri; Cophia Raiffeisen, Long Beach, California.

A. L. Dickman, jeweler and optometrist, 113 Ohio Street, Sedalia, Missouri, was born in Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, March 7, 1870. He is a son of C. H. and Flora (Thomas) Dickman, the former a native of Germany. C. H. Dickman came to America from his native land when sixteen years of age and located at Fulton, where he remained until 1875. He then located in Sedalia where he died in 1903. His widow makes her home in Sedalia with her daughter, Mrs. Herman Ludemann. The children born to C. H. and Flora Dickman are as follows: Anna, wife of J. R. Major, Chicago, Illinois; Minnie, wife of C. F. Walch, Sedalia, Missouri; Clara, wife of H. C. Ludemann, Sedalia; Bertha, wife of Harry Wolf, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

A. L. Dickman was educated in the public schools and the Robbins Business College. His first employment was with the J. West Goodwin Company as news carrier of the Sedalia "Bazoo." His next position was a clerkship in the drug store of Q. C. Slack and later with Dr. R. T. Miller. The Miller store kept a stock of drugs and jewelry and maintained a repair department. While employed in this store, Mr. Dickman learned the trade of jeweler and in 1891, he embarked in business for himself at Pilot Grove, Missouri. Three years later he located in Sedalia, in a room to the rear of the Sedalia National Bank, where he remained in business for six years. Being ambitious to perfect himself in the various departments adjunct to the jeweler's business he went east in 1893 and studied optometry and graduated from the Philadelphia Optical College in 1894. Upon his return to Sedalia he added an optical department to his store and moved to 113 South Ohio street, to his present location, in 1903. The Dickman establishment carries a splendid line of watches, clocks, jewelry, and specializes in fitting optical goods and Mr. Dickman is one of the most successful optometrists in the State of Missouri. A first-class watch and clock repair department is maintained in the Dickman establishment which is one of the best equipped in its various lines in the State.

A. L. Dickman was married in 1898 to Miss Stella Meredith of Blackwater, Cooper County, Missouri, a daughter of George and Lou (Burney) Meredith, the former of whom is deceased and the latter lives at Miami, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Dickman have an attractive and pleasant home at 1607 West Third Street. Mr. Dickman is a member of the American Optical Association, the Missouri State Optical Association and the Jewelers Association of Missouri.

Nicholas Hocker Gentry.—It is not given to many men to achieve a fame and renown which is world-wide in their particular professions, or to receive the highest honors from their fellows which can possibly be bestowed upon them. Pettis County is famous the world over for the fine livestock which is produced and bred within the confines of the county. In this county reside citizens who have had much to do with making Pettis County famous as a livestock breeding center. Among them, and one of the foremost, is Nicholas Hocker Gentry, owner of "Wood Dale Farm," a splendid country estate of 520 acres in Cedar township. Mr. Gentry has lived upon his land since the date of his birth, March 16, 1850. During the sixty-eight years of his residence in this county he has won fame and honors for himself which are unsurpassed in the fraternity of breeders of livestock. Mr. Gentry's reputation as a breeder of Berkshire swine is worldwide, and he has been acclaimed the greatest Berkshire hog breeder in the United States and the entire world by the leaders in the livestock industry.

Mr. Gentry began breeding Shorthorn cattle when he was eighteen years of age, and achieved a considerable reputation in this field, disposing of the products of his herd at private sales to buyers in all parts of the United States. His success as a breeder of Berkshires has far overshadowed his accomplishments in other fields, however. His "Wood Dale" herd of Berkshires is the finest in the world without exception. At the World's Fair held at St. Louis in 1904, where the greatest exhibit of Berkshires ever held in the world was shown, he was awarded twenty-six prizes out of thirty-one offered, for having exhibited the greatest Berkshires ever shown—every one of which was bred and raised on "Wood Dale Farm" in Pettis County. Prior to this fair Mr. Gentry was awarded more prizes and more prize money than any other exhibitor of swine of any breed at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893. "Wood Dale" herd competed with the best herds of America, as well as the most noted prize winners from the leading shows in England, both in 1892 and 1893.



NICHOLAS H. GENTRY.

On March 10, 1917, at a meeting of the Eastern Berkshire Breeders' Association, held at Boston, a toast was proposed and drunk to N. H. Gentry, as the "greatest constructive Berkshire breeder the world has ever known."

At the Louisiana Exposition, held in St. Louis in 1904, out of eighty head of prize-winning Berkshires exhibited, seventy-nine came from the Gentry herd. There are no Berkshires in America not descended from "Wood Dale" herd.

At the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago, a famous institution which numbers among its membership the greatest stockmen in the country, they have what is called a "Hall of Fame," a collection of paintings or portraits of the men who have achieved renown as stockmen and breeders, in the old world as well as the new. This is an institution peculiar to the livestock fraternity, and only those selected by unanimous consent are given such a place of honor.

A. H. Saunders, editor of the "Breeders' Gazette," and a recognized authority on livestock breeding, in one of his books, wrote in regard to Mr. Gentry: "There is one more American portrait should be in the book and the Hall of Fame," and, without Mr. Gentry's knowledge, an effort was forthwith made to place Mr. Gentry's portrait in the place to which he was entitled. The secretary of the club sent out calls for contributions. The response was rapid and over \$400 was subscribed by 300 or more contributors, from all over the United States. One hundred and forty letters were written, from thirty-six States, in praise of Mr. Gentry. Frank S. Springer, secretary of the Berkshire Breeders' Association, had charge of the movement which had its culmination in Mr. Gentry's going to Chicago and sitting for his portrait, which now hangs in the "Hall of Fame" at the Saddle and Sirloin Club. It is meet that mention be made here of the names of some of the prominent men who contributed to the fund and who wrote heartfelt words of praise of Mr. Gentry at the same time. Among the contributions were: R. B. Ogilvie, of the "American Breeders' Gazette"; Prof. C. S. Plumb, of Ohio University; J. H. Skinner of Purdue University, Indiana; Ruohns Pyron, of Carterville, Georgia, a son-in-law of Rev. Sam Jones; Dr. H. J. Waters, former president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, and now editor of the "Weekly Kansas City Star"; H. W. Gosard, famous corset manufacturer of Chicago, who is also a well-known livestock breeder; Prof. T. C. Minkle, of Rutgers College, Brunswick, New

Jersey; William M. Ladd, the great banker and breeder, Portland, Oregon; Prof. W. H. Pew, of the Iowa Agricultural College; Ames, Iowa; Dr. C. I. Hood, of "Hood Farm," Lowell, Massachusetts, the second largest prize winner at the St. Louis World's Fair; Prof. John T. Caine, Utah Agricultural College; E. A. Trowbridge, Missouri State University, and many others who are famous in agricultural and livestock circles.

Nicholas Hocker Gentry is the son of Joel W. and Jael W. (Hocker) Gentry, the former of whom was born in Howard County, Missouri, in 1815, and departed this life in October, 1851. Joel W. Gentry was the son of Reuben E. Gentry, who was born June 6, 1785, in Albemarle County, Virginia, and was a son of Richard Gentry, also a native of Virginia. The Gentrys are of Germanic extraction, and sprung from English families who were prominent among the early families of Virginia in colonial times. Richard Gentry, great-grandfather of N. H. Gentry, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. After the close of the war Richard Gentry located in Madison County, Kentucky. Here Reuben E. Gentry married Miss Elizabeth White, and migrated to Missouri in 1809, locating at Boone's Lick, Howard County, Missouri, in 1811. He assisted in the building of Forts Hempstead and Kincaide, during the War of 1812 and took a brave and active part in defending the struggling colony of hardy settlers from the attacks of the Indians, who had been incited to resent the coming of the white men into what had hitherto been their untrammelled domain. Reuben E. Gentry improved a splendid farm in Howard County, and in 1819 he removed to Pettis County, settling on the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this review. The family of Reuben E. Gentry consisted of four sons and a daughter: Richard, Joel W., Jane H. and Major William. It is a matter of record that Reuben E. Gentry was carried in his mother's arms from Virginia to Kentucky, the mother riding horseback the entire distance. Richard Gentry, a brother of Reuben E. Gentry, was killed in battle during the Seminole Indian War. He visited his brother, Reuben E., in Howard County, and the two brothers laid out the town plat of Columbia.

Joel W. Gentry resided on the Gentry estate and continued the development of the farm until his death, from typhoid fever, in October, 1851. By his marriage with Jael W. Hocker, he was father of two children: Nicholas H. Gentry, and Mrs. Ella Morrison, of Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Jael W. (Hocker) Gentry was born near Richmond, Kentucky, the daughter of Col. Nicholas Hocker, who was a prominent citizen of

Kentucky. It is related that when Colonel Hocker was a member of the Kentucky State Legislature he was invited, in company with Squire Reif, another Kentuckian who figures prominently in Pettis County early day history, to take a ride on the first steam railroad ever built in Kentucky. Colonel Hocker, like many others of his day, had no faith in the new innovation and considered the trip a hazardous and dangerous undertaking. He at first refused to accompany his friend Reif, but after coaxing and persuasion on Reif's part, he at last consented to forget his scruples and agreed to risk his life on the train. When the gentlemen got the first sight of a locomotive at close range, and heard the steam exhaust, the noise seemed so dreadful and as presaging sure death that both refused to climb aboard the train. After much discussion and summing up of all their latent bravery they were at last prevailed upon to go aboard and take the ride, agreeing, however, that they would, if it got to going too fast, or at the first sign of danger, jump off the train.

On March 5, 1855, the widow of Joel W. Gentry was married to Richard Gentry, eldest son of Reuben E. Gentry. This union was blessed with four children: Richard W., deceased; Mary V.; Mattie, deceased, and Mrs. Nannie Estill, Sedalia, Missouri. Richard Gentry died at his home in Pettis County January 17, 1865. Mrs. Jael Gentry is also deceased. Further details concerning the Gentry family history will be found in the sketch of Reuben J. Gentry elsewhere in this volume.

Nicholas H. Gentry was reared in the home of his uncle and stepfather, Richard Gentry. He was educated in the public schools of Pettis County and in Forest Grove Seminary, a private school conducted at Georgetown, Missouri, by Professors Neill and Newton and Deardoff. At the age of eighteen years, conditions made it mandatory upon him to leave school and take charge of his father's estate and manage the farm for his mother. Mr. Gentry's career as a farmer and stockman has been one of well-merited and ever-increasing success. His work has been that of a man not content with mediocre performances, but rather the outcome of an intelligent ambition to excel along well-defined lines. His ambition and energy have been the means of placing him not only in the front ranks of livestock breeders in America, but as a recognized and respected leader in his vocation. The Gentry farm, "Wood Dale," is one of the finest estates in Missouri. Few buildings are visible from the rock highway which runs past the place, north from Sedalia, but as one travels down and up the winding driveway over the undulating

ground, it seems that the fringes of a forest come into view. Great oaks and walnut trees cover many acres of the pasture land, making the view more attractive. Topping the last rise of ground, the farm plant comes into view, a veritable village of buildings, arranged in such a manner as to render the farm independent of any outside assistance in its care and management. The Gentry farm is improved with a comfortable bungalow of large, rambling proportions, which has been erected with a view to solid comfort. The barns are large and well built and, with many sheds grouped around the common center, afford ample shelter for the livestock. The farm is equipped with its own mill, where sawing, grinding, etc., is done by the farm employes. One hundred head of pure-bred, registered Shorthorn cattle are kept on the farm. Over 200 head of the famous "Wood Dale" Berkshires are kept on the place, and sold to buyers from all parts of the United States and other countries. The fine stock produced by Mr. Gentry is sold at private sale.

On December 29, 1875, Nicholas Hocker Gentry was united in marriage with Miss Minnie D. Carter, who was born in Dover, Lafayette County, Missouri, and departed this life in April, 1916. Mrs. Minnie D. (Carter) Gentry was a daughter of Prof. Jesse W. Carter, a native of Richmond, Virginia, a graduate of Bethany College, Virginia, and a pupil of Alexander Campbell, founder of the Church of Christ, and famous teacher. Her mother was Margaret Campbell, prior to her marriage, and she was a first cousin of Alexander Campbell. To N. H. and Minnie D. Gentry were born children as follow: Maggie, died at the age of two years and two months; Pael, wife of Dr. William Fuller, a practicing physician, Chicago, Illinois; Ella, wife of Charles Pattison, resides on the Gentry home place, she having been twice married, her first husband being Robert Smith, who died of typhoid fever; Nannie, wife of Maj. P. Kidd, of Macon, Mississippi; Lucy, wife of E. C. Stuart, vice-president of the Third National Bank of St. Louis, and residing at Webster Grove, Missouri; Lee M., a successful farmer living east of Sedalia, a sketch of whom appears in this work; Joel W., died at the age of six and a half years.

Politically, Mr. Gentry has always been allied with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Sedalia Christian Church. His fraternal affiliation is with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 236, Sedalia. Mr. Gentry is a director of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and is a member of the directorate of the American Berkshire Breeders' Association. He was a member of the Board of Seven

Missouri Commissioners at the World's Fair, held in Chicago in 1893, and was also a member of the Commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held at St. Louis in 1904. He has been further honored by having been appointed a member of the Agricultural Advisory Committee of twenty-four members in the United States, as assistants and advisers of National Food Administrator Herbert Hoover. The duties of this position require that he attend a meeting of the committee, held at Washington each month. His advice has been frequently sought on matters affecting the conservation of food during the World War in order that America might feed the suffering people of our Allies. When the ratio of 13 to 1 was adopted, in 1917, providing a fixed price for hogs or pork, in proportion according to the price of corn as affecting the market price of hogs, thus regulating the profits of the hog producers, Mr. Gentry was a member of the committee of seven men appointed by Herbert Hoover, in the fall of 1917, whose duty it was to establish this ratio. Mr. Gentry received his appointment as a member of the Agricultural Advisory Committee from Secretary Houston and Mr. Hoover on March 11, 1918.

Mr. Gentry's ability as a judge of livestock has made a demand for his services on numerous occasions at livestock shows in all parts of the United States. At the time the Missouri State Fair Grounds was located at Sedalia, he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture. Assisted by Mr. J. H. Bothwell, he located the first building to be erected on the grounds south of Sedalia. In every capacity in which Mr. Gentry has been called upon to serve the public he has faithfully done his duty with regard to the public good, and without motive except to unselfishly serve the people. Nicholas H. Gentry is a Pettis county citizen whose career and successes have reflected honor and credit upon the community where he was born and reared.

Dr. Ethan Freeman Staats.—The life story of Dr. E. F. Staats, physician, 104½ West Main Street, is one of sheer self effort and pronounced ambitious energy to succeed in his chosen profession, educating himself thoroughly, in spite of the handicap of poverty. Dr. Staats was born in Jackson county, West Virginia, in 1857, the scion of an old American family of English Jewish extraction. He is the son of Lewis and Catherine (Fisher) Staats, who located at Sumner, Lawrence County, Illinois, in 1864, and there spent the remainder of their lives. The children born to Lewis and Catherine Staats are: Mrs. Emma Johnson, who died at the age of forty-five years; Mrs. Carrie Schick, Lebanon, Illinois;

Ethan Freeman, subject of this sketch; Mrs. Isabella Schick, Sumner, Illinois; Newton, an attorney at Trenton, Illinois; Ida May, died at the age of twenty-one years; Elijah, Lawrence County, Illinois.

Lewis Staats was the son of Elijah Staats, who was also born in Jackson County, Virginia, and was the son of Abraham Staats, born on the same farm where Elijah lived and died. The father of Abraham Staats was Isaac Staats who likewise lived and died on the Staats homestead. Abraham, Isaac and Elijah Staats, are all buried on the Staats homestead near Evans, West Virginia, on the line of the Southern railway. This old farm is still owned by a member of the family, George Staats, an uncle of the subject of this review. Elias Staats, a son of Elijah Staats, also resides on the farm.

Dr. Ethan F. Staats was educated in the public schools, and McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, graduating from this institution in 1885. He then spent one year at Depauw University, Indiana, and studied for one year in Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts. When thirty-six years of age, he began the study of medicine, after being engaged for ten years in the teaching profession. He held the position of principal of the McCray-Dewey Academy for three years and was for three years principal of the public schools of O'Fallon, Illinois. Doctor Staats studied for one year at the Marion Simms College of Medicine at St. Louis in 1897. He varied his teaching experience with study at various colleges and in this manner prepared himself for his profession. While studying medicine, he purchased a newspaper route and delivered 400 copies of the St. Louis "Post Dispatch" daily to his patrons. Mrs. Staats assisted him in making ends meet by keeping boarders. When Doctor Staats came to Pettis County, at the age of forty-two years he had \$25 in cash, borrowed money, and used his first few months' earnings to send for his faithful wife. He purchased his first outfit of furniture of McLaughlin Brothers on monthly payments. Success has come to him, his practice has grown and he has managed to give each of his children a high school and business college education.

Doctor Staats began the practice of his profession in St. Louis in 1897 and in 1899 came to Pettis County, first locating at Beaman. In 1905 he came to Sedalia. Doctor Staats was married on December 28, 1887 to Miss Effie Bell of Sumner, Illinois, a daughter of Philo and Emeline Bell, the latter of whom is now residing with her daughter at the age of eighty-eight years. Dr. and Mrs. Staats have five children: Rex, a bookkeeper and accountant, Chicago, Illinois; Carrie, married Edwin

Burns, Pittsburg, Kansas, died December 9, 1918; Ethan F., now in the National Service, in camp at Atlanta, Georgia; Ray D., now an officer in the United States Medical Corps, formerly stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and is now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Emeline, wife of Joseph Riley, Sedalia, Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Staats reside at 1020 East Fifth Street, Sedalia.

Doctor Staats is local medical examiner for the Woodmen of the World, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Homesteaders, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He served as State president of the Eagles for one year.

Edward M. Shields, clerk of Sedalia Camp No. 16, Woodmen of the World, was elected to the position he now holds two years after its organization on May 6, 1891. The order had but sixteen members when the local lodge was instituted. When Mr. Shields became clerk in 1893, eighty members were upon the roster. During the twenty-five years in which Mr. Shields has served as clerk of this important fraternal organization, the membership has grown to 1,100 members and is the strongest fraternal society in membership in Sedalia. Thomas J. Robb is the present Consul Commander of the lodge and its great growth during the past twenty-five years has been due, in large measure, to the faithfulness and energy of the officers of the order. Three hundred members have been added to the roster since January 1, 1918. The Woodmen of the World meets at 508 South Ohio Street every Wednesday night.

Edward M. Shields was born in a log house (the old Orr school-house) in Benton county, Missouri, December 19, 1861. He is a son of Edward and Sallie (Hobby) Shields, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Edward Shields was the son of Edward Shields, who was a native of Ireland and crossed the Atlantic Ocean to America when seventeen years of age, settling in Ohio. Edward Shields, father of the subject of this sketch, settled in Benton county during the fifties, and died in that county in 1866. His wife died in 1889. They were parents of the following children: Elgie R., Tonopah, Nevada; Edward M., subject of this review; Martin H., Santa Ana, California; Delmond D., Baltimore, Maryland. After the death of Edward Shields, the elder, his widow married John W. Dick, and a daughter was born to this marriage—Mrs. Sadie Miller, Kansas City, Missouri.

Edward M. Shields was educated in the schools of Benton County, and studied for two years at the Warrensburg Normal School. For a period of three years he taught school and followed farming. In

February, 1888, he came to Sedalia and engaged in the mercantile business. His first venture was a second-hand store, but later he engaged in the grocery business and located in the City Market building, in 1892.

Mr. Shields was married in 1884 to Laura B. Kennedy, of Lincoln, Benton County, Missouri, a daughter of Woodford and Cordelia Kennedy, both of whom are deceased. Edward and Laura B. Shields have children as follow: Delond A., manager of the Shields grocery, stalls Nos. 11 and 12, City Market House; Bessie, wife of Leslie Wittenmeyer, an employe of the Rock Island Railway Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Delond Shields, married Adeline Morcott, and has one child, Adele May Shields.

For the past six years Mr. Shields has filled the office of city treasurer, and is now also serving as city collector. He is prominent in Sedalia and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mrs. Edward M. Shields is the efficient clerk of the Woodmen Circle, the auxiliary lodge to the Woodmen of the World, Queen City Grove No. 1, organized in 1894. This was the first circle organized in the State of Missouri, and has a membership of over six hundred at the present time. Mr. Shields is assistant clerk of the Auxiliary lodge, and Mrs. Shields was first elected to the position in 1900.

Reuben Joel Gentry.—The Gentry family is one of the oldest pioneer families of Missouri, and their advent in Missouri dates back 110 years. It is nearly 100 years since the first Gentry settled in Pettis County. This family is one of the oldest and most honorable, if not the oldest, in Pettis County at this day. Its members have always been prominent in Pettis County affairs, and influential in its social and economic life. They are noted for their integrity, honesty, and honorable demeanor. The late Reuben J. Gentry, who was a member of this family, was born in Pettis County January 2, 1839, and died October 5, 1881. He was a son of Richard and Alzira (Miller) Gentry, the former of whom was a son of Reuben E. Gentry, who came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1809, and settled in Pettis County in 1819.

Reuben E. Gentry, founder of the family in Missouri, was born in Albermarle County, Virginia, June 6, 1785, and was a son of Richard Gentry, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and a scion of an old Virginia family of English descent. After the close of the Revolutionary War Richard Gentry located in Madison County, Kentucky. Reuben E. Gentry, an infant in arms, was carried by his mother, who



MRS. BETTIE GENTRY.



REUBEN J. GENTRY.

rode horseback from Virginia to the new home in Kentucky, where Richard Gentry had received a grant of land from the federal government. Reuben E. Gentry was reared to young manhood in Madison County, Kentucky, and there married Elizabeth White. Not long after his marriage he set out, in 1809, to the new territory of Missouri, and became one of the vanguard of brave and hardy pioneers who opened up this vast rich country for settlement. Not long after his arrival at Boone's Lick, on the shore of the Missouri River, in Howard County, trouble with the Indians broke out, and he assisted in the building of Fort Boone, and later, during the War of 1812, he took an active part in the defense of the little settlement and helped to build Ft. Hempstead and Ft. Kincaide. The Indian troubles being over, he improved a farm in Howard County and remained there until 1819, when he came to Pettis County and settled on the large farm now owned by Nicholas H. Gentry, in Cedar township. Richard Gentry, a brother of Reuben E., was killed in battle during the Seminole Indian Wars. Reuben E. and his two brothers laid out the townsite of the city of Columbia, Missouri. Four sons and a daughter were born to Reuben E. and Elizabeth (White) Gentry, as follow: Richard, father of the subject of this review; Joel W., a sketch of whom appears in this volume in connection with the biography of Nicholas H. Gentry; Jane H., and Maj. William Gentry.

Richard Gentry, father of Reuben Joel Gentry, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, September 9, 1807, and died in Pettis County, Missouri, January 7, 1865. In youth, Richard Gentry was an apt student and endowed with an excellent mind and a robust body. He was chosen to teach in the pioneer schools of his day, and at all elections served as clerk. In 1828, when a young man, he went to Fever River, Wisconsin, and worked for nine months in the lead mines. He then returned to Missouri and, with the money saved from his mining experience, he bought his first eighty acres of land, the old Richard W. Gentry homestead. After improving this place he went to Kentucky and lived for five years with his uncle, Valentine M. White, who was in poor health. He remained in Kentucky until after the death of his uncle. In 1836 he was married to Miss Alzira Miller, daughter of William Miller, of Richmond, Kentucky, who for a long time was one of the three magistrates of his county. Soon after his marriage Mr. Gentry returned to Pettis County and commenced the development and stocking of his farm. He rose rapidly in his vocation as farmer and stockman, and in time became

one of the leading stockmen of the State. He possessed the premium farm of the State, it being the largest, best fenced, best arranged and best tilled of any in Missouri. He was an enterprising man and citizen in every sense the words imply, liberal in his support of all charitable and religious enterprises, and possessed of broad views and generous impulses. By his first marriage he was father of a family of four children: William M., Reuben J. of this review, Henry C. and Laura, all of whom are deceased. His first wife died in 1854, and he was married on March 5, 1855, to Mrs. Jael W. (Hocker) Gentry, widow of Joel W. Gentry and daughter of Col. Nicholas Hocker, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Kentucky. This union was blessed with four children: Richard W., Mary V., Mattie (deceased), and Mrs. Nanie Estill, Sedalia.

Reuben Joel Gentry, of this review, was reared in Pettis County, and after attending the common schools of this county, he studied at Kemper Military Academy, Boonville, Missouri. He also attended Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. He was brought up in the vocation of his father and ancestors, and became a farmer and breeder of fine livestock. After his marriage, in 1871, he engaged in farming and stock raising and was soon operating on the same large scale which has characterized the work of the different members of the Gentry family in Pettis County for the past century. He became owner of about 1,000 acres of land, north of Sedalia. In the center of this tract, on a high point of ground, is a large brick mansion of many rooms, where his children still reside. This family residence of fourteen rooms was erected in 1869 and 1870 at a cost of \$12,000, and has many pleasing features not found in dwellings of a later type. The newel post and railing of the main stairway in the Gentry house was taken from the First Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, at the time of the dismantling of the church. This church was the first of its kind erected at Old Frenchtown.

On August 5, 1871, Reuben J. Gentry was married to Miss Bettie Hughes, who was born in Pettis County, December 13, 1853, and was a daughter of Reese and Sarah A. (Burch) Hughes.

Reese Hughes was prominent in the affairs of Pettis County during the early days, and was an early pioneer and attorney of Georgetown, the old county seat. He was born in Tennessee, and was a son of Reese Hughes, who married Cecilia Johnson, a cousin of President Andrew Johnson. The Hughes family moved from Tennessee to Cooper County, Missouri, in 1826 and settled on land whereon is now located Harris'

Station. There were twenty children born to Reese Hughes, the elder. Reese Hughes, father of Mrs. Bettie Gentry, was educated in Tennessee and graduated as a law practitioner. He was married in Georgetown, Pettis County, to Miss Sarah Ann Burch, and soon afterwards located at Calhoun, Henry County, Missouri. After a residence there of some months, they returned to Georgetown. Mr. Hughes served as county treasurer of Pettis County from 1848 to 1860. He was a large land owner, and kept many slaves on his large farm. Reese and Sarah Ann Hughes were parents of six children: John B. Hughes, whose daughter, Mrs. Howard Wood, lives in Sedalia; Abijah, married Mary (Puss) Gentry, a daughter of Maj. William Gentry, and his son, Will Cloney, of the Dorn-Cloney Company, lives in Sedalia; Edward Hughes, was the father of Ed. Hughes, living east of Sedalia; Mrs. Bettie Gentry, of this review; Mollie, deceased wife of I. M. Sprecher, Sedalia; Charles Hughes, died when a young man.

Six children were born to the marriage of Reuben J. and Bettie Gentry: Ruby, Sallie, a child died in infancy, William H., Charles R., Reuben J.

Ruby was born April 8, 1872, married Dr. W. J. Ferguson on March 9, 1892. She died June 16, 1900.

Sallie, born August 12, 1873, is the wife of T. J. Sturges, whom she married February 7, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Sturges have one child, Elizabeth, born June 14, 1896, and is now the wife of William Searcy Ridge, of Columbia, Missouri, whom she married on August 8, 1917. An infant son was born and died on March 15, 1876.

William H. Gentry was born March 15, 1876, and was educated in the Sedalia public schools. He is residing on the home place, and is owner of a farm which he is cultivating.

Charles Richard Gentry was born February 8, 1878; has a farm of 195 acres. He was educated in the Sedalia schools and Missouri State University. On January 20, 1915, he married Kate Thurston, and has one child, Bettie Gentry, born November 7, 1915.

Reuben J. Gentry, youngest son of the family and present deputy clerk of the Circuit Court of Pettis County, was born December 19, 1880. He was educated in the public and high schools of Sedalia and the Missouri State University, graduating from the latter institution with the degree of Bachelor of Law, in 1906. Returning to the old home-
stead, he and his brothers operated the large Gentry farm in partner-

ship until the division of the estate, in 1915. The sons carried on the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs, an enterprise for which the farm had become famous. One of the highly-prized souvenirs in young Mr. Gentry's possession is the bell which formerly hung in the old court house at Georgetown. It is altogether probable that this old bell, which years and years ago summoned the people of the neighborhood to meetings in the old court house, will hang in the county building at Sedalia, inasmuch as an effort is being made by the Daughters of the American Revolution to obtain this bell for that purpose. When the Georgetown court house was dismantled, at the time of the removal of the county seat to Sedalia, Reuben Joel Gentry, the elder, purchased the old bell, and prized it highly as a relic of the old days.

William Miller Gentry was born September 19, 1837, and died May 1, 1889. He was educated in the common schools and attended the Kemper Military Academy at Boonville, Missouri. He was owner of several hundred acres of land and was a practical and energetic farmer, who cultivated his land with great profit. He used the latest modern machinery in his farming operations. Like his brother, Reuben Joel Gentry, he farmed on a large scale, and bred and raised pure-bred livestock. He and Reuben Joel Gentry each had large herds of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs, and won quite a number of premiums and awards and silver trophies at the St. Louis Fair and other fairs. These trophies are still held in the Gentry family, and are prized very highly. William M. and Reuben Joel were large sheep raisers, and also raised thoroughbred horses. Their farms were the best kept and the best stocked in Pettis County and western Missouri. William M., like his brother, Reuben Joel, was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was greatly honored and respected for the upright manner in which he lived. At his death he left all of his estate to his widow and her children.

The late Mrs. Bettie Hughes Gentry was born at Georgetown, Missouri, December 13, 1853, and died June 11, 1914. She was educated in the common schools and later attended Forest Grove Institute, at that time one of the foremost schools of Pettis County. After the death of her first husband, Reuben Joel Gentry, she remained on the farm where they lived, and managed it until December 2, 1885, when she married William Miller Gentry, a brother of her former husband. At his death, on May 1, 1889, William Miller Gentry left his property to his widow and her children. The rest of her days were spent on the Gentry place,

known as "Cedar Vale Farm." Together with her sons she managed this place, and the farm left by William Miller Gentry. Besides managing these two large estates, she also managed a large farm of 800 acres, owned by Mrs. A. W. Walburn, her sister-in-law. She was a woman of rare business ability, and always used the best methods of agriculture and raised pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire hogs, Merino and Shropshire sheep. At one time Mrs. Gentry owned the largest flock of sheep in the State. Her herd of sheep numbered into the thousands, and she exhibited her fine stock at the fairs and took many prizes, including first prize on wool at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893. Mrs. Gentry employed a great deal of labor, sometimes having as many as thirty farm hands working on her lands at one time. Her advice on business matters was sought by many who knew and admired her capabilities. In a social way Mrs. Gentry was a member of the Sorosis Club, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Ladies' Musical Club, Pettis County Home Makers Club, and others. She was a member of the First Christian Church of Sedalia, and was an ardent worker in the activities of the church. She taught a class of young men in the Sunday school for a number of years. All of her children belong to the same congregation.

Mrs. Gentry had a pleasing personality and was a prime favorite in the community with both old and young. She was noted for her charity and gave a great deal of her time and means toward assisting needy and worthy projects for the alleviation of poverty and suffering. Whenever she heard of a poor family in need of assistance, she always was the first to assist them. No call upon her purse or time in the cause of charity went unheeded. She has been known to arise and go, in the middle of the night, to the home of some poor person in the neighborhood where sickness and poverty prevailed and render them aid with both money and her personal services as nurse until health and contentment once more came to the home.

Mrs. Gentry was a famous cook and took many prizes for examples of her culinary art at the county and state fairs. She also acted as judge of the Department of Home Economics at the County Fair for a number of years, and when the State Fair was inaugurated at Sedalia in 1900, she was selected to judge the Home Economics Department, during the first year. During the third year of the fair she was chosen as superintendent of this department and served in this position until her death in 1914. Her daughter, Mrs. T. J. Sturges, acted as assistant

in this same department for a number of years and after her mother's death, Mrs. Sturges served as the superintendent for three years.

Mrs. Gentry's ability was of a high order. She was a natural artist, and a number of beautiful oil paintings, now in the homes of her children, bear living testimony to her inherited artistic talent. Mrs. Gentry did considerable wood carving and many handsome and valuable specimens of her artistic genius and skill in this art are owned by her descendants. She was awarded many prizes for her oil paintings and wood carvings at the Missouri State Fair and the leading fairs of the country, including the Texas State Fair, Oklahoma State Fair and the State fairs of Iowa, Illinois and Louisiana. She also did a great deal of textile work, upon which many premiums were awarded at various State fairs.

At one time Mrs. Gentry was requested and urged by many leading Democrats of Pettis County to allow her name to be placed upon the ticket for the office of treasurer of Pettis County, but she refused the honor, saying that she did not care to enter politics. In spite of her various exacting business affairs and responsibilities, she was motherly and carefully looked after the welfare and upbringing of her children. The needs and comfort of her children were always foremost in her mind and ambitions.

Several years before her death she disposed of the William Miller Gentry estate and devoted her time to the management of Cedar Vale Farm. Later she took into partnership her three sons, William H., Charles R., and Reuben J., in the management of the place under the firm name of Gentry Brothers. Mrs. Gentry was a silent partner in the firm and this arrangement continued successfully for a number of years. They, like their ancestors, raised pure bred live stock, such as Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs. A division of the land was made after Mrs. Gentry's death on June 11, 1914. Some years prior to this division, Mrs. T. J. Sturges had been given her share of the estate. At present the three sons, William H., Charles R., wife and baby, and Reuben J. are living on the old home place and each is operating his individual holdings.

Mrs. Bettie Gentry was a lovable and capable character whose whole life was so lived that she was a decided benefit to the citizenship of Pettis county. She was an exceptional woman gifted beyond ordinary who had the respect, esteem and high regard of all who had the good fortune to know her. Pettis county was bettered for having her as one of

its leading citizens for so many years. The imprint of her personality and accomplishments was so indelibly impressed upon the narrative historical annals of the county that she will be remembered for many generations, as one who left the world better for her sojourn here on earth.

During the Civil War, Reuben Joel Gentry served in Colonel Phillips' Regiment of Union Cavalry as a sergeant, and saw much active and arduous service with his command. He was a man of honor, industrious, liberal to a high degree, well educated, and a leader among the people of the community. The Gentry Farm, Cedar Vale, was noted for its cleanliness and freedom from brush and weeds, it being Mr. Gentry's custom to side over the farm frequently with a hoe over the pommel of his saddle and wherever he saw a weed growing, he would cut it out. Every day or so he would make the rounds of his large estate to see that everything was in ship-shape, and order repairs where necessary. Mr. Gentry was always interested in the cause of education and he gave the site for the erection of Sunnyside district school, besides serving for many years as director of this school. He was loyal to his friends and a man of strong convictions which he expressed freely on occasions. Being a witty conversationalist, it was always an occasion when Mr. Gentry visited Sedalia, as he would soon become the center of a crowd who enjoyed his conversation and his views in general upon the topics of the day. Reuben J. Gentry was a Pettis County citizen who kept true to the traditions of his family, and bequeathed a heritage of upright living and honesty and integrity of purpose to the members of his family.

A story of Mr. Gentry's experience in the Civil War while serving as a member of Colonel Phillips' Regiment typifies the code of honor which prevails among the members of the Gentry family: While campaigning in Saline County, Mr. Gentry's horse became lame and practically worn out with much arduous traveling. He consulted with his colonel upon the matter and Colonel Phillips advised him to requisition a horse from one of the neighboring farmers. Private Gentry demurred at this, and said that it would not be fair to give his poor horse for a good one. Colonel Phillips then practically ordered him to go and exchange his steed at the nearest farm he could find and secure a good mount. Mr. Gentry did so and had quite an altercation with a farmer with whom he made the trade. This farmer was a secessionist and naturally seized the occasion to roundly abuse Mr. Gentry for imposing upon him, knowing that he did not dare resist the transaction. Mr.

Gentry's spirit of fairness then asserted itself and he said to the farmer: "My name is Reuben J. Gentry; my father lives across country a few miles from here. You take this old horse down to his home, tell him the circumstances and he will be only too pleased to give you a good horse in return." The farmer did so. He visited Richard Gentry at his home, stayed all night with Mr. Gentry, and rode away the next day with a better animal than the one which had been requisitioned.

Norvel Commodore McFarland.—At a bend in the rock road, leading northeast from Sedalia in the western part of Bowling Green township, is the beautiful farm residence of N. C. McFarland. The farm of 200 acres owned and operated by Mr. McFarland is one of the best improved in this section of Missouri. The McFarland home is visible from a considerable distance and consists of a modern nine-room residence, fitted with a water system, electric lighting plant, and heating system—all the conveniences of city life brought directly to the country. Mr. McFarland has achieved considerable fame as a breeder of Duroc Jersey Swine and has been engaged in this profitable branch of animal husbandry since 1883. The Pettis County herd of Durocs was established in 1883, and has been bred constantly since that time, using the best blood line that money could buy. Mr. McFarland has built up one of the best herds of Durocs in the world, and this fact has been demonstrated at the leading fairs and live stock shows in the United States. At the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904 the Pettis County Herd of Durocs won more than double the prizes and more than twice the amount of prize money won by any herd of Durocs in the world. It is a fact that today more boars bred by N. C. McFarland are found at the head of good herds of Duroc-Jersey swine than can be found bred by any other breeding establishment in the world, breeding the same variety of hogs. The McFarland herd numbers 150 head and the breeding stock is all registered in the National Duroc-Jersey Association at Peoria, Illinois, and all are eligible in both Record Associations.

Animals from this herd have been shown at the leading State fairs and national live stock shows of the world, including the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held at St. Louis in 1904. Sixteen head were exhibited at this show, winning twenty-eight prizes, thirteen first prizes, five second prizes, two third prizes, two fourth prizes, one fifth, two sevenths, two champions and one grand champion prize, representing over \$2,100 in cash prizes. Mr. McFarland owns the champion and grand champion



N. C. MCFARLAND.



MRS. N. C. MCFARLAND.

Duroc sow of the world, "Dotie No. 37472." Mr. McFarland holds sales of his stock throughout the year. Buyers order from all parts of the United States. No auction sales are held but so great is the reputation of this herd and so strong is the confidence of hogmen in Mr. McFarland's integrity and honesty that all sales are made privately and are mostly made through mail orders. The McFarland farm is located six miles northeast of Sedalia and two miles northwest of Beaman, and is conveniently located for shipping at all times of the year.

N. C. McFarland was born May 13, 1867, in Shelby County, Missouri, the son of Commodore Peter McFarland who was born in Kentucky of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Commodore Peter McFarland was born March 22, 1816, in Kentucky and died May 19, 1884. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and was an early settler in northeast Missouri where he resided until 1868. In March of that year he came to Pettis County and settled on the place now owned by the subject of this sketch. He resided here until his death. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Combes, born in Kentucky, October 28, 1823, and departed this life June 17, 1915, at the time of her death being probably the oldest pioneer woman in Pettis County. She was a daughter of William Fielding Combes, a soldier of the War of 1812. Five sons and four daughters were born to Commodore Peter and Mary Elizabeth McFarland, as follow: Lucy, deceased; Zachary, a farmer in Bowling Green township; Mattie E. and Fannie E., deceased; William and John, deceased; Green, a farmer in Bowling Green township; Norvel C., of this review; Mollie, deceased.

For the past fifty years, N. C. McFarland has resided upon his farm and cared for his aged parents until they died. He became possessor of the farm through purchase of the interests of the other heirs and has won a name and place for himself as a farmer and breeder second to none in Pettis County or Missouri. The account of his accomplishments as a breeder is a history of the man himself.

On February 10, 1893, N. C. McFarland and Miss Ella Kemp were united in marriage. Mrs. Ella (Kemp) McFarland is a daughter of Padfield N. and Margaret Kemp, the latter of whom is deceased, and the former still resides on his farm in Heath's Creek township, one of the oldest of the native born pioneers in Pettis County. A sketch of P. N. Kemp appears elsewhere in this volume. To Norvel C. and Ella McFarland have been born children as follow: Ruth C., born June 6, 1894; Ruby May, born November 1, 1896, died October 6, 1912; Rosella, born August

9, 1902; Norvel Clay, born September 22, 1906; Roy Green, born August 24, 1909.

Mr. McFarland is a Democrat. He is a membre of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his family worshipping at the Salem M. E. Church. He is fraternally affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Woodmen of the world. He is a member of the Duroc Breeders Association.

John Forster Antes.—The name of Antes figures prominently in the early annals of Sedalia and Pettis County and is especially noted as being connected with the railroad building era which opened up this vast country to settlement and development. John Forster Antes, late of Sedalia, was one of the best known men of the city and for many years was prominent in affairs here. He was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1830, and was a son of Henry P. and Catherine (Forster) Antes, both natives of Pennsylvania and members of old American families. Mrs. Catherine Forster was a daughter of General Forster, an officer of the American Revolution.

John Forster Antes attended the public schools of his native city and served for sometime as a soldier in the United States Army, attaining the rank of captain. For some years he was employed in the office of the superintendent of the Old Colony and Fall River railroad, now the Boston and Maine railroad. Having occasion to visit an uncle in St. Louis, during the early sixties, he decided to remain in Missouri and took a position in a St. Louis Bank. When the construction of the Pacific railroad began at St. Louis, he accepted a position with the company, and as the road was built westward, from St. Louis, he was placed in charge of the advance stations. The road reached Sedalia in 1863 and here he decided to remain and for four years served as agent of the railroad in this city. He then resigned and opened a dry goods store at the corner of Main and Osage Streets, Main Street at that time being the principal business street of the city. He operated this store successfully for several years and he then organized the Sedalia Gas Light Company of which he served as president, with J. C. Thompson as vice-president. In 1880, he disposed of his gas interests and bought the Holbrecht Flouring Mill. After becoming owner of this mill he remodeled it and installed the roller process and remained in the milling business until 1890. Mr. Antes remained in active business in Sedalia until his death, December 5, 1906.

John Forster Antes was married on May 25, 1863, to Miss Lucy Jane Dempsey of Otterville, Missouri, a daughter of William R. and Mahala (Barnett) Dempsey, both of whom were born and reared in Virginia. The Dempsey family came to Missouri in pioneer days, and Mrs. Antes was born near Otterville, August 14, 1841. Four children were born to John Forster and Lucy Jane Antes: Catherine, wife of R. E. Waddell, residing at 215 East Seventh Street, Sedalia, has two children, Richard Antes and John Marcius Waddell; John Heard Antes, a decorator, Sedalia; Marcius S., Sedalia, has been in the employ of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway for the past twenty-one years, married May 6, 1912, to Miss Louise Breig, of Clinton, Missouri, and has a son, Marcius Jr.; Florence E., at home, her mother's devoted companion.

The Antes family residence is located at 623 West Seventh Street and is one of the beautiful and imposing homes on that well-kept street.

John Forster Antes, during his long years of residence in Sedalia, was a public spirited citizen who held the best interests of his home city paramount. He took an active and influential interest in civic affairs and served as a member of the city council. When Mr. and Mrs. Antes made their home in Sedalia the place was but a growing town scattered over the prairie. She has witnessed its growth into a beautiful, progressive and wealthy city. A pass issued to Mrs. Antes by the railroad company in December 3, 1866, reads: "Pacific Railroad of Missouri, Pass Mrs. John F. Antes, at pleasure.—T. W. McKissick, Supt."

Although past the age of seventy-six years, Mrs. Antes has an excellent memory and recalls many historic incidents of the stirring days when Sedalia was young. She vividly recalls the time when Sedalia was captured by the Confederates during the Civil War. Her home was located but a few feet from the Federal Fort and a Union flag was kept flying from a pole at the fort. A force of eight hundred Confederates attacked the fort which was but poorly defended by an inadequate force of Union men. When the first shot was fired from the rebel cannon, the fort's defenders fled, leaving their flag flying in the breeze with no one to haul it down. A Mrs. Jackson who lived nearby, hoisted a sheet in token of surrender and the attacking forces took possession of the fort. Mrs. Antes and her colored maid fled down the street to the western part of the town. Her husband remained at his post during the fight and was not molested by the invaders. Mrs. Antes highly prizes a souvenir of this occasion which is a fragment of the cannon ball, fired by the Confederates when the fort was attacked.

Shields R. Smith, manager of the Sedalia Home Telephone Company and district manager of the Kinloch Long Distance Telephone Company, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, December 23, 1881. He is a son of Nathan A. and Alice Virginia (Bane) Smith, the former of whom was born at Otterville, Cooper County, on September 8, 1858, and the latter was born at Canton, Missouri, February 25, 1862. Both parents now reside at Hayne, Kansas, where Mr. Smith is engaged in farming and stock raising. Their children are as follows: Shields Russell Smith, of this review; Walter Oran, born November 2, 1886, died December 15, 1889; Mattie E., wife of Thomas E. Ellis, Welch, Oklahoma, was born October 16, 1884; Ida M., born December 17, 1888, resides with her parents at Hayne, Kansas; Bane A. Smith, Dixon, New Mexico, born November 19, 1890; R. Berry Smith, born June 12, 1895, now a corporal in the United States Army, entered the service May 31, 1917, and was called to the colors November 5, 1917, trained at Camp Funston and left for France on January 5, 1918. He is corporal of Company C, 107th Field Signal Battalion of the American Expeditionary Forces; Dixie Smith, born July 15, 1899, died August 28, 1904.

Nathan A. Smith was the son of George Washington Smith who was born at Mint Springs, Virginia, May 10, 1810, and died April 10, 1894. He was a pioneer of the Otterville neighborhood and resided there during the Civil War, holding a quartermaster's commission for furnishing supplies for fourteen regiments of the Union Army. He was named in honor of George Washington and his mother was Nancy Neal, whose father came to America from Belfast, Ireland. George W. Smith was a son of John Smith, born in Pennsylvania in 1747 and served for seven years as a soldier in the Centinental Army under General Washington. He fought in the battles of the Brandywine, Saratoga, Germantown, Stillwater and was with Washington's Army at Valley Forge. He died in 1819 from disease contracted in the army. His home, in Albemarle County, Virginia, adjoined Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson.

Shields R. Smith was educated in the public and high schools of Otterville, Missouri, and the Hill's Business College in Sedalia, attending the latter school when Mark A. McGruder had charge of the law department. His first employment, after leaving school was with the New York Poultry and Egg Company, remaining with this company for one year, at their plant in Sedalia. He was then transferred to St. Louis in charge of the company's office in that city. In November of 1903 he

went to Chicago in the employ of the Priebe-Swater Company as traffic manager. He returned to St. Louis on September 30, 1904, as traffic manager for the National Poultry and Egg Company. In October, 1906, he entered the employ of the Bell Telephone Company as division storekeeper, with headquarters at Sedalia. He was next appointed solicitor and adjuster of claims, and in September of 1907 he was appointed to the post of manager. In November, 1910, Mr. Smith was elected manager of the Sedalia Home Telephone Company, and in July, 1913, he accepted the post of district manager of the Kinloch Long Distance Telephone Company for central and southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas, positions which he is now capably and efficiently filling.

Mr. Smith was married on October 10, 1908, to Miss Elizabeth Geigel of Sedalia, Missouri, a daughter of William (b. September 28, 1854, d. May 7, 1916) and Susan (Roef) Geigel (b. May 11, 1854, d. July 3, 1889), who were parents of the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth Smasel, Cole Camp, Missouri; William, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Mrs. Susie Mergen, Sedalia. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reside at 404 West Fifth Street.

Mr. Smith is a Democrat and is a member of Sacred Heart Catholic Church. He is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is past exalted ruler of the Sedalia Lodge and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Knights and Ladies of Security. He is vice-president of the Sedalia Chamber of Commerce.

Arthur C. Harter, manager of the Sedalia Milling Company, was born in Windsor, Missouri, October 16, 1874. He is a son of Morris (b. 1840, d. 1908) and Nancy Elizabeth (Bass) Harter. Morris Harter was born in Indiana, February 18, 1840, and came to Missouri in 1870, locating in Henry County where he operated a sawmill which he purchased of a Mr. Weaver. For some time after his arrival here he did commercial sawing of lumber and also operated a grist mill under the firm name of Weaver & Harter. Mr. Harter came from Windsor to Sedalia in 1876 and engaged in the milling business in partnership with Samuel Zimmerman, under the firm name of Zimmerman & Harter. The business was incorporated in 1892 and the name of the firm was changed to the Sedalia Milling Company. In 1895 Mr. Harter became sole proprietor of the mill and it is still operated by members of his family.

Morris Harter served in Company K, Third Indiana Cavalry, throughout the Civil War. He was wounded at Missionary Ridge by a minnie ball through the right thigh and lay in the hospital for some time.

Returning to his home after his discharge he made a trip to Missouri, with a view to seeking a location. At no time during the war was the Third Indiana Cavalry Regiment entirely together. The regiment was split up into good detachments and took part in Sherman's March to the Sea. Mr. Harter saw a great deal of action and arduous services. He taught school in Indiana when a young man. He was attending school at Frankfort, Indiana when war broke out. He died August 28, 1908.

Three children were born to Morris and Nancy Elizabeth Harter, as follows: Mamie, wife of M. B. Thornburgh, Owatonna, Minnesota; Jewel, wife of W. I. Thomas, Sedalia; Arthur C. Harter, of this review. Mrs. Nancy Elizabeth Harter was born in Missouri in 1846 and now makes her home at 511 West Second Street.

Arthur C. Harter attended the Sedalia public schools and the Central Business College of Sedalia and was practically brought up in the milling business. When a boy he entered his father's mill and acquired a thorough knowledge of milling. Upon his father's death he succeeded him as the head of the business and now ranks as one of the leading millers of this section of Missouri.

The Sedalia Milling Company is one of the really important manufacturing concerns of Sedalia. Upon Mr. Harter's death the company was re-incorporated by A. C. Harter, his mother, and sisters, with a capital stock of \$40,000. With the expansion of the business and consequent growth under A. C. Harter's management the capitalization was increased in 1918 to \$150,000. The firm buys and sells grain and flour. The mill has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour daily, together with an output of 100 barrels of meal, and 1,000 sacks of feed. The special brand of flour manufactured by the Sedalia Milling Company is the popular "Blue Barrel Patent" which has been made by the firm for over thirty-eight years and is a prime favorite with housekeepers over a large section of territory.

A. C. Harter was married June 4, 1902, to Mrs. Josie Brimmer, nee Atkins, a daughter of Slougher and Sarah Atkins of Pettis County. By her former marriage Mrs. Harter has two children: Raymond L. Brimmer, born November, 1893, enlisted in the United States Navy, Submarine Service and is now serving as first-class electrician on U. S. Submarine L-8; Harvey Brimmer enlisted during the war in Company 10, Truck Service Division, U. S. A., having entered training at the Rahe Army Auto School, Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Harter reside at 223 South Stewart Street.

Mr. Arthur C. Harter is one of Sedalia's most progressive and enterprising business men who has rapidly forged to the front rank in the commercial life of the city and is one of the leaders in the movement to place Sedalia in the front ranks of Missouri's manufacturing and commercial centers. He is not alone a leader in his line of business, but takes a keen and absorbing interest in promoting the general welfare and progress of his home city in advanced lines.

Dr. George F. Townsend, veterinarian, Sedalia, Missouri, was born in Smith County, Kansas, May 24, 1881. He is the son of Isaac F. (born January 31, 1837, died February 26, 1912,) and Julia Frances (Hart) Townsend (born in 1841). Isaac F. Townsend was born near or at Henryville, Indiana, and was the son of George Harmon Townsend, a native of Clark County, Indiana, born in 1811. George Townsend, the elder, was the son of Isaac Townsend, of New York, a soldier of the Revolution, whose father immigrated from Holland to America in pre-revolutionary days and made a settlement in New York. The Townsend family is probably one of the oldest of the American families. Isaac Townsend was reared to young manhood in Indiana, and enlisted at Jeffersonville, Indiana, for service in an Indiana regiment and served for three years in the Civil War. He homesteaded land in Smith County, Kansas, in 1876, and there reared his family. His wife, Julia Frances (Hart) Townsend was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, and now resides at Smith Center, Kansas. I. E. and Julia Frances Townsend were parents of five children. Those living are: William H. and Charles H., living at Smith Center, Kansas; Mrs. Lela May Shook, Greene, Iowa, and Dr. George F. Townsend, subject of this sketch.

After attending the public and high schools of Smith Center, Kansas, George F. Townsend studied for two years in the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas, and one year at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. He then studied for three years at the Kansas City Veterinarian College and graduated from this institution. He located in Sedalia on April 15, 1913, and practiced in partnership with Doctor Warren for one year. He then opened an office at 116 South Kentucky street, and has built up a splendid practice in Sedalia and the surrounding country. For the past three years Doctor Townsend has been Deputy State Veterinarian.

Doctor Townsend was married August 28, 1907, at Columbus, Indiana, to Bertha May Stuckey, a daughter of Joseph L. and Lydia (Everode) Stuckey, who now reside at Columbus, Indiana. Mrs. Townsend's grand-

father, David Everode, was a veteran of the Civil War, and died in September, 1918, aged eighty-four years. He and his wife celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary on January 28, 1918. Doctor and Mrs. Townsend have a daughter, Velma Fern, who was born at Smith Center, Kansas. The Townsend city residence is located at 602 West Sixteenth street.

Doctor Townsend is affiliated fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Missouri Valley Veterinarian's Association, and the State Veterinarian's Association, the former society being the largest in membership of its class in the world.

Judge Isaac Moseley Danforth.—Living quietly and contentedly upon "Brookton Farm," northeast of Sedalia, a beautiful country estate of 160 acres, is a well-read, useful and universally respected pioneer citizen of Pettis County. Since March 17, 1869 "Brookton Farm" has been his home and the half century of time which Mr. Danforth has spent in Pettis County has been a very useful period in his life, given in great measure to the assistance and well being of his fellow men. Isaac M. Danforth was born in the city of Lafayette, Indiana, August 8, 1854, the son of Samuel Danforth, whose ancestry was of the very earliest of the families of old New England. The progenitor of the Danforth family in America was Nicholas Danforth, a native of Framlingham, England, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634. Nicholas Danforth had three sons, Samuel, Thomas and Jonathan. Samuel II was ordained a minister and graduated from the second class at Cambridge University in 1643. Anna, one of three daughters born to Nicholas Danforth was a direct ancestor of James A. Garfield. These three daughters were Elizabeth, May and Anna. Samuel, direct ancestor of Judge Danforth, and son of Samuel, graduated from Cambridge in 1683, and had charge of a church at Taunton, Massachusetts. Thomas, son of Samuel (III) was born in Taunton, and established himself as an extensive brazier and pewter manufacturer at Norwich, Connecticut.

Thomas Danforth had four sons, among whom was Thomas (V), who had seven sons. His son Samuel (VI), grandfather of Judge I. M. Danforth, was born at Middleton, Connecticut, and died at Hartford, Connecticut. He was father of eight daughters and one son, Samuel (VII), father of the subject of this review. Four daughters of Samuel Danforth (VI) conducted a select school for young ladies in New York City.



I. M. DANFORTH.

Samuel Danforth was born June 8, 1816, and died on his farm near Sedalia, Missouri, April 4, 1879. He was first married to Eliza Bullock, a daughter of William and Eliza Bullock of Lafayette, Indiana, February 6, 1842. Mrs. Eliza Danforth died without issue and on September 8, 1852, Samuel Danforth was married to Jemima Robinson, a daughter of Joseph Robinson, a native of Lincolnshire, England. Mrs. Jemima Danforth died in 1864, leaving children as follow: Isaac Moseley, of this review; Charles Seymour, born March 4, 1856 and died July 10, 1871; Philura, died in Lafayette, Indiana; Anna Louisa is the wife of William P. Henderson, Sedalia, Missouri.

Samuel Danforth learned the trade of silversmith and jeweler at Hartford, Connecticut. After a stay of some years in New Orleans he located in Lafayette, Indiana, and conducted a jewelry store in that city for over thirty years. During the epidemic of cholera in 1848, he spent almost his entire time in assisting the sufferers and victims of the epidemic. In 1869, he came to Pettis County, Missouri and purchased a farm where he resided until his death.

Many noted men have sprung from the first ancestor of the Danforths who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, nearly three centuries ago. Thomas Danforth, the oldest son of Nicholas, was vice-governor of Maine for a number of years. Charles Danforth was the founder of the Danforth Locomotive Manufacturing Company. Many members of the family have been teachers and ministers. A geneological history of the Danforth family issued in 1902 gives exhaustive information concerning this old family.

Isaac M. Danforth was educated in the public and high schools of Lafayette, Indiana, and was fifteen years of age when the family came to Missouri. For a period of fifteen years, Mr. Danforth represented the Home Insurance Company. In 1894 he removed to Sedalia and for five years was engaged in the insurance business with Landmann Brothers in the Missouri Trust Company's Building. In 1899 he returned to the farm where he is now making his home.

Mr. Danforth was married on October 25, 1882, to Miss Ella R. Murray, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1855, a daughter of George Murray, a contractor and builder. Mr. Murray was one of the pioneer contractors and builders of Sedalia and he erected a woolen mill and many of the finest residences of the city. The following children have blessed this marriage: George Moseley Danforth, a successful farmer who is

operating 363 acres in Bowling Green township; Charlotte, died February 17, 1916, was wife of R. Sterling, and left two children, Wilson, aged two years, and Deloris, aged ten years; Charles Samuel, at home; Susie Lee, wife of John Glinker, with the Sedalia Light and Traction Company; Edwin Virgil, born June 17, 1897, enlisted in the Auto Service of the National Army and studied at the Rahe Auto School, Kansas City, Missouri and was honorably discharged from the service December 9, 1918.

Judge Danforth is a member of Salem Methodist Church as is his son, Charles Samuel, superintendent of Salem Sunday schools, who is an ardent church and Sunday school worker and organizer, with a good address and ability to deliver a good speech. Judge Danforth is a Republican and was once the candidate of his party for the position of representative from Pettis County. He was elected judge of the County Court of Pettis County in November of 1904 and served from January 1, 1905 to January 1, 1909. His associates in the court were Judges Messerley and Rayburn during his first term. During the second term he was associated with Judges McAninch and Haggard. During his term of office much constructive work of a valuable and useful character was accomplished or placed under way. The rock road district was extended to twelve miles and the \$200,000 bond issue was voted after the district was formed. Judge Danforth was an active factor in promoting the good roads movement and at the Smithton meeting it was decided to extend the twelve mile limit. The road districts of the county were all rearranged and he, with Judge Haggard, arranged thirty-eight road districts in the county. Judge Danforth and his associates in his first term also laid out the Sixteenth Street road direct to the Johnson County line.

Through his influence and direction, a more rigid enforcement of the Sunday closing laws, affecting the saloons, was obtained and the Sedalia saloon men were induced to remove the curtains from the front windows and doors on Sundays so as to afford an unobstructed view of the interior. Several saloons, which were found guilty of disregarding and breaking the Sunday closing laws, were closed entirely, and the greater number in Sedalia were finally induced to obey the laws—the result being more quiet and less drunkenness on the Sabbath than heretofore.

James N. Wilkerson, merchant, contractor and man of affairs in Sedalia, is a member of one of the oldest pioneer families in Missouri of Virginia ancestry. His grandfather, William Wilkerson was born in Bedford County, Virginia in 1810 and came from Adair County, Kentucky, in 1836 and located on a farm, one and a half miles southwest of

Higginsville, in Lafayette County, Missouri. William Wilkerson was born in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1810, his ancestors having come from Scotland to Virginia in pre-Revolutionary days. For over eighty years the members of this old family have been prominently identified with Missouri. He married Mehitable Kelly, born in Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1812 and died in 1904. Her mother was a Miss Malone, a native of Ireland, who died in Lafayette County, Missouri. John Wesley Wilkerson, father of James N. Wilkerson, was born in Lafayette County, Missouri in 1847, and died in 1875 at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he had removed from Lafayette County, and had engaged in farming. He was married to Lydia Pelley of Adair County, Kentucky, a member of the Pelley family who were prominent in Fort Smith, Arkansas, and formerly owned the land whereon the Fort Smith Cemetery is located. The children born to John W. and Lydia Wilkerson are: James N., subject of this sketch; John, Eldorado, Kansas; Emma Carter Wilkerson, deceased; George Irvin, deceased. After the death of John W. Wilkerson his widow married George Ridge, a native of Lafayette County, and two children were born of this marriage: Hugh, deceased; Alice, wife of Fred Havens, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

During the boyhood days of the subject of this review the family were making a trip from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Warrensburg, Missouri, at a time when freshets had occurred and many streams were out of banks. Mr. Ridge, his stepfather, loaded the family and belongings in an ox-wagon and upon their arrival at Indian Creek, it was found that the stream was out of banks and several people were detained while waiting for the high waters to subside. One traveler offered \$10 to any one who would get him and his buggy across the swollen stream. Mr. Ridge agreed to make the attempt and, taking the man's horse with the owner behind him, the horse swam across the stream with the double load in safety. He then returned and hitched the horse to the buggy, again making a successful crossing. Recrossing the river, he fastened the wagon bed of his outfit to the running gears with chains and compelled the oxen to swim the creek. Shortly afterward the family arrived at Joplin, then a hustling boom town. They stopped in Joplin for a short time and got acquainted with James Butcher, whose daughter some years later became the first wife of James N. Wilkerson.

James N. Wilkerson was reared in the home of his grandmother, Mehitable Wilkerson, and followed farming pursuits when a boy. He

learned the trade of stone mason at Carthage, Missouri, and in 1888 removed to Sedalia and followed contracting and building. For several years he served as a member of the city police force and then went on the road as deputy for the Select Knights and Ladies, and later served as Supreme Deputy for this fraternal order from 1900 to 1907. Mr. Wilkerson began the erection of houses in Sedalia in 1910 and during the past five years he has erected over fifty cottages in this city. He is owner of two farms, one of 200 acres and the other of 206 acres, on Spring Fork, and supervises the cultivation of his land. He is also proprietor of a grocery business, located at 103 West Main Street.

Mr. Wilkerson was first married in 1887 at Warsaw, Missouri, to Lusetta Butcher, who died on August 4, 1908, at Sedalia. Four children were born to this marriage: Jesse I., Sedalia; F. Claud, a leading attorney of Sedalia, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Charles Otto, now serving in the United States Navy as coxswain with headquarters at D. Island, San Francisco; James N., died in infancy. Mr. Wilkerson's second marriage took place on August 21, 1909, with Mrs. Henry Rittman nee Laura Ridge. A daughter, Mary Virginia, was born to this marriage.

E. H. Bennett, proprietor of the E. H. Bennett Implement and Hardware Company, is one of the live business "wires" of Sedalia and Pettis County. Mr. Bennett began business at 214 South Osage street in February, 1918, and has developed a splendid trade during the short period in which he has been engaged in business. The Bennett concern has two storerooms, 60x120 feet, filled with a standard assortment of hardware, agricultural implements and harness. In addition to his general business, Mr. Bennett has charge of the local territory for the selling and installation of the Delco electric lighting system, a lighting plant particularly adapted to farm dwellings. The Delco system is probably the most successful and satisfactory lighting system manufactured today, and over one hundred and fifty plants are in use throughout Pettis County at the present time. The owners of the plants now in use in some of the finest farm residences in Pettis County are its most enthusiastic endorsers and advertisers.

Eugene H. Bennett was born in Osage County, Missouri, December 9, 1864, the son of Henry H. and Elizabeth (Jarvis) Bennett. Henry H. Bennett came to Missouri from Illinois during the thirties, and settled in Osage County, which was his home county for many years, until his death, at

the age of ninety years. He was one of the adventurous plainsmen who crossed the great plains in the forties and went to the gold fields of California, where he remained until 1854, and then returned to Osage County and engaged in farming. The train with which he was connected had several brushes with the Indians on the overland trip, and eternal vigilance was the watchword of the members of the train. The wild men of the plains were always hovering about the outskirts and in the rear of the expedition, on the lookout for stragglers whom they could cut off, murder and rob, the Indians being too cowardly to attack a formidable train of upwards of one hundred wagons. Mr. Bennett was fond of recalling instances of his memorable trip and relating them to his children. There was one laggard with the outfit who had the bad habit of staying behind the others, always being last to get his team ready and the last to turn into the camp at nightfall. One day, when he had lagged too far in the rear he was beset by the Indians and was in danger of capture, but his comrades, fortunately, saw his predicament in time and rushed to his assistance and drove off the Indians. Ever after this laggard was among the first to be ready to take the trail and was always found in the vanguard of the train. When the Civil War broke out Henry H. Bennett enlisted with the Union Army and served for three years in behalf of the Union. His wife, Elizabeth (Jarvis) Bennett was born in Gasconade County, Missouri, and was living in that county when the first steam railroad was built through the county and entered Jefferson City. She died in 1913, and her remains were laid beside those of her husband in Mount Zion Cemetery, in Osage County.

To Henry H. and Elizabeth Bennett were born eight children: Henry H., deceased; William Nelson, deceased; Edwin, deceased, and Eugene H., of this review; Mary Ann, divorced wife of George Snyder; Martha (Bran-son), Osage County; Mrs. Margaret Backchies, St. Louis, Missouri, and Mrs. Anna Bastin, Bell, Maries County, Missouri.

Eugene H. Bennett followed farming as an occupation from his boyhood days. He resided in Osage County until 1901 and then came to Pettis County and purchased a large farm of 320 acres, near Hughesville. His son now owns this farm. Mr. Bennett followed farming and stock raising successfully until he came to Sedalia, in March, 1915. In February of 1918 he embarked in business.

Mr. Bennett was married January 14, 1886, to Sarah E. Hassler, a daughter of Pleasant H. and Amanda (Lisle) Hassler, the former of whom

died in 1915 and the latter in 1912, their remains being interred in College Hill Cemetery, Osage County, Missouri. Ten children have been born to this marriage: Pleasant H., on the home farm near Hughesville; William N., engaged in the automobile business at Kansas City; Ray E., a soldier in the National Army, enlisted in May, 1917, and was sent to France with the expeditionary army in May, 1918; Fay, at home; Norris and Charles, at home; May, wife of Charles Horan, Sedalia; Cora, wife of Henry Strobe, Sedalia; June, wife of Wesley Ream, living on a farm, six miles north of Sedalia; Lula, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have an attractive home at Eighteenth and Limit streets.

Hiram W. Swope, one of the leading automobile dealers of Sedalia, is a native son of Pettis County and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this section of Missouri. Mr. Swope was born in Cedar township August 9, 1889, a son of M. K. and Laura Anna (Wasson) Swope, natives of Pettis County.

M. K. Swope, who now resides at Thornleigh, Missouri, is a son of Hiram Swope, who was one of the very earliest settlers in Pettis County. The Swope family came to Pettis County from Ohio, in 1826, and settled in Longwood township. Hiram Swope, Sr., was the first member of the family to come here. He spent the remainder of his life in this county, and his remains are buried in Mount Hermann Cemetery. The first marriage, in Pettis County, was that of Hiram Swope, Sr., to Miss Elizabeth Greer.

Laura Anna (Wasson) Swope was a daughter of Ryland Wasson, who was also an early settler in Pettis County. He settled in Longwood township, and what was known as "Pin Hook," the first county seat of Pettis County, was located on Ryland Wasson's farm.

M. K. Swope was engaged in the mercantile business at Thornleigh for a number of years, when he sold the business to his sons, Hiram W. and Ryland, and since that time has lived retired. His wife, Laura Anna (Wasson) Swope, departed this life in September, 1916, and her remains are buried in the Hopewell Cemetery.

Hiram W. Swope was educated in the public schools of Pettis County and Central Business College, at Sedalia, where he was graduated, in 1909. He was then employed by the Globe Clothing Company, about one year. In 1910, he engaged in the mercantile business at Newland, Missouri. In 1915 he disposed of his business there and he and his brother Ryland bought his father's general store at Thornleigh, and he still retains his

interest in that business. He has been engaged in the automobile business since. His salesrooms are located at 110-114 South Lamine street. Mr. Swope is doing an extensive business in the automobile line, and handles a number of high-grade cars, among which are the Oldsmobile, Hudson Super-Six and the Reo. During the season of 1918 he sold eighty-nine cars, and, owing to poor freight service, he has made thirty-two trips to Kansas City to drive new cars to Sedalia.

Mr. Swope was united in marriage on December 7, 1910, with Miss Pearl Dillard, of Newland, Missouri. She is a daughter of B. F. and Lee Dillard. To Mr. and Mrs. Swope have been born four children, as follow: Marcell, Anna Lee, Wilma and Marjorie.

Mr. Swope is the member of the Masonic Lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of Sedalia's progressive business men.

Dr. Hazel Russell, a well-known and successful osteopathic physician, of Sedalia, is a native of Missouri. She was born at New Franklin, Missouri, where her parents, Henry and Alta (Hayes) Russell now reside. Henry Russell is a native of Michigan, and his wife was born in Wisconsin. Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, was a second cousin of Mrs. Russell.

To Henry and Alta (Hayes) Russell were born the following children: John, a railroad man, who resides at New Franklin, Missouri; Mrs. Fay Wayland, New Franklin, Missouri; Harry Evans Russell, who is now a member of the 20th Engineer Corps, United States Army. He enlisted in 1917, and was one of the first members of the American Expeditionary Force to go to France, where he is still in the service, and Dr. Hazel Russell, the subject of this sketch.

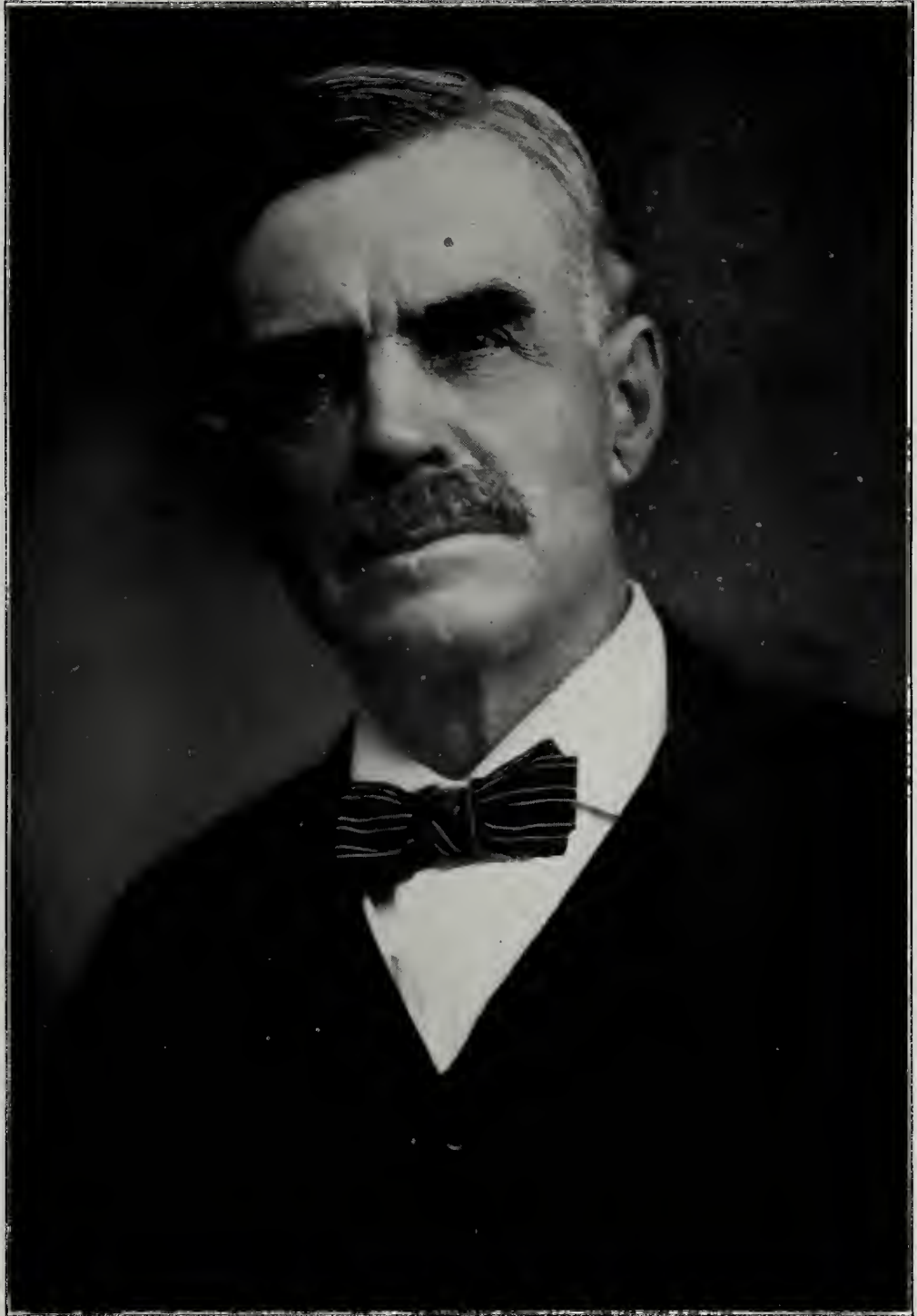
Doctor Russell was educated in the public schools and William Woods College, Fulton, Missouri. She then decided upon a professional career and took a course in the American College of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, where she was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. She then engaged in the practice of her profession at Fayette, Missouri. Here she was engaged in practice for three years, and in June, 1917, came to Sedalia and since that time has built up a large practice here, and ranks among the leading practitioners of the county. Her office is now located on the corner of Second and Ohio streets.

Dr. Russell is a keen student of the fundamental principles of her profession, and is not only enthusiastic in her professional work, but takes an active part in all progressive movements for the up-building of Sedalia and Pettis County.

William S. Sneed.—The Sneed farm of 600 acres, located in Bowling Green township, northeast of Sedalia, is devoted to the breeding of registered Shropshire sheep, primarily, although general farming and stock raising is carried on extensively. This farm is owned and operated by William S. and George V. Sneed, widely known citizens of Pettis County. The Sneed home is a very attractive one and is situated on the former site of the old Captain Sneed home, one-half mile north of the rock road, forming the southern boundary of the farm; and one-quarter mile south of the rock road, bounding the land on the north. It is a handsome bungalow, modern in every respect and the buildings are in keeping with the home. For the past ten years the Sneed brothers have been engaged in breeding Shropshire sheep which are sold to breeders and shipped to points in Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Kansas and Illinois for discriminating buyers. A drove of about one hundred head of registered stock is maintained on the farm. One hundred head of steers are fed annually on the farm, besides one hundred and fifty head of Duroc Jersey hogs. Two men are constantly employed in the farming operations. Judge William S. Sneed was born in Danville, Kentucky, December 7, 1849, and is the son of Captain John M. Sneed.

Captain John M. Sneed was born in 1826 and was a native of Girard County, Kentucky. He was the son of Alexander Sneed, a native of Virginia, who fought in the War of 1812 and served under Gen. Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. Alexander was the son of John Sneed, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and who was a son of Welsh parents. John M. Sneed came to Missouri in 1855, and in 1857 purchased the Sneed farm of 600 acres, improved the place, improved a valuable stock farm and resided there until his death. During the Civil War he offered his services to the Union and was appointed captain of Company "D," Fortieth Regiment, Missouri Militia, on October 15, 1862, and served until 1864 when he received an honorable discharge from the service.

John M. Sneed was married in 1844 to Mary Jane Stewart who was born in 1823. Six sons and two daughters blessed this union: Mrs. John Montgomery, Sedalia; William S., of this review; Mrs. Sallie T. Thompson, died in September, 1918; Robert C. died in Idaho, aged forty odd years; John B. died in January, 1885; George V., lives in Sedalia; Rev. Frank W. Sneed, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Harry, a farmer in Cedar township.



W. S. SNEED.

Captain Sneed died on October 5, 1901. On the same day his devoted and faithful wife, having worn herself out in the task of caring for her husband during his last fatal illness, departed this life. Both were buried at the same hour and in the same grave. John M. Sneed was a man worth while, and one of the most useful and capable citizens in Pettis County. He was presiding judge of the County Court of Pettis County for one term. Captain Sneed was one of the organizers of the Grange movement in Missouri, and served as Master of the State Grange for a number of years. Having received an excellent education at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, he was gifted beyond ordinary men and while master of the State Grange, he became noted as a lecturer and platform speaker of ability, and was known far and wide, throughout Missouri. He was a Presbyterian and one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Sedalia.

W. S. Sneed was educated in Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and after studying there for one and a half years, he returned to Pettis County and engaged in farming. His success as a farmer, stockman and breeder has been noteworthy. Judge Sneed has been president of the Exchange Bank of Sedalia since its organization in 1911. He has been prominently identified with the Democratic party in Pettis County and was elected presiding judge of the County Court of Pettis County in 1910. He took up his official duties January 1, 1911, and the ensuing term of four years marked an epoch in the road building era of Pettis County. Many substantial bridges were erected during his term of office and the rock roads were built to the twelve mile limit, two and a half miles east of Smithton. The County Court, at this time, inaugurated the employment of a county agent in charge of the work of the County Farm Bureau. Mr. Sneed is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is an elder of the Sedalia Church of that faith.

James Mayo De Jarnette, a prominent business man of Sedalia, who is extensively engaged in the retail coal and wood business, is a native of Pettis County, and a son of pioneer parents. He was born in Dresden township, December 22, 1766, a son of Mayo and Marrietta (Garton) De Jarnette. The father died in 1908, and his remains are buried in Walnut Branch Cemetery, and the mother resided on the home place in Dresden township, Pettis County, until her death, October 4, 1918.

Mayo and Marietta (Garton) De Jarnette were the parents of the following children: Edward, deceased; Frank M., Sedalia, Missouri; Mar-

cellus, resides in Elk Fork township; James M., whose name introduces this review; Willis, lives in Nebraska; Albert, resides in California; Minnie, married J. B. Wise, and resides in California; Alice, married John Williams, Johnson County, Missouri; Dollie, married Ed O'Daniels, Prairie township, Pettis County; Millard, resides in Nebraska; Nellie, married Thomas Whaley; Elma, married E. L. Simmons, Nebraska, and Ora, married Jeff Drake, Dresden township, Pettis County.

James Mayo De Jarnette was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools of Prairie township. When he was about twenty years of age he came to Sedalia and entered the employ of Rod Gally, who conducted a grocery store. Young De Jarnette was employed in this grocery store about three years. He then was engaged in various pursuits for a number of years, and in 1900 he entered the employ of the Eisenmayer Milling Company, where he was employed until 1903. He then engaged in the grocery business on Main street, in Sedalia, and about the same time engaged in the coal business. He was thus engaged until 1912, when he sold his grocery business and since that time has devoted himself to the retail coal and wood business, and has met with marked success in his undertakings. Mr. De Jarnette is also interested in farming, in Pettis County.

On August 6, 1893, James Mayo De Jarnette was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Hardin, of Sedalia. She is a daughter of John W. and Margaret Hardin. Her father is now deceased and her mother resides in Sedalia. To Mr. and Mrs. De Jarnette have been born one child, Blanche, who is now the wife of George G. Carter, of Webb City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have one son, George Gilson, and a daughter, Dorothy, deceased.

Mr. De Jarnette is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, who takes a keen interest in the betterment of his town and county. He has served two years as a member of the Sedalia city council. His fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Stuart King, manager of the Central Lumber Company of Sedalia, has been identified with the business interests of this city for over a third of a century, and is one of the progressive business men of Pettis County. Mr. King was born at Port Huron, Michigan, April 23, 1868, a son of C. N. and Sarah Maria Hicks (Bassett) King. C. M. King was born in Erie County, Ohio, August 18, 1831, and now resides in Los Angeles, California.

He spent over twenty years of his life in Pettis County, where he made a business of training race horses, and will be remembered by many as one of the well-known horsemen of this section. During the course of his career he met with two severe accidents. At Hawthorne Park, Chicago, he was so injured in a wreck that the attending physicians despaired of his life. However, he recovered and in June, 1918, he was injured again in an automobile accident, from which he has fully recovered and now, even at the advanced age of eighty-seven, he is enjoying the best of health. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate army. His wife, Sarah Maria (Hicks) Bassett, was a native of Michigan. She died June 1, 1915, at Memphis, Tennessee. By a former marriage she had one son, Morgan Bassett, who is now a locomotive engineer on the Missouri Pacific railroad, and resides in Sedalia.

Stuart King is one of a family of four children, born to his parents as follow: Charles Price, Los Angeles, California; Hattie, married Harry Stewart, Los Angeles, California; Stuart, the subject of this sketch, and Clara, married Ed Tucker.

Mr. King was educated in the public schools of Fayette, Missouri, and Sedalia, Missouri. His first employment was with the J. B. Gallie Lumber Company of Sedalia. This company was succeeded by the Central Lumber Company, of which Mr. King has been the manager since 1901. This is one of the large lumber companies of Sedalia, and does an extensive business in all kinds of lumber.

April 30, 1889, Stuart King was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Meyer, of Sedalia. She is a daughter of Christian and Anna (Cruse) Meyer. Her mother is now deceased and her father resides in Sedalia, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. King has been born one daughter, Bessie N., who married Rudolph Hyatt, and they reside in Sedalia. Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt have one son, Stuart King Hyatt, born August 30, 1918, at Sedalia, Missouri.

Mr. King is a Republican, and holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. Since he came to Sedalia, thirty-four years ago, Mr. King recalls many changes. He remembers, when a boy that the "old swimming hole" was located between Sixth street and the Missouri Pacific tracks, and in winter time he has often skated in that vicinity. He remembers of Main and Ohio streets having been paved three times. He is one of the progressive and substantial men of Pettis County.

W. W. Barrett, cashier of the American Exchange Bank, of Sedalia, is one of the foremost financiers of this section of the State. Mr. Barrett was born in Boone County, Missouri, in 1873, and is a son of James V. and Joella D. (Brink) Barrett. James V. Barrett was also a native of Boone County and a son of Richard Barrett, who was one of the early pioneers of Boone County. James V. Barrett died in 1894, and his widow now resides at Centralia, Missouri.

James V. and Joella (Brink) Barrett were the parents of the following children: Minnie, married J. D. Cash, and is now deceased; E. R., assistant cashier of the American Exchange Bank, Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Lera Meffert, Centralia, Missouri, and W. W., whose name introduces this review.

W. W. Barrett received his education in the Centralia High School, the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois, and the Missouri State University, at Columbia, Missouri. After leaving the university he was principal of the public schools at Hazen, Arkansas, for two years.

Mr. Barrett began his banking career in 1895, as bookkeeper in the Bank of Centralia, Centralia, Missouri. In January, 1904, he resigned his position in this bank and organized the Commercial Bank of Wellsville, Missouri. Upon the organization of that institution Mr. Barrett became the cashier, serving in that capacity for six years. The business of this institution rapidly developed under the direction of Mr. Barrett and the bank did a very successful business. However, Mr. Barrett desired a field where the possibilities were not so limited as they are in the smaller towns. In 1911 he sold his interest in the Wellsville Bank and came to Sedalia, with a view of organizing a bank here. At that time few of the conservative business men of Sedalia believed that there was room here for another banking institution. After a careful survey of the situation Mr. Barrett came to a different conclusion, and believed that he saw great possibilities for another bank here. Time has demonstrated the accuracy of his judgment and his keen foresight. In May, 1911, he organized the American Exchange Bank, with a capital stock of \$50,000.00, and the bank opened its doors for business with the following officers: W. S. Sneed, president; E. M. Stafford, vice-president; E. M. Shultz, second vice-president; W. W. Barrett, cashier; E. R. Barrett, assistant cashier. In addition to the above the following gentlemen were also members of the board of directors: E. L. Kemper and Green McFarland. The personnel of the officers remain the same as they were at the organization of the bank. The directorate

of the American Exchange Bank is a combination of strong, capable business men, which, coupled with the able, honest and conservative management of the cashier, has placed this bank in the front rank of the strong banking institutions of the State, now having total resources of over \$1,000,000. Mr. Barrett has studied carefully the intricate problems of banking, and is one of the best-posted men on matters of finance in this section of the State. His judgment is always given serious consideration by conservative customers, who often seek his counsel and advice.

Mr. Barrett was united in marriage in 1898 with Miss Lora Davis, of Beacon, New York. One son has been born to this union, a student in the junior class of the Sedalia High School. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have a pleasant home at 420 South Quincy avenue, Sedalia. They are members of the First Christian Church.

Dr. Nancy (Meek) Hain, A. B., B. Ed. and D. O., is one of the leading osteopaths of Sedalia. Dr. Hain is a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and the daughter of T. S. and Eula Virginia (Jones) Meek, the former a native of Arkansas, and the latter of Virginia, and they now reside at Miami, Florida. The father of Mrs. Eula Virginia Meek was an officer in the Confederate army during the Civil War. Her uncle, Julius Shepherd, also served in the Confederate army.

To T. S. and Eula Virginia (Jones) Meek were born the following children: Thomas Jones Meek, an attorney, who is now a director of the Bureau of Public Information, Washington, D. C., of which George S. Creel is chairman; Grace, married Spurgeon Wingo Sidell, Louisiana, where he is a Baptist minister, and Dr. Nancy (Meek) Hain, the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Nancy Hain attended the public schools at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and later entered Ouchita Baptist College at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, where she was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She then attended the Chicago University, and later attended the Peru State Normal School, at Peru, Nebraska, where she was granted the degree of Bachelor of Education. She received her professional education at the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri, where she was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy, in 1912. Doctor Hain began her professional career in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1912. She practiced in that city for two years, and in 1914 came to Sedalia. She specializes in diseases of women and children. She has taken special post-graduate work, and has met with unusual success since coming to Sedalia, and built up a large

practice. Doctor Hain is a profound student of the principles of her great profession and a tireless worker. She was the possessor of a thorough high-class education before taking up her professional work, which gives her a marked advantage in her professional research. She has well-equipped offices at 235, 237 and 239 Ilgenfritz building.

Albert T. Loewer, a leading merchant tailor of Sedalia, conducts the oldest established tailoring business in the city. This business was established in 1889, by John Cunningham, who was succeeded by Mr. Loewer in 1903. Mr. Loewer was interested in this business for eight years prior to becoming its owner, and had worked for Mr. Cunningham.

Albert T. Loewer was born in California, Missouri, and is a son of Philip William Loewer, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1854. He first located in St. Louis and then went to Boonville, Missouri, and from there came to Sedalia, prior to the Civil War. He was a tailor, and worked at his trade here prior to the Civil War, and was engaged in the general mercantile business in Sedalia for a number of years, and during the Civil War he went to California, Missouri. During the war he enlisted in the Union Army and served about three months. After the war he located at Smithton, Missouri, and in 1871 moved to Sedalia, and here followed his trade of tailor until his death. He died September 20, 1890, and his remains are interred in Crown Hill Cemetery. His widow now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Charles McDonald, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Albert T. Loewer is one of the following children born to his parents: Albert T., the subject of this sketch; Matilda, married Charles McDonald, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Amelia, married Theodore Mensch, Wicks, Arkansas; William, Cody, Wyoming; Charles, died in Sedalia at the age of twenty-two years, and Henry, died in Sedalia, at the age of nineteen.

Mr. Loewer was educated in the public schools and, before he was fourteen years of age, began learning the tailors' trade with his father, and he has continually been engaged in this line of work up to the present time. He has had a varied experience in all departments of the tailoring business. Since engaging in business here for himself he has met with marked success and has the patronage of a high-class trade, as well as a large volume of business. His place of business is located at 114-116 West Third street, and he employs seven skilled tailors. It is a recognized fact that clothes made in Loewer's tailor shop are made right, and if the customer wants the last word in style, as well as in workmanship, he can get it here.

Mr. Loewer was united in marriage March 15, 1893, to Miss Martha A. Yunker, of Sedalia, a daughter of Louis and Fredericka Yunker, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Loewer have been born one daughter, Helen Louise, who graduated from the Sedalia High School in the class of 1913, and is now the wife of Alois Hefter, of Kansas City, Missouri, who is now serving in the United States Army.

George M. Pemberton, treasurer of Pettis County, is a native of this county and is a descendant of Pettis County pioneer stock on both his paternal and maternal sides. Mr. Pemberton was born in Elk Fork township, and is a son of George M. and Melissa (Pemberton) Pemberton, both natives of Kentucky. George M. Pemberton, Sr., first came to Pettis County in 1834 and selected a location. At that time he came from Kentucky and returned, on horseback. The following year he returned to Pettis County, driving through from Kentucky with an ox team and wagon. He entered land here from the government at a cost of \$1.25 per acre. He became quite an extensive land owner and at one time owned about 800 acres. He raised stock extensively and prospered. He died in 1879. His wife, Melissa M. Pemberton, was a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Pemberton, who also came from Kentucky to Pettis County in 1834. They entered land from the government in Elk Fork township, six miles southwest of LaMonte. Melissa M. Pemberton departed this life in 1859, and the remains of both her and her husband rest, side by side, in the Pemberton Cemetery, which is located twelve miles west of Sedalia. This is one of the first cemeteries of Pettis County, and George Pemberton, father of Jesse Pemberton, and maternal great grandfather of George M. Pemberton, of this review, was the first to be buried in this cemetery. He was buried there in 1844, and George M. Pemberton, Sr., cut and placed a tombstone of native sandstone at his grave, in 1844, and the inscription which was chiseled in this stone can be easily read today.

George M. Pemberton, Jr., attended the district schools of Pettis County in his boyhood days, and later entered the State Normal School at Warrensburg, where he was graduated in the class of 1881. He then taught school about two years, when he came to Sedalia and engaged in the grocery and hardware business, and for twenty-four years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Sedalia. In 1912 he was elected county treasurer, and at the expiration of his term, in 1916, he was re-elected to that office, and is now serving Pettis County in that capacity. He is an efficient and courteous public official, and as such, has given general satisfaction to the people of this county.

Mr. Pemberton was united in marriage March 24, 1884, to Miss Grace B. Walters, of Coffeyville, Kansas. She is a daughter of Warren and Lydia Walters. They were pioneer settlers in the western part of Pettis County, and later removed to Coffeyville, Kansas, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton had one son, Oren W., who died in Prescott, Arizona, October 28, 1918. He was married to Miss Edna Berger, who survives him.

George M. Pemberton is one of Pettis County's substantial citizens, and has a wide acquaintance and many friends.

James K. Lacey.—The Lacey family is one of the oldest in Pettis County, the grandfather of James K. Lacey having settled in Missouri in 1836—over eighty-two years ago. The Laceys settled in Bowling Green township, when there were but few people living in the neighborhood and hardly any settlers on the prairie. Much of the land hereabouts was unimproved, and there were but few towns in the county, nor roads of any consequence, very little fencing, and people traveled in the nearest straight line across country to their destination.

James K. Lacey, proprietor of a splendid farm of 320 acres in Bowling Green township, was born February 11, 1867, within sight of his present home. He is the son of George W. Lacey, who was the son of James Lacey, pioneer.

George W. Lacey was born May 16, 1828, in Kentucky, and died in Pettis County, July 31, 1911. He was a son of James and Lydia (Stewart) Lacey, of Kentucky, both of whom were children of Virginia parents, who were Kentucky pioneers. James Lacey migrated to Pettis County in 1836, entered government land and also purchased land from the Alcorns. He died in Cooper County, where he spent his last days at the home of one of his sons. He had a family of eight children. During the Civil War, George W. Lacey served in the Missouri State Militia. He married Louisa Ann Wright who was born in Kentucky, October 28, 1835, a daughter of Felix Grundy and Ella (Wheeler) Wright who came to Pettis County in 1845. The children born to George and Louisa Ann Lacey are: Felix Wright, living on a farm south of Sedalia; Sarah, wife of W. A. Snapp, Henry County, Missouri; Mrs. Angeline Shy, living near Miles City, Montana; Mrs. Mollie Lee, Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri; Mrs. Belle Warren, Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Sue Leftwich, near Lookout, Missouri; Mrs. Josephine Shy, Sedalia; James K., subject of this sketch; George W. Lacey, Sedalia. George W. Lacey lived all of his days in Pettis County, and became owner of 400 acres of land, owning



JAMES K. LACEY AND FAMILY.

land in Pettis and Benton Counties. He was a Democrat. Mrs. Louisa Ann Lacey makes her home with James K. Lacey.

James K. Lacey was educated in the common schools and Central Business College of Sedalia. When he became of age he began farming on his own account and purchased during past years practically all of the home place, and is now owner of 320 acres of well improved farm land. Mr. Lacey is engaged in general farming and stock raising and threshed 1,650 bushels of wheat from a tract of eighty-five acres in 1918. He has sown for the 1919 harvest, ninety acres to wheat. He raises Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, his herd of cattle being led by a registered male Shorthorn, his drove leader also being a thoroughbred registered boar.

Mr. Lacey was married February 28, 1894, to Miss Mollie T. True, of Vernon County, Missouri, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary Jane (White) True, who settled in Pettis County. The children born to James K. and Mollie E. Lacey are: George W., Annabel, James K., Mary True, Lena May, Felix and Ruth. George W. Lacey, a private in the remount department of the National Army, stationed at Tacoma, Washington, was born April 18, 1895, and entered the service while living in Montana where he went in 1916. His skill with horses caused his being placed in the remount department of the service. Annabel Lacey is a graduate of the Sedalia High School, studied in the State Normal School at Warrensburg and is now teaching near Longwood. James K., aged twenty-one years, studied in Sedalia High School and assists his father on the home farm. Mary True, Lena May and Felix are attending Sedalia High School. Ruth is aged fourteen years and attending the district school in the eighth grade. Annabel, Lena and Felix each received a four years scholarship to the Sedalia High School.

Mr. Lacey is a Democrat and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and is a pleasant, agreeable citizen who has the best interests of his home county at heart. He and the members of his family worship at the M. E. Church South.

W. W. Blain, a prominent Pettis County attorney, with offices in the Ilgenfritz building, Sedalia, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Ray County September 26, 1874, a son of James William and Lucy (Taylor) Blain. James William Blain, was also born in Ray County, April 1, 1844. He was a son of Samuel Blain, a native of Kentucky, who was one of the early pioneer settlers of Ray County, Missouri, where he spent the latter

part of his life, and his remains are buried in South Point Cemetery, Ray County.

James William Blain, although but seventeen years old when the Civil War broke out, enlisted in the Confederate army, and served until the close of the war. He served under General Gates and General Cockrell. He was with the Confederate army that fought Sherman on his march to the sea, and his command surrendered at Blakely, Alabama, shortly after General Lee surrendered. He went through the war without being severely wounded, although on one occasion he was struck by a piece of timber which was blown from the breastworks by an exploding shell. He now lives on his farm, near Orrick, Ray County.

Lucy (Taylor) Blain, wife of James William Blain, was born in Ray County December 23, 1844, and is also a descendant of pioneer stock of that section of Missouri. Her father, Daniel Taylor, was a Virginian, and a very early settler in Ray County. He was born in 1802, and died in Ray County in 1886, after a long, useful and upright life.

James William and Lucy (Taylor) Blain were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Sarah Rae, Orrick, Missouri; Mrs. Mattie Blain, Marshfield, Oregon; W. W. Blain, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Lulu McKinney, deceased; Samuel R., died in 1916; George T., Orrick, Missouri; Mary, married Lee Carter, Orrick, Missouri, and Jessie, married Clark Gladman, North Bend, Oregon.

W. W. Blain received his early education in the public schools of Ray County and, after teaching school for a time, he attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. He then taught three years more, after which he attended William Jewell College, and in 1902 he entered the University of Missouri at Columbia, taking the law course. Eighteen months after entering the university he passed the bar examination and was admitted to the bar. However, he continued in the university until he completed his course, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Blain was married December 19, 1918, to Jewell Murphy, of Sedalia, a daughter of Judge F. A. Murphy, of St. Clair, Missouri. Mrs. Jewell Blain is a native of St. Clair, Missouri. She was educated at Springfield, Missouri, graduated from the high school of that city, and taught school for a few years before engaging in the millinery business at Sedalia.

June 26, 1905, Mr. Blain engaged in the practice of law at Sedalia, and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and is recognized as one of the able lawyers of Pettis County. In

1905 and 1906 he was assistant prosecuting attorney, when Mr. C. C. Kelly held the office of prosecuting attorney. In 1908 Mr. Blain was elected city attorney for Sedalia. He is a Republican, and takes an active interest in political affairs. In 1912 he was a candidate for congress in the Seventh Congressional District. In addition to his active career as a lawyer, Mr. Blain is also interested in farming in Pettis County, and owns three farms in Washington township. He is one of the progressive and public-spirited men of this county, and has an extensive acquaintance, and, by his genial and courteous manner and straightforward methods, has won many friends.

Mr. Blain is a member of the First Baptist Church of Sedalia. He is affiliated with the Sedalia Blue Lodge of Masons, No. 236; St. Omar Commandery, Knights Templar, of Sedalia; Central Council of Royal and Select Masters, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Ararat Temple, Kansas City; Order of Eastern Star; Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 16; the Circle Auxiliary, Lodge of Ben-Hur; Modern Woodmen of America, No. 5,570, and Knights and Ladies of Security, Queen City Council No. 564, of which he is past president.

Robert Henry Cotton, a successful farmer and stockman of Smithton, Missouri, who has recently received a splendid testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens by his election to the office of Judge of the County Court, and will represent the Eastern district for the ensuing two years.

The Cotton farm is a beautiful tract of land, the surface of which is rolling and the soil very fertile. A pretty white farmhouse sets on the hillside, and is fronted by a green lawn ornamented with handsome shade trees. The farm is devoted to the raising of Hereford cattle, the Cotton herd now comprising fifteen cows and a registered white face male herd leader. Mr. Cotton raises and feeds for market from fifty to seventy-five head of pure-bred Duroc Jersey hogs each year. The heavy farm work is done with a tractor, which enables Mr. Cotton to plow the soil deep, and thus insure better crops.

Judge R. H. Cotton was born at Versailles, Kentucky, January 12, 1877, the son of William Samuel Cotton, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1881. His wife was Mary S. Stockton, a native of Covington, Kentucky, and a daughter of George Jewett Stockton, of Virginia. William S. and Mary S. Cotton were parents of four children: Augusta L., living in Sedalia; Louie R., wife of Frost Waddell, an employe of the Missouri, Kan-

sas & Texas Railway, Sedalia; William Stockton, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, and Robert Henry, of this review.

The Cotton family, consisting of Mrs. Cotton and the children, moved to Sedalia in 1884, and the children were reared and educated in the city. R. H. Cotton attended the public and high schools of Sedalia, and in 1895 entered the employ of the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, and remained a valued employe of this firm for twelve years. In 1907 he returned to Pettis County and purchased a farm of 160 acres. In 1917 he added 112.5 acres. Mr. Cotton has remodeled the house, and made many substantial and attractive improvements.

January 10, 1907, Robert Henry Cotton and Pansy C. Fowler, of Smithton township, were united in marriage. Pansy C. Cotton is a daughter of the late John G. and Jane L. Fowler, of Smithton township, and members of one of the oldest Missouri pioneer families, an account of whom appears in this volume in the sketch of B. B. Fowler. To Judge R. H. and Pansy C. Cotton have been born the following children: Jane Mary, born March 28, 1908; Ruth Helen, born June 12, 1911; Robert Fowler, born August 9, 1913; Betty Bob, born October 13, 1914.

In politics Mr. Cotton is a Republican, and one of the leaders of his party in Pettis County. He was elected to the office of county judge in November of 1918, without opposition. Mrs. Cotton and the children are members of the Christian Church. Judge Cotton is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the advisory board of three members which manages the Farmers' Elevator at Smithton, and is commissioner of the Special Road District of Smithton township. He is a member of the County Council of Defense, and is secretary of the local council. During 1918 his activities in behalf of the Liberty Loan drives and the Red Cross and kindred drives engrossed much of Mr. Cotton's time. In every Liberty Loan drive he has taken the lead as an able and willing solicitor, and it is through his example and persistent work as a leader that Smithton has taken a leading place in the war activities in Pettis County.

Frank L. Wright, cashier of the Smithton Bank, Smithton, Missouri, was born in Ohio May 21, 1854, and is a son of Alexander M. and Susan (Edmiston) Wright, who came to Pettis County in 1866.

Alexander M. Wright was born in 1827 in Ross County, Ohio, and died in California in November, 1912. He was a son of Joseph Wright, a native of Pennsylvania. Alexander M. Wright came to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1866, and located on a farm near Beaman, where he resided

for two years. He then purchased a farm near Smithton, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until 1892, when he removed to California, and there spent the remainder of his days. Mrs. Susan (Edmiston) Wright was born in Ohio in 1830, and died in California in 1893. They were parents of three children: Mrs. Jennie R. Sawdey, living in California; Frank L., subject of this review, and Amzi C., living in California.

F. L. Wright was educated in the common schools and the Warrensburg Normal College. He was reared on the farm, and assisted his father in tilling the soil until his school days were over. He taught school for six seasons, and then engaged in the merchandise business in Smithton. He was successfully engaged in merchandising until 1891, at which time he disposed of his business and organized the Smithton bank, of which he is cashier.

Mr. Wright was married in 1879 to Miss Mollie L. Sallaway, of Smithton, a daughter of Rev. A. P. Sallaway, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have two children: Mrs. Kate V. Wakefield, Smithton, Missouri, mother of three children—Reginald, or "Rex," Zina F. and Vivian; Rex A., son of F. L. Wright, is assistant cashier of the Third National Bank of Sedalia, married Millie Cowan, and has one child, Evelyn.

Mr. Wright is a Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a leader in business affairs of his home town.

William Montgomery, prosperous farmer of Smithton, Missouri, proprietor of a well-improved farm of 270 acres, adjoining the town of Smithton on the east, is a self-made man, who has dug every dollar which he owns out of the soil. Mr. Montgomery has owned his fine farm since 1902, and has made many improvements on the place, including a large barn, 60x60 feet, the lower story of which is built of reinforced concrete. Mr. Montgomery is a breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle, and has a fine herd of cattle of this splendid breed to the number of forty, several of which are registered pure-breds. He also specializes in pure-bred Poland China hogs, and raises about fifty hogs annually.

Mr. Montgomery was born in North Antrim, Ireland, in 1862, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was the son of John and Sarah (Christy) Montgomery, who resided on a farm in Ireland. When a youth, William Montgomery conceived the idea of coming to America. For several months he worked for a wage of two pounds, or ten dollars, for a six months' period,

and eventually saved six pounds, or thirty dollars, which paid his passage to Quebec, Canada, and left a few dollars over after he landed. Four young men—George Hunter, Hugh Beardsley, John Markey and William Montgomery—came to the Dominion from Ireland. George Hunter and Mr. Montgomery pooled their total cash resources, and kept the money in a leather belt. Upon arriving in the States they discovered that there were not enough funds to take them both to Geneseo, New York, where they expected to join friends and secure employment. Hunter took the money which was in the belt and left for Geneseo, with the promise that he would eventually send for his partner. William was left in New York with but ten cents in his purse, alone and without friends or acquaintances. He waited for some time to hear from his partner, and then hired to a Mr. Barnes, at Castle Garden, for \$16 per month. He worked for two months and received \$20 as his pay. He then went to Geneseo, and was employed on a large estate for four months. The other two boys, who were left in Montreal, went to Berea, Ohio, and obtained work in the Berea stone quarries. The great Chicago fire, occurring about this time, started a boom in the Berea quarries, and Mr. Montgomery secured work there at a wage of \$2.00 per day. In the spring of the next year he left Berea and made his way to Illinois, where he worked for eight years at a wage of \$20 per month. At Kankakee, Illinois, he was married, in 1880, to Mary Wiley, who was born in Ireland in 1861.

For six years after his marriage Mr. Montgomery tilled rented land in Illinois, and in 1886 he went to Butler County, Nebraska, and purchased a farm of 120 acres. He sold out in 1894 and went to Washington County, Kansas, where he bought a farm of 160 acres. He sold this tract in 1902, and came to Pettis County and purchased his present home place. Mr. Montgomery's fine farm is free from debt, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he owes no man a dollar, and has earned every dollar that he possesses.

To William and Mary (Wiley) Montgomery have been born the following children: Walter, a druggist at Greenleaf, Kansas; Maggie, wife of Will Jackson, Smithton; Grover, owner of a thirty-acre farm, and rural mail carrier, Smithton, Missouri; William, a dentist, Sedalia, Missouri; Clifton, assisting his father on the home place; Gordon, with the Citizens National Bank, Sedalia; Lena, a teacher in the public schools; Hazel, a student in Smithton High School; Burt, died at the age of eight years.

Mr. Montgomery is a Democrat, but leaves political matters for the politicians, being content to cast his vote at election time. He was reared

in the Presbyterian faith, but he and his family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

William B. Myers, senior member of the firm of W. B. Myers & Brother, Smithton, Missouri, has been engaged in business in Smithton since 1887. Mr. Myers began business in Smithton with but \$64 cash capital, and the firm now carries a stock of over \$2,000 worth of goods in groceries and confectionery. In 1892 Mr. Myers was joined by his brother, Jacob A. Myers.

During the past year the Myers Brothers have become interested in the coal mining business, and with others operating under the firm name of Cook, Barker & Myers, are mining coal in a large deposit of cannel coal, situated four miles south of Smithton, on the Cook farm. The coal is mined by a shaft sunk to a depth, at the present time, of forty-two feet, and the mine was opened in June, 1918. Two drifts are now being run from the bottom of the shaft, and the depth of the coal has not yet been ascertained, it being what is called in mining circles a large "pocket," or field deposit, of unknown width and depth. Coal is shipped to Sedalia by motor trucks, and a steam hoist is in operation at the shaft. A vein of "jack," a mineral heavy in lead and rosin deposit, and almost pure lead, is also mined with the coal. This vein, while a thin one, has yielded a total of five hundred pounds of almost pure lead at this writing, October, 1918.

W. B. Myers was born January 28, 1861, near Cottleville, St. Charles County, Missouri, a son of John B. and Mary A. Myers, who were born and reared in St. Charles County. John B. Myers was a son of Col. Henry Myers, a native of Germany, who settled in St. Charles County as early as 1839, and was a widely known citizen of that county. John B. Myers was born in 1846 and died in 1910. He was the father of six children: Charles E., Thurman, Iowa; Mrs. Mary A. Moses, St. Louis, Missouri; John D., Washington, Missouri; Jacob A., in partnership with his brother; a child died in infancy.

Reared on his father's farm in St. Charles County, W. B. Myers received such schooling as was afforded by the district schools. He followed farming until he came to Pettis County and was employed as a clerk in the store of Wright & Taylor, at Smithton. His first stock of goods which he ordered from John N. Dolby, wholesaler of Sedalia, took all of his cash, and he was compelled to ask the freight agent to wait until he had sold enough stuff to pay the freight. The agent kindly did so, and on the first day that Mr. Myers opened for business he sold enough goods to pay his freight. From the first day he began business Mr. Myers has

prospered and, besides his store and mining interests, he owns an entire block in Smithton, and the firm owns the brick building in which the business is quartered. He is also owner of valuable city property in Douglas, Kansas.

Mr. Myers was married in July, 1893, to Miss Rose Beasmore, of Sedalia, a daughter of R. G. Beasmore, who served as a locomotive engineer on the Missouri Pacific Railway for a number of years.

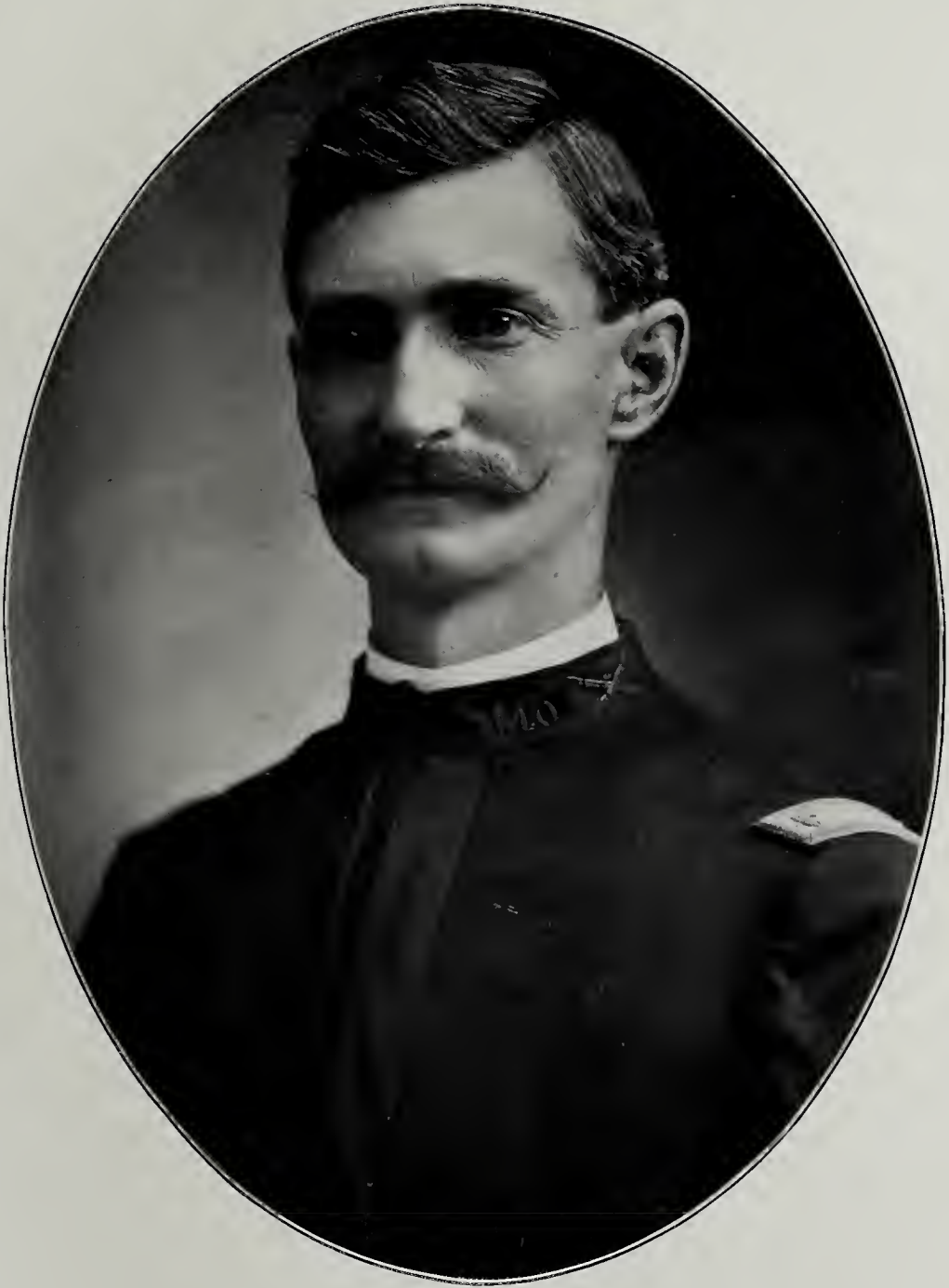
Mr. and Mrs. Myers have one son, Forest B. Myers, whom they gave to the service of his country. He was born February 4, 1895, and went in training at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 24, 1918, and is now in France as bugler in Company H, 351st Battalion, Infantry, National Army. Jacob A. Myers, the brother, was born October 17, 1864, in St. Charles County, Missouri.

W. B. Myers is a Democrat, and has served four years as justice of the peace of Smithton township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For the past fifteen years he has been clerk of the Smithton Lodge of Modern Woodmen of America, and is affiliated with the Royal Neighbors, the Woodmen of the World of Sedalia, and the Circle Auxiliary to the Woodmen of the World.

Samuel W. James, a Spanish-American War veteran, who for a number of years was prominently identified with the National Guard of Missouri, is now a leading real estate and insurance man of Sedalia. Mr. James is a native of Pettis County and is a descendant of Colonial ancestry. The James family was founded in America, by Benjamin James who settled in Rhode Island in 1665.

Samuel W. James was born in Washington township, Pettis County, February 7, 1871, the only child born to his parents, Samuel B. and Louvina M. (Jaynes) James. The father was born in Richmond, Rhode Island, January 10, 1816, and died in Pettis County, April 29, 1884. The mother was born in Indiana, November 10, 1839, and died in Pettis County, February 25, 1907. Samuel B. James left his native State and went to Illinois in 1834, when he was eighteen years of age. He was engaged in farming and stock raising there until 1866 when he came to Missouri and settled in Washington township, Pettis County. During the Civil War he was a member of the Home Guards in Illinois.

Samuel W. James was educated in the public schools of Pettis County and Central Business College, Sedalia. After finishing school he accepted a position as bookkeeper and cashier with the Gazette Printing



SAMUEL W. JAMES.

Company. Later he was connected with the circulation and advertising departments. He followed newspaper work in Sedalia, for over twenty years, during which time he was connected with the Gazette, Democrat, Sentinel and Capital. In 1895 Mr. James and George H. Healey established the Free Press, a weekly newspaper published at Sedalia, for a time, but has been suspended for several years.

In 1911, Mr. James engaged in the real estate and insurance business which he has since successfully followed. His offices are located in the Ilgenfritz Building, where he carries on a general insurance and real estate business.

In April, 1898, Mr. James was united in marriage with Miss Rose E. Grosshans, of Sedalia. The following children have been born to this union: Violet A., a teacher, Sedalia; Samuel W., who is now serving in the United States Navy, having enlisted June 17, 1918, when he was eighteen years of age; Rose E., deceased; George B.; Alice E.; Vera I.; Randall T., deceased; and Benjamin J., deceased; also twin girl who died at birth.

For years Mr. James was active in the local National Guard. He became a member of the Sedalia Company, as early as 1892. When the Spanish-American War broke out he was serving as second lieutenant and volunteered with the other members of his company. He was later promoted to first lieutenant. After the Spanish-American War he organized a company of National Guard in Sedalia and was elected captain, serving in that capacity for six years, when in 1905 he was elected major in the second regiment N. G. M. and served in that capacity until June, 1910, when he resigned. In 1912, the Sixth Regiment, National Guard needed more companies to fill its quota and Major James organized a battalion in central Missouri, composed of companies from Sedalia, Boonville, Warrensburg and Cole Camp. In July, 1916, at the request of the State authorities, he organized the Sedalia Machine Gun Company, with a view of going to the Mexican border with this organization. However, owing to the pressure of private affairs, he was compelled to refuse the captaincy of this company, which went into the service under the command of Captain W. F. Logan.

Major James' activity in military work bore results of inestimable value in the World War. Many of the officers from this section of Missouri, who distinguished themselves on the battlefields of France, received their early military training under Major James. Those who

might be mentioned as having been connected with his organization are Major T. F. Hardin, Major J. F. Kennedy, Captain W. F. Logan, Captain Roy Wells, as well as many lieutenants and non-commissioned officers.

Major James is a Republican and has been prominently identified with local politics for a number of years. He has been secretary of the Republican City Central Committee for the past six years, and in 1918 was elected Probate Judge of Pettis County on the Republican ticket, for a four-year term, beginning January 1, 1919.

Major James is a member of the Woodman of the World, the Modern Woodman of America of which he is clerk of the local camp No. 5570. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and president of the Ninth District of the Missouri Pythian Association, and he is also a member of the Mystic Workers of the World.

No biographer can do justice to the character of such a man as Judge James. As a leader of men and as an organizer, he has few peers, and no superiors in central Missouri. This rare gift being used not to impose or to perpetuate wrong, but to vindicate and enforce justice and right. Fortunate, indeed, the candidate whose cause he espoused, and favored the cause whose principles he championed.

Judge James is an indefatigable worker. Intensely loyal to his friends, with broad charity that knows no creed or party lines; with patriotism that is almost a passion; with a love of home and his fellow man which he holds sacred and inviolable; all are traits that he has manifested in no uncertain manner by the use he has made of his time, his talent, and his purse. Well has he merited the confidence reposed in him by the people of Pettis County, and well has he earned the eminence to which he has attained by his honesty and progressiveness; by his sturdy championship of the right; by his unswerving devotion to duty; and by an insatiable desire to measure up to the highest standard of American citizenship.

Adam Richter.—The blacksmithing and wagon shop owned and operated by A. Richter, Smithton, Missouri, is one of the landmarks of eastern Pettis County. The Richters, A. Richter & Son, operate one of the busiest shops in the county, and in addition they carry a line of agricultural implements which are retailed to the farmers of the surrounding country. Three men are constantly employed to care for the custom work. The business was first established by A. Richter in 1895, and after having a series of partners he associated his son with him in the business until

the young man joined the National Army for service with the American armies in France.

A. Richter was born in Germany in 1862, and is the son of Adam and Eva (Stoehr) Richter, who lived all of their lives in their native land. When sixteen years of age Adam Richter, subject of this sketch, was apprenticed to learn the trade of wagon maker and blacksmith. He served an apprenticeship of two and a half years, and became thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of his trade. In 1879 he immigrated to America, and upon landing upon the soil of his adopted country he had exactly thirty dollars with which to begin his career. Mr. Richter went from New York to Illinois, and after remaining in that State for a month he made his way to St. Louis, where he was employed at his trade for five years. In 1884 he located at Walnut Creek, Missouri, and after a sojourn there of one and a half years, he located in Smithton, in 1886. Here he has been profitably employed for the past thirty-two years. In former years the Richter shop made wagons for the trade in their entirety, but this department of the establishment has lately given way to the factory-made wagons, and only repair work is now done by the shop force.

Mr. Richter was married in 1885 to Miss Louisa Wiedemeyer, who was born in St. Louis in 1855, and departed this life in 1904. She was a daughter of Charles P. Wiedemeyer, of St. Louis, Missouri. Seven of the nine children born of this marriage have been reared to maturity: Mrs. Mayme Bluhm, living on a farm one-half mile west of Smithton; Lillie, wife of George Cook, living south of Smithton; Carl, assisting his father in the shop; Julius J., a soldier in the National Army; Lawrence W., an American aviator in the National Army; Lulu, residing with her sister, Mrs. Bluhm; Anton, at home with his father.

Lieut. Julius J. Richter was born October 8, 1893, and at the time of his enlistment in the National Army was his father's partner in the business. He enlisted in August, 1917, and was sergeant of Company Q, 6th Missouri National Guard. He entered the officers' training school at Camp Doniphan, and became eligible to a commission in March, 1918. He received his commission as second lieutenant in France in June, 1918, and was assigned to the Third Headquarters Battalion, 140th Infantry, 35th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces. Lieut. Julius J. Richter led his men in the Battle of Argonne Forest with the 35th Division, and was badly wounded. He received nine wounds in the left arm and the right leg. This division covered itself with glory and materially aided in clearing

the Argonne Forest of the enemy. At this writing (December, 1918,) Lieutenant Richter is in an American base hospital in France, suffering from his wounds, which have not yet healed. He and his men were making a charge in the forest on or about September 26, 1918, when he fell, riddled with bullets from a German machine gun and shrapnel. Lawrence W. Richter was born December 2, 1895, and enlisted in July, 1917, in the aviation department, and was assigned to the 475th Aero Battalion of the American Expeditionary Forces. He enlisted in the service while a resident of Chicahauke, Oklahoma. He holds rank as sergeant, and at this writing he is on his way home from France and is at Camp Mills, New York.

In politics Mr. Richter has always been a Republican. He has held many local offices in Smithton, has served as mayor of the town, president of the school board, and is now filling the post of town treasurer. He is a member of the German Methodist Church and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America.

Dr. Charles A. Wiest, successful practicing physician, Smithton, Missouri, was born in Millersburg, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1873. He is the son of John E. and Linda (Wirt) Wiest, both of whom were born and reared in Pennsylvania and come of the sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch stock, for which that State is noted. John E. Wiest moved to Hickory Corners, Pennsylvania, when Charles A. was but a boy, and he kept a general store there for many years prior to his retirement to Millersburg. John E. Wiest died at his home in Millersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1904, and his widow still lives in that city. John E. and Linda Wiest were parents of the following children: Dr. Charles A. Wiest, of this review; Mrs. Fred G. Bowman, Millersburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. O. S. Novinger, Millersburg, Pennsylvania.

After attending the public schools of his native town and the Porter-ville Academy, New York, Doctor Wiest studied for one year in the University of Pennsylvania. He then studied medicine for three years in the University of Maryland and graduated in 1897. After one year of practice in Cole Camp, Missouri, the Doctor practiced at Stover, Missouri, for eighteen years. In 1917 he went to Kansas City and practiced in that city for one year, and then located in Smithton, Missouri, in May, 1918. For one winter Doctor Wiest was connected with hospital work in Kansas City, and has constantly advanced in his profession through wide experience gained in his hospital work. He has well-equipped offices in Smithton, and has an excellent and lucrative practice.

Doctor Wiest was married in June, 1900, to Miss Bertha V. Wilson, of Stover, Missouri, a daughter of James D. Wilson, of Stover. Doctor and Mrs. Wiest have children as follow: Loyette Irene, born March, 1901, student in Smithton High School; Raymond J., born September 8, 1902; Rachel G., born July, 1904; John E., born February, 1906; Ralph F., born September, 1908. Raymond J. Wiest is probably the youngest enlisted soldier from Pettis County in the National Army, and one of the youngest in the army. He enlisted on October 7, 1917, as a private in the Regular United States Army, and is now in the ordnance department detachment, located at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, where he is an expert cannon tester. He became proficient in this department of the service and the army authorities placed him on duty at Sandy Hook testing grounds. During his service there he participated in the shooting of a German spy, whom he and a comrade caught or observed prowling about the grounds.

Doctor Wiest volunteered his services in the Medical Reserve Corps in May, 1917, soon after war was declared, and was rejected by the examining board on account of a slight physical disability. He again tried to enter the service in March, 1918.

Doctor Wiest is a member of the Missouri Medical Society, the Morgan County (Missouri) Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is fraternally affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Versailles, is a Progressive Republican in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lawrence Edward Heffernan.—The farm owned by "Ed" Heffernan, Democratic Central Committeeman in Smithton township, consisting of 240 acres, is one of the best improved and productive agricultural plants in this section of Missouri. This farm is the place formerly owned by E. N. Norton, and Mr. Heffernan has owned the tract since 1913. He has made many improvements on the tract, and has built considerable lines of hog-tight wire fencing, erected a silo of one hundred tons capacity, painted all buildings white, and has a large barn, 62x70 feet. The white color scheme of the buildings shows to good advantage on the countryside and gives a distinct tone and appearance to the Heffernan place. While the corn crop in Missouri was almost a total failure during the past season, 1918, Mr. Heffernan raised twenty bushels to the acre on his land, a fair yield on a tract of thirty acres. He harvested ninety-four acres of wheat, from which he threshed a total of 2,400 bushels of No. 1 grade wheat. For the next season he has sown one hundred and ten acres of wheat. Mr.

Heffernan is a believer in the benefits of having sheep on the farm, and has a drove of forty-five head of extra mixed Shropshires and Oxfords, with a pure-bred Shropshire buck as drove leader. The Heffernan farm is noted for its pure-bred Chester White hogs, of which there are sixty head, and also a herd of forty-four head of white-faced Herefords, including twenty head of cows, seventeen calves, three heifers and steers, and two other cows, with a pure-bred registered herd leader. Eleven head of splendid Percherons do the farm work.

L. E. Heffernan was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, February 5, 1876, and was reared in Logan County, Illinois. He is the son of Richard and Catherine (Gabbett) Heffernan, the former of whom was a native of Ireland. Richard Heffernan was born in Ireland in 1841, and died in 1884. He immigrated to America in 1860, and worked his way from New York to Illinois, and eventually located in the central part of the State, where he rented land for some years and eventually became owner of a fine farm, which served as his homestead until his death. Catherine (Gabbett) Heffernan was born in 1848, and died in 1886. To Richard and Catherine Heffernan were born two sons and two daughters: Mrs. Della Sparrow, Delevan, Illinois; Emma, died at the age of fourteen years; Lawrence Edward, subject of this sketch, and William Martin, killed by a stroke of lightning in 1896.

Mr. Heffernan was reared to the life of a farmer in Illinois, and came to Missouri in 1901. He engaged in farming with his uncle, William Gabbett, who now resides on a farm two miles east of LaMonte. He lived with his uncle until his marriage, on June 30, 1908, to Jennie R. Norton, who has borne him children as follow: Edward Norton Heffernan, born December 25, 1910, and Catherine Elizabeth, born April 28, 1916. Mrs. Jennie R. Heffernan was born on a farm in Smithton township, the place where she is now living, the daughter of E. Newton and Elizabeth (Lamm) Norton, both of whom were natives of Ohio, resided in Pettis County for a number of years, and are now making their home in El Paso, Texas. The following children were born to E. Newton and Elizabeth Norton: Fred W., a business man, of El Paso, Texas; Miles R., deceased; Benjamin, engaged in business in El Paso, Texas, and Mrs. Jennie R. Heffernan, of this review.

Mr. Heffernan is a Democrat, member of the Democratic County Central Committee, and is school director. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the County Council of Defense, and has been an active and tireless

solicitor in each of the Liberty Loan drives in the county, besides having subscribed for over two thousand dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds and made heavy contributions to the Red Cross and kindred war relief funds. He is one of the best and most progressive citizens of Pettis county, who has rapidly forged to the front ranks of citizenship since coming to Pettis County.

William J. Imhauser.—"Highland View Farm," owned and operated by William J. Imhauser, Smithton township, and consisting of 162.5 acres, is rightly named because of the broad view obtained from it of the surrounding country. This farm is well improved with a good residence and buildings and is devoted to the raising of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Imhauser owns another farm of 105 acres further south and has 24.5 acres of river bottom land.

W. J. Imhauser was born April 25, 1875 on a farm in Lake Creek township. He is a son of Edward Imhauser, who was born in Germany, near the city of Frankfort, February 2, 1848 and died July 19, 1910. He was the son of Henry Imhauser who immigrated to America in 1848. Henry Imhauser was an early settler in Lake Creek township, Pettis County and here Edward was reared to manhood. During the Civil War, Henry Imhauser served as captain of the Missouri Infantry Guards, a company raised in Pettis County. He was shot in the neck at the battle of Cole Camp and died two years later from the effects of the wound. Edward Imhauser was also shot by guerillas while defending the home during his father's absence at the front. When his father was badly wounded he assisted him to his home.

Edward Imhauser developed a fine farm in Lake Creek township and became owner of several hundred acres of land. At the time of his death he owned 500 acres, although he had previously owned 900 acres. He was twice married, his first wife being Alvina Lucke, who died in 1887, leaving the following children: Lea E., deceased; William J., subject of this sketch; Henry, an employe in the Missouri Pacific shops; Mrs. Augusta Twinter, Cole Camp, Missouri; Mrs. Johanna Castle, Sedalia, Missouri. By a second marriage with Julia Pfeiffer there were two children: Mrs. Margaret Lewis, Sedalia, whose husband is an enlisted man in the United States Navy; Edna, at home with her mother who resides in Sedalia.

W. J. Imhauser received sixty acres as his mother's share of the estate and began building up his place in 1898. He purchased sixty acres

unimproved at \$35 an acre and erected all of the buildings on the land, and now has a splendid farm. Mr. Imhauser was married on November 23, 1898 to Rosa Pfeiffer of Iron Mountain, Missouri, a daughter of Philip and Alegunda Pfeiffer, former residents of Sedalia, who are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Imhaused have children as follow: Gertrude, aged nineteen, is active in Red Cross work; Philip, born December 25, 1903, is a student in the Smithton High School.

Mr. Imhauser is a Democrat and is well known throughout his section of Pettis County as an able and industrious citizen. He is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church in East Sedalia.

Frederick L. Ludemann, a prominent merchant of Sedalia and former mayor of that city, is a native of South Carolina. He was born at Walhalla, South Carolina, September 23, 1864, a son of Cord H. and Mary (Bencken) Ludemann. The father was born in Hanover, Germany, February 23, 1827. He was a decorator in early life and in 1852 came to America and settled in South Carolina, naturalization papers being granted him in 1857. He was engaged in the manufacture of brick in that State until 1866, when he came to Missouri and settled in Sedalia. Here he was engaged in contracting and building. He prospered in his business and acquired considerable property in Sedalia, and was the owner of a number of residences. He was also interested in other enterprises; was a director in several of the local building and loan associations, and was a founder and charter member of the Evangelical Church. He was active in business affairs until within a few months of his death, June 15, 1906.

To Cord H. and Mary (Bencken) Ludemann were born seven children as follow: Mattie, who married August Meier, both of whom are deceased; Henry H., deceased; John D., deceased; Herman C., an employee of Swift & Company, Sedalia, Missouri; Minnie, who married August Schneider, who was the publisher of the Sedalia Journal for a number of years and who is now deceased; Frederick L., the subject of this sketch; and William G., who resides in Los Angeles, California.

Frederick L. Ludemann was about one and one-half years old when his parents came to Pettis County and settled in Sedalia. He attended the public schools of Sedalia and afterward took a general business course in the Central Business College of Sedalia. He then began an apprenticeship in August Meier's upholstering factory in Sedalia, where he worked about three years before he entered the employ of the Missouri, Kansas



F. L. Ludemann

& Texas Railway Company in the upholstering department of their shops at Sedalia. In 1887 Mr. Ludemann entered the employ of the J. M. Clute Company and had charge of their carpet department for two years. Later he bought stock in the Minter Mercantile Company and had charge of the carpet department of that concern until 1903 when he bought the carpet and rug business of J. M. Hillis, which was located at 116 West Second Street. Here Mr. Ludemann was in the carpet and rug business until 1909, when he removed to his present location at 303 South Ohio Street, where he occupies the entire floor space of three floors.

Mr. Ludemann has built up an extensive business and his is the only exclusive carpet store in Sedalia, and so far as we have been able to determine, in the State of Missouri. He carries a complete line of carpets, rugs, floor coverings and draperies. He handles both domestic and imported goods and has built up a large business throughout central Missouri.

Mr. Ludemann was united in marriage April 3, 1889, with Miss Ella M. Messerly. She was born in California, Missouri, August 3, 1865, a daughter of Louis Francois and Elizabeth (Eberhardt) Messerly, the former a native of Paris, France, his father being an officer in the King's Royal Guard. Mr. Messerly came to America with his parents when he was ten years old. They first settled in New Philadelphia, Ohio, and later moved to California, Missouri, where he was a merchant for a number of years. He was the father of seven children, Charles E. Messerly and Mrs. Ludemann residing in Sedalia, the rest of whom now live with their families in California, except William H. Messerly, who died in Sedalia in 1895, while engaged in the mercantile business.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ludemann have been born the following children: Ethel V., a graduate of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, who married James G. Gray and resides at Fostoria, Ohio. (Mr. Gray died at Camp Sherman, Ohio, April 16, 1918, while serving in the United States Army); Ella May, a graduate of Southern Seminary, Buena Vista, Virginia, and of the Warrensburg State Normal School; Frederick L., Jr., a graduate of the University of Missouri, who received his commission as second lieutenant of Infantry, United States Army, at Fort Sheridan; Florence A., a student at Stephen's College, Columbia, Missouri.

Mr. Ludemann was elected mayor of Sedalia in 1912 and served in that capacity until 1914. Improvements and progress marked his administration. He inaugurated a Financial Budget System for the city

which has proven efficient and successful. A sanitary street flushing method was adopted which gave clean streets to Sedalia. Through his efforts an American La France Motor Fire Truck system was installed. He filed application with the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Missouri, which resulted in the erection of a \$75,000 filtering plant, which supplies the city with pure water. His term of office also marked the completion of Liberty Park and the Convention Hall. He gave the city of Sedalia a progressive business administration.

Mr. Ludemann is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is the oldest member in Pettis County, having been instrumental in organizing Russell Camp No. 2065. For twenty-five years he has been clerk of the local camp, and during that time has represented Pettis County camps at each Head Camp, convening tri-annually. For ten years he has held the office of State Head Clerk for the State of Missouri, and is now serving in that capacity. He is a member of the Head Camp Standing Committee. Mr. Ludemann is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, Crescent Tent No. 4. He also holds membership in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Sedalia Lodge No. 35, being a member of the Blue Lodge Council and Royal Arch Chapter.

For a number of years Mr. Ludemann was a member of the Evangelical Church of Sedalia, his father being a charter member and a founder. He was instrumental in erecting and building the church as it now stands at Fourth Street and Vermont Avenue. In 1902 he united with the First Congregational Church, and he, with his family, have been workers in the Congregational Church since that time. For many years he has been a member of the board of trustees and served as its chairman.

In addition to his other interests and activities, Mr. Ludemann has been extensively interested in farming and farm property. For a time he owned and operated a large plantation near Monticello, Arkansas. He also owned a farm in LaMonte township, Pettis County, which he has recently sold. In addition to his residence in Sedalia at 620 West Fourth Street, he has a beautiful home, "Rocky Point," eight miles north of Sedalia, which joins his farm "Ellendale." Mr. Ludemann is one of Sedalia's substantial business men and the Ludemann family stands high in the community.

Benjamin Brereton Fowler, son of the late John G. Fowler, of Smith-ton township, who was one of the best known of the Pettis County pioneers, was born January 13, 1866, on the Fowler home place in Pettis County. Mr. Fowler was reared on his father's farm and has active charge of the undivided portion of the estate consisting of 500 acres of farm land, in Pettis County, 100 acres of timber and eighty acres in Morgan County, Missouri. Under his management the live stock raising industry founded by his father has been kept in existence and the quality of the splendid herd of pure bred Shorthorns has been maintained. The late John G. Fowler began breeding grade Shorthorn cattle in 1870 and at this writing (October, 1918,) there are eighty head of fine thoroughbred cattle on the place. One hundred head of hogs is the usual output annually, and thirty-seven head of horses and mules are kept on the place.

The late John Gooden Fowler was born December 6, 1821, in Caldwell County, Kentucky, and died at his home in Pettis County, December 17, 1898. He was a son of Joseph Fowler who was born December, 1791, and came to Pettis County in 1840. His mother's maiden name was Anna Johnson and she was born in Madison County, Kentucky in 1800. Mr. Joseph Fowler died October 18, 1859; his wife dying July 9, 1879.

John G. Fowler was married on February 27, 1861, to Jane Lucinda Brereton, born in Ireland, August 8, 1841, and departed this life March 7, 1918. She was a daughter of Benjamin Bowen Brereton, who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1848 and settled near Clifton, Cooper County, Missouri, and there reared his family. His wife was Jane Drew Coates, who also emigrated from Ireland. Benjamin Bowen Brereton had a family of five children: Mrs. Jane Lucinda Fowler; Mrs. Ruth Davis, of Booneville, Missouri; Frederick B., Clifton City, Missouri; Bloomfield died at the age of five years; Elisha died in infancy. Joseph S. Fowler, grandfather of B. B. Fowler, was brought to Kentucky by his father who had been a sea captain. John G. Fowler accompanied his parents to Callaway County, Missouri, in 1825, and thence to Boone County where his father improved two farms. In 1840 the family settled in Pettis County on what is now known as the Monsees farm. Here Joseph S. Fowler erected a log dwelling which served as the family home and here Joseph Fowler died. His widow sold their property after his death and moved to Hallsville, Boone County, where her death occurred. The children of Joseph and Ann Fowler were: Carolina, wife of Clinton

Turner, had seven children, six of whom are living; Sarah, wife of Samuel Turner, had one child and is deceased; John G. Fowler of this review; Mrs. Luella Turner, deceased; Mrs. Tabitha Kiel, deceased; Joseph S., died in 1876; Mrs. Pernetha Walker, died in Pettis County, leaving four daughters and a son; Mrs. Martha Coffey, died December 25, 1860, left two sons, Alex and Robert who were reared by their grandmother; Richard died at the age of twenty-one years; Mrs. Angeline Trunnell, died at Paola, Kansas, leaving three children; Thomas A., former circuit clerk of Pettis County, now living at Rufus, Oregon; Robert died at the age of sixteen years; Mrs. Hannah March, died at Hallsville, Missouri, leaving two sons and two daughters; William R. Fowler, born August 15, 1840, moved to Oregon in 1884 and died there in the fall of 1907, leaving four daughters and a son; James Benjamin, born June, 1842, moved to Boone County, and died near Centralia at the age of seventy years, left a son and four daughters.

John Gooden Fowler attended the primitive log schools of his day and the Aritar School in Pettis County. He remained with his parents on the home place until he was twenty-two years of age. He crossed the plains and drove ox-trains over the old Santa Fe Trail from 1846 to 1848, after which he settled down to farming and improved a splendid estate. He entered free government land, settling on the unbroken prairie which stretched away in every direction. Prior to his time the early settlers had built their cabins on the banks of streams and near the forests so that they would have a plentiful supply of water and fuel. Mr. Fowler set a precedent by building his home on the upland prairie and prospered as a result of his judgment in choosing the richer and better land. Mr. Fowler at one time owned over 1,000 acres of land and was prominent in Pettis County affairs. He was married on February 27, 1861 to Janie Brereton as stated in a preceding paragraph. This marriage was blessed with eleven children: Bloomfield Usher, Dr. Joseph, Johnson Fowler, Benjamin Brereton, John Austin, Thomas Robert, Mrs. Lillie Bronson, Miss Daisy Fowler, Richard Dillon, Mrs. Pansy Cotton, Rose Elizabeth, and Jay.

Bloomfield Usher Fowler was born December, 1861. When he attained his majority he went to Chicago and entered the employe of the Deering Harvester Machine Company. He became a traveling salesman for this company and is now located at Des Moines, Iowa, as traveling

salesman for a Chicago concern. In April, 1897 he was married to Lila Wychgram, of Winona, Minnesota, and has two daughters, Margaret Jane and Nellie Gladys.

Dr. Joseph Johnson Fowler, Sedalia, Missouri, was born February 20, 1864, and was educated for the medical profession and has practiced his profession in Washington, Missouri, and is now located in Sedalia.

John Austin Fowler was born May 19, 1869, and is located on fifty acres of the home place which he is cultivating. He has clerked in Sedalia stores, and was in the employ of R. C. Cooper at Cooperstown, North Dakota, later spending several years as city mail carrier in Sedalia. He returned to the farm and is married to Emma Heckman of Sedalia.

Thomas Robert Fowler, born September 27, 1871, was educated in the Missouri State University and became an electrical engineer. He married Permelia Rosa Duncan of Columbia and is now located in St. Louis where he is superintendent of construction for the Kinloch Telephone Company.

Mrs. Lillie (Fowler) Bronson lives at Maitland, Holt County, Missouri. Her husband, H. H. Bronson, is a son of Dr. Bronson, of Sedalia. He taught school and studied medicine. His teaching experience extended to Nebraska and Oregon and he is now superintendent of the schools at Maitland, Missouri.

Miss Daisy Fowler is a student in the Sedalia Business College.

Richard Dillon Fowler was born August 17, 1877, and died June, 1904. He married Matilda Brosing and left one son, Richard Brosing, aged sixteen years.

Mrs. Pansy Cotton is the wife of Judge R. H. Cotton, of Smithton, a sketch of whom appears in this history.

Rose Elizabeth Fowler is at home.

Jay Fowler was born May 8, 1884 and is in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company of Kansas City. He married Louida Sheffer and has two sons: Jay Garnett, aged 11 years; and James Louie, aged five years.

B. B. Fowler was educated in the district school and Central Business College of Sedalia. He is a Democrat, and with the other members of the Fowler family is a member of the Christian Church.

George R. Green.—"Maple Grove Farm," consisting of 240 acres, located in the northern part of Smithton township, and owned and operated by George R. Green, is a beautiful and well improved farmstead. Mr. Green has resided on his place since 1882 and has made practically all of the improvements which include a ten-room residence equipped with light, heat and a water system, being thoroughly modern in every respect. An orchard of two and a half acres is located near the house. Mr. Green raises and feeds Shorthorn cattle, of which he has fifty head. He also maintains a drove of fifty sheep, besides raising and fattening two carloads of hogs for the market each year. He keeps on an average of sixteen horses and mules. Two well-kept sets of improvements are on this farm. An excellent deposit of limestone is located on the farm and in years past a high-grade quality of lime was burned to supply the domestic trade. A fine quarry of blue limestone was formerly operated on the place and hundreds of perches of stone have been quarried on this farm.

George R. Green was born in LaSalle County, Illinois, October 24, 1863, the son of M. O. Green, pioneer of Pettis County, a sketch of whom is given in this volume. Mr. Green was reared and educated in Pettis County and McCune College, Louisiana, Missouri, and was assisted by his father in making a start as an agriculturist on his own account. He began with a tract of 100 acres of unimproved land valued at that time at \$4,000. He had to erect all buildings and fence the tract and the "Maple Grove Farm" at the present time is easily worth \$175 an acre. Mr. Green has prospered as a farmer and stockman and owns 335 acres and he has \$3,250 invested in Liberty Bonds. He has responded liberally to every appeal for assistance in all war work.

During 1918, Mr. Green harvested seventy-five acres of wheat which yielded upwards of 1,700 bushels of grain. For the season of 1919 he has sown 105 acres to wheat. His son, M. O. Green, Jr., has also sown ninety-five acres to wheat.

On October 11, 1887, George R. Green and Fanny E. Griffin were united in marriage. To this marriage have been born seven children: Effie, wife of W. E. Teeter, a farmer living between LaMonte and Sweet Springs, has a son, Welton Teeter; Birdie B., wife of Firman Mascheny, living three miles southwest of Smithton, has a daughter, Dorothy; M. O. Jr., a farmer in Smithton township; Lois, wife of Ewell Mascheny, Smithton township, has a son, John Robert; Frances, born in October, 1903, high school student, and a splendid pianist and musician; William,

aged thirteen years; Gwendolyn, aged eleven years. Mrs. Fanny E. Green is a daughter of William and Mary Griffin, natives of England; the former is deceased. Regarding the Griffin family, the reader is referred to the sketch of George E. Griffin.

Mr. Green is an independent voter but has always been an advocate of prohibition and an uncompromising foe to the liquor traffic. He is a firm advocate of strict law enforcement. He has been active in war activities and has been a warm and steadfast supporter of all civilian movements to make America's part in the Great World War a success. He is a steward of the Smithton Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years has been a teacher in the Sunday school, having charge of the aged ladies class. Prior to taking charge of the ladies class, he had been president of the Young Men's Bible Class. Mrs. Green is very active in church and Red Cross work. Mr. Green carries \$3,000 insurance in the Modern Woodmen of America of Smithton, has a paid-up policy of \$2,000 in the Aetna Life Insurance Company and is carrying \$3,000 half paid-up insurance in the same company. He is one among the most useful and capable citizens in Pettis County.

Frederick B. Green.—"Sunny Side Farm," a splendid tract of rich, prairie land owned by Fred B. Green, embracing 637 acres in Bowling Green and Smithton townships. Mr. Green began his farming career in 1887 with 120 acres of tillable land in addition to forty acres covered with timber. His first home was a small house of one and a half stories with two rooms on the first floor, a modest beginning which has resulted in the development of one of the best farms in Pettis County. Mr. Green has a handsome farm residence and the Collier farm which he also owns is equipped with a good house and improvements. He maintains a herd of 110 head of grade Shorthorn cattle and feeds about two carloads of hogs annually. At the present time, October, 1917, he has 100 head of Duroc Jersey hogs on the place. During the past harvest season there was harvested on "Sunny Side Farm," 140 acres of wheat which yielded eighteen bushels to the acre. For the next season of 1919, Mr. Green has sown 170 acres to wheat.

F. B. Green was born on July 11, 1866 in Marshall County, Illinois, a son of M. O. Green, Sr., who is a pioneer of Pettis County, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Fred B. Green was fourteen months old when his parents came to Pettis County, and settled on what is now "Limestone Valley Farm" owned by L. M. Monsees, just three hundred yards east of the Green residence. He attended the district school and

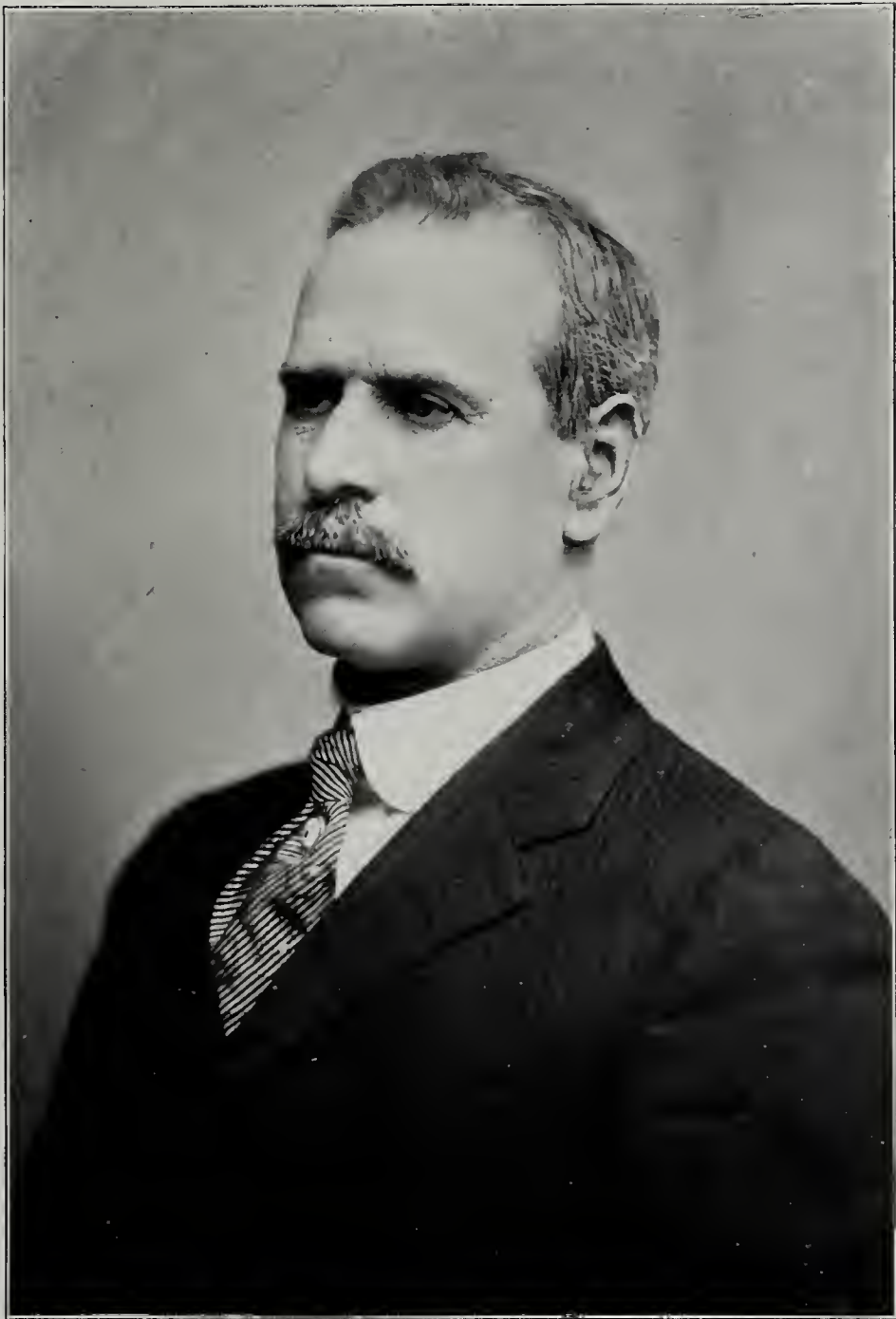
Otterville College, also studying at McCune College, Louisiana, Missouri. Mr. Green has followed farming and stock raising since boyhood.

May 1, 1888, Frederick B. Green and Miss Irene Dwyer were united in marriage. Six children have blessed this union: Mrs. Onie Bodenhammer, Houstonia township, has a son, Herbert; Mrs. Edith, wife of George Monsees, Melford, Saskatchewan, Canada has two sons, Herschell and Dwyer; John F. farming on the home place; Bernice A., a trained nurse in service with the Red Cross on the Western battle front in France; Mary D., studying nursing at Bethany Hospital; Fern, a high school student in the Sedalia High School.

Mrs. Irene (Dwyer) Green was born in Illinois, in LaSalle County, November 17, 1867, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Flanigan) Dwyer, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectfully. They both lived and died in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Green were married at the Dwyer home in Illinois. Thomas Dwyer died in 1902. Mrs. Dwyer died in 1896. There were nine children in the Dwyer family, the following of whom are living: Blanch, lives in Indiana; Harvey, lives in Illinois; Harry, lives in Illinois; Mrs. Nancy Vancleve, Storm Lake, Iowa, and Mrs. Frederick B. Green.

While an independent voter, Mr. Green has consistently advocated and supported prohibition principles since boyhood. He is a member and trustee of the Smithton M. E. Church. For the past twenty-eight years he has been a charter member of the Smithton Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America, and is affiliated with the Modern Brotherhood of America.

Clement Jones.—Every county must have leaders and each section of that county must have a real leader; one who can be depended upon to devote his time, money, and energies to the furthering of enterprises and movements which are intended to benefit the mass of the people in the county. Fitted by nature, endowed with excellent mentality, Clement Jones of Longwood township has long been a leader in many excellent movements in his community and in Pettis county. He is a Pettis County citizen with a broad vision and gifted with the ability to lead, endowed with energy which permits him not only to successfully conduct his own individual enterprises, but naturally places him in a place of leadership. The northern section of Pettis County, especially that part of the county which is rich prairie land, is noted the country over for the fine residences and splendid improvements on the farms. No section of the State of Missouri surpasses this section for the beautiful, modern homes which



CLEMENT G. JONES.

grace the landscape on every side. The beautiful farm residence which is the home of Mr. Jones in Longwood township was the first modern home to be erected in this part of Pettis County—built in 1904. This house sets far back from the highway and contains nine rooms with a basement and is modern in every respect. The Jones estate embraces a total of 720 acres in one body upon which the proprietor is extensively engaged in the raising and feeding of live stock. Mr. Jones markets nearly 200 head of fat cattle yearly; fattens for the markets over 400 head of hogs yearly; and maintains a herd of fifty to sixty ewes, finding sheep a very profitable and cheaply maintained adjunct to his farming operations. In fact, Mr. Jones maintains that he clears more money in profit from his herd of sheep than from any other department and the animals keep his fields and pastures clear of weeds. The Jones farm is substantially fenced with woven wire, supported by steel corner posts, set in cement, and is one of the best improved in Pettis County.

Clement Jones was born January 20, 1867, in Iroquois County, Illinois, and is a son of Henry Jones, an aged resident of Heath's Creek township, concerning whom an extended review is given elsewhere in this history. Clement Jones accompanied his parents to Pettis County in March, 1868, and was reared and educated in this county by a father who believed in right upbringing and education for his children. He remained at home until 1892, operating the home farm in partnership with his father. It was then time for him to make a home for himself and he received as a gift outright from his father, a tract of 160 acres, which, while it was rich prairie land, was poorly improved. Mr. Jones has taken this land and built it up into a model farmstead equipped with three large barns and every facility for carrying on farming and stock raising on a large scale. He has made good.

On November 16, 1892, Clement Jones and Miss Tennie Harvey of Pettis County were united in marriage. Two children have blessed this union: Lora B. Jones, a graduate of Sedalia High School, now at home with her parents; Clement Van Jones, aged twenty-two years, a student in Sedalia High School. Mrs. Tennie (Harvey) Jones is a daughter of Albert J. and Nannie (Gorrell) Harvey, the former of whom was born near Arrow Rock, Missouri, a son of Missouri pioneers. Mrs. Nannie Harvey was born in Kentucky. A. J. Harvey came to Pettis County during the fifties and built up a farm of 240 acres from unimproved prairie land. Mr. Harvey was one of the first of the prairie farmers to make the venture into the level uplands away from the two commodities

which were deemed absolutely necessary to sustain life by the early pioneer—water and timber. He made a success of his venture and others soon followed in his wake. To Albert J. and Nannie Harvey were born children as follow: Renna, living on the home place; A. U., now in Florida for the benefit of his health, owns a farm in Longwood township; Mrs. Ida Alexander, Nelson, Missouri; Mrs. Clement Jones, of this review.

Mr. Jones is a Democrat whose spoken word is influential in the affairs of his party in Pettis County. He is a member of the lodge of Modern Woodmen at Longwood. He is a director of the Bank of Longwood and is a steward trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Longwood. Mr. Jones is the district steward of the Sunday Schools of this district, a position which he has filled for the past eight years. As chairman of the Church Building Committee or president of the Finance Board of the church during the erection of the splendid new Methodist Church at Longwood in 1916, he had practically entire charge of the building of the church and the expenditure of the \$12,000 required to defray the expenses of erection. Mr. Jones gave a great deal of his time and personally supervised the building operations while the church edifice was being reared and the result is the finest, most convenient, and best built rural church in this section of Missouri—an edifice of which all classes of people in this vicinity are proud.

George W. Cook.—Pure-bred live stock is the only kind to be found on the farm owned and operated by George W. Cook, in Bowling Green township. The Cook farm embraces 223 acres and was purchased by Mr. Cook in January 1907. The only building then on the place which now remains is the farm residence which has since been remodeled and occupies a commanding and attractive situation overlooking miles of the surrounding country. Three large barns and three silos have been erected by Mr. Cook. Mr. Cook has a herd of fourteen pure-bred registered Shorthorn cattle and a number of milch cows and has over sixty head of cattle in all. He is regularly engaged in the breeding of registered stock of this well-known breed. One hundred head of registred Duroc Jersey hogs are kept on the Cook farm. The poultry on the place are of pure-bred Plymouth Rock variety and 200 hens kept. Mr. Cook is a member of the Duroc Jersey Breeders Association.

George W. Cook was born May 9, 1863 in Portsmouth, Ohio, a son of George and Martha Jane (Coburn) Cook, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Martha Jane Cook was

born near Pittsburg of Scotch ancestry. George Cook, the elder was born in 1839 and died in November, 1917. He was a son of John Cook, a woolen manufacturer who emigrated from Germany to America in 1845, and located at Chillicothe, Ohio. George Cook was reared in Ross County, Ohio, and married at Portsmouth, Ohio, while operating a farm in that vicinity for George Davis. He lived on the Davis farm for thirty-three years, and later bought a farm which he sold after some years. Mrs. Cook was born in 1843 and died in January, 1917. To George and Martha Jane Cook were born the following children: Mrs. Minnie Apple, Lucasville, Ohio; Ernest A., Portsmouth, Ohio; Fred H., Sedalia, Missouri; Junietta, Portsmouth, Ohio; Mrs. Martha Jane Apple, Portsmouth, Ohio; Clyde E., Lucasville, Ohio; Mrs. Vena E. Fencetemacher, a widow living at Portsmouth, Ohio.

George W. Cook came to Sedalia in 1884 and attended Prof. Robbins Academy on Ohio Street. He returned to Ohio and was employed in the store owned by George Davis at Union Mills, for two years. In 1886 he went to Iowa and operated a creamery and a general store for one year. He then engaged in the mercantile business for two years, after which he sold out and went to Minnesota and was in the employ of Thomas Killen, a merchant, for one year. Returning to Iowa he operated a store at Luana for one year. After his marriage, in 1887, he engaged in dairy farming and manufactured butter and cheese in Iowa until 1895 when he sold out and came again to Pettis County, Missouri. He bought a farm near Green Ridge, which he sold in 1899, or rather traded the farm for a store at Syracuse. In 1907 he traded a stock of goods for his present farm.

Mr. Cook has been twice married. His first marriage in 1887 was with Carrie J. Lang who died in 1900, leaving two children: Orlyn, aged twenty-eight years, now at Norman, Oklahoma; Mrs. Ruth J. Peterson, International Falls, Minnesota. His second marriage August 14, 1901, was to Edna M. Bridges, who was born in Morgan County, Missouri, July 8, 1878, a daughter of Dr. T. R. and Sarah (Inge) Bridges. Dr. T. R. Bridges was born in Morgan County, Missouri, and practiced medicine in that county for many years, dying in August, 1911, aged sixty-seven years. Mrs. Bridges died in 1899, aged forty-eight years. To George and Edna M. Cook have been born two children: George Thaddeus, born in 1904; and Martha Frances, born April 4, 1911.

Mr. Cook is a Democrat. Mrs. Cook is a member of Salem M. E.

Church. Mr. Cook is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and he and Mrs. Cook are also affiliated with the Royal Neighbors. Both are active members of the Beaman Chapter of the Red Cross and have given liberally of their funds to all war charities. Mr. Cook is chairman of the Bowling Green Division of the County Council of Defense and is a member of the Volunteer Sales Committee for boosting the Liberty Loans. He is usually found in the forefront of all movements for the welfare of the people of the county.

Thomas R. Fleming.—"Oakhurst," located a few miles north of Sedalia on the rock road, is a beautiful country place owned by Thomas R. Fleming, one of the best known citizens of Pettis County. This farm consists of 146.5 acres and is splendidly improved, a handsome white farm residence sets in a grove of trees and all other farm buildings are in keeping with the house. Mr. Fleming is one of the extensive hog feeders of Pettis County, feeding from 300 to 400 head of hogs annually. In addition to his own farm he has leased the adjoining farms and is operating 300 acres. Mr. Fleming feeds three carloads of cattle annually.

Thomas R. Fleming was born February 11, 1864 in Boston, Massachusetts, the son of Robert T. Fleming, who was born in Ireland in 1845 and died in 1913. Robert T. Fleming emigrated from Ireland in 1863, leaving his native County Mayo on the west coast of Ireland to try and make his fortune in America. In 1869 he located in Kentucky and remained there until 1884 and then came to Pettis County, Missouri. He purchased a farm in 1885 from the First National Bank of Sedalia. His first home in this county was a humble log cabin which was later supplanted by a handsome home which still graces the home place of the Flemings within sight of Thomas R. Fleming's home. The wife of Robert T. Fleming was Annie Moran, who was also born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1845 and departed this life in Pettis County in 1910. Three children were born to this marriage: Thomas R.; Kate, living on the home place; Mrs. Julia McCarthy, on the home place.

Thomas R. Fleming was twenty years old when the Fleming family made a permanent settlement in Pettis County. After coming to this county he engaged in farming. Having obtained a good education in private and subscription schools in his native State of Kentucky, he is a well read and well informed citizen who is likewise possessed of business ability of a high order. In 1900, Mr. Fleming rented his present home farm and then purchased it from the Missouri Trust Company. Since

taking possession of the place he has done considerable improving, has remodeled his residence and otherwise beautified the surroundings. The entire tract has been refenced and is one of the most attractive and productive farm steads in Pettis County.

Mr. Fleming was married in 1899 to Miss Ora McClung, who was born in Pettis County, a daughter of John G. and Mary E. (Barret) McClung, who were pioneer settlers of Pettis County.

John Givens McClung was born in Virginia in 1812, and was a son of John and Polly Ann McClung. When nineteen years old he removed with his parents to Brownsville, Kentucky. Here he engaged in farming and on April 12, 1841, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Barret, the daughter of Augustus M. and Mary (Marshall) Barret. On Thursday, October 8, 1851, in company with A. M. Barret, Woodford Dunn, James W. Ray, John Jamerson and James Kelly, Mr. McClung left Brownsville enroute to Missouri on horseback, there being no railroads in those days which led to this section of the West. On his arrival in Pettis County, Mr. McClung purchased a section of land eight miles west of the present site of Sedalia. A part of this land was purchased directly from the United States Government at \$1.25 an acre, and the original deed bears the signature of President James Buchanan. Mr. McClung then returned to Kentucky, and in the following year, 1852, he removed his family to this county. The trip was made overland by horseback and wagon. They settled on the McClung land and Mr. McClung proceeded to erect splendid improvements on the tract. All of the lumber, brick and building materials which went into the construction of his home and farm buildings were necessarily hauled from Boonville, Missouri, in wagons. Mr. McClung for years was extensively engaged in stock raising and was very successful. He drove herds of cattle and sheep overland to the St. Louis market. John G. McClung died on August 19, 1875. His youngest son, Edward L. McClung owns the old home place, and no part of the land has ever been transferred, during the long period of sixty-seven years it has been owned by the McClung family. John G. and Mary E. McClung were parents of children as follow: Mrs. Mattie Payton, on farm four miles west of Sedalia; Mrs. Maude Mosely McCluney, deceased wife of Dr. T. P. McCluney, a former resident of Sedalia, now in California; Mrs. Sarah Frances Creel, deceased; Lida married J. D. Brown, both deceased; Charles M., former Probate Judge of Pettis County, deceased; Edward L., on the home place; Emma married J. B. Garnell west of Se-

dalía; Mrs. Lena Barret, wife of Hinton Gould, west of Sedalia; Mrs. Ora M. Fleming. Mrs. Mary E. (Barret) McClung died on March 9, 1909, at the age of eighty-five years. She was a daughter of Augustus M. and Mary (Marshall) Barret.

Augustus M. Barret was born in Berksville, Kentucky, May 11, 1804. He was married in 1823 to Miss Mary Marshall of Greensburg, Kentucky. Mrs. Mary Barret died in 1828 and he afterwards married Miss Mary Cunningham, of Litchfield, Kentucky, who died shortly afterwards of consumption. In 1837 he married Miss Bereroyal Rountree in Brownsville, Kentucky. For a long period of twenty-six years Mr. Barret served as clerk of both the Circuit and County Courts of his home county in Kentucky. In 1852 he, with his family moved to Missouri by the overland route and settled in Georgetown, Pettis County. Mr. Barret resided first on what was called the Delahunt place, northwest of Georgetown. The following spring he moved upon the Court House square, one block west of the old Kidd Hotel. At that time R. R. Speddon was clerk of the court in Georgetown. Speddon being a politician, he did not care to perform the duties of the office, and he therefore installed A. M. Barret as his deputy in the little red brick office (which is still standing). In 1853, Col. John Phillips, a newly fledged lawyer from Kentucky, came to Georgetown, bringing letters of introduction to Mr. Barret who kindly gave him the place of assistant deputy in the clerk's office. This was done so that Mr. Phillips could have time to look around and establish himself in his profession. In 1854 Mr. Barret moved to the farm now occupied by Crown Hill Cemetery, Sedalia. He purchased this land from the government at a cost of \$1.25 an acre and made the first settlement on the prairies in that section of the county. His house was the first one built and occupied by his family in that immediate neighborhood which is now the city of Sedalia. His farm was a mile long from north to south and a half mile wide. Mr. Barret was a candidate for circuit clerk in 1857 but his death intervened. He died September 1, 1857.

Mr. Fleming has long been prominent in the affairs of the Democratic party in Pettis County and served for twenty years as committeeman for his precinct. He is a member of Sacred Heart Catholic Church of Sedalia, and is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, being a Fourth Degree Knight, and is a member of the Knights of Father Matthew. Mrs. Fleming is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter (1812) Gen. David Thomson.

Joseph B. Johnson.—Sixteen years ago J. B. Johnson of Georgetown, Pettis County, took possession of a worn-out farm adjoining the village on the southwest. He had saved a fund of \$2,000, with which he made a first payment on 305 acres of land the total cost of which was \$17,750. During this period he has not only paid for his land, but has purchased an additional tract at a cost of \$5,000. Mr. Johnson owns 340 acres of land and was engaged in the dairy farming business until 1917, when he sold his fine herd of Holstein cows and is now engaged in general farming. He has both thoroughbred and grade cattle on his place and has been constantly improving and bettering his farm. When he took possession of the land the soil was depleted and the buildings were in poor condition. Now, the fertility of the soil has been restored and the farm dwelling is a handsome structure. The Johnson farm is one of the best in Cedar township and Pettis County.

Joseph B. Johnson was born March 15, 1874 in Ford County, now Elliot, Illinois, a son of John B. and Sarah Johnson, natives of Norway, who came to America and followed farming to the end of their days. The mother of J. B. Johnson died in 1880. His father died in 1884, leaving six children orphaned, with the youngest child only six months of age. J. B. Johnson was ten years old when his father died, and for the next eight years he worked out for his board and clothes. In 1893 he began to draw a man's wages and received from \$22 to \$23 per month, very high wages for farm hands even in those days. He worked steadily and saved his money but had the misfortune to lose \$500 of his savings through no fault of his own. In 1902 he came to Pettis County and since his coming here prosperity has smiled upon him, all of which is due to the hardest kind of work and good financial management, and the assistance of a capable and devoted wife.

Mr. Johnson was married February 12, 1901, to Mary Josephine Hanson, born in Illinois, February 20, 1872, a daughter of Swedish parents. Mrs. Johnson died on September 26, 1918. During the last four years of her life she suffered greatly from cancer. She was a deeply religious woman, a kind and faithful helpmeet to her husband, who attributes his success to her counsel and assistance while winning his way in Pettis County. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson fought the good fight side by side and won. They have brought into the world a family of fine children: Frances Harriet, born January 20, 1902, a junior in Sedalia High School; Lester Charles, born August 23, 1904; Vivian May, born July

31, 1906, a pupil in the seventh grade; Joseph Bernard, born April 6, 1908, a pupil in the fourth grade of the public school.

Mr. Johnson is a Republican and is a member of the Lutheran Church of which Mrs. Johnson was also a member. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles and carries insurance in the Missouri State Mutual.

Mental Parsons Tuck is a native of Pettis County who has made good in the county of his birth, and is one of the best known of the successful farmers and stockmen of Houstonia. Mr. Tuck is owner of a splendid farm of 400 acres of rich prairie land in Blackwater and Houstonia townships. This farm is well improved with a good seven-room house, good farm buildings and fences in a good state of repair. Mr. Tuck, while now a resident of Houstonia, looks after his farm and also owns a tract of forty-six acres on the northern edge of Houstonia. This property is also splendidly improved with an imposing residence.

M. P. Tuck was born May 17, 1852, in Pettis County, the son of Dr. Ryland Tuck who was born in Virginia in 1820 and died in Pettis County in 1903.

Dr. Ryland Tuck was a native of Virginia. His father died in his native State and his widowed mother left the home State and came to Missouri with her three children, during the early thirties. They settled in Cooper County, and here Ryland Tuck was reared to young manhood. In 1844, he made a visit to the old home scenes in Virginia and upon his return he made a settlement on the prairies of northern Pettis County. He was married in this county to Elizabeth Prigmore, who was born in 1820 and died March 27, 1881. She was a daughter of Benjamin Prigmore, a son of one of the earliest of the Pettis County pioneers. Benjamin Prigmore drove the first wagon that ever made a track across the prairies of northern Pettis County, and settled on the South Fork. He was one of the best known of the first pioneer settlers of this section of the county. Seven children were born to Dr. Ryland and Elizabeth Tuck, as follow: Mrs. Mary Frances Rhodes, living on a farm five miles west of Houstonia; Fendel H., a farmer living in Houstonia; Mental Parsons, of this review; one child died in infancy; Elizabeth Catherine Rhodes, living on a farm eight miles southwest of Houstonia; Pleasant, deceased; Mrs. Jane Johnson, Warrensburg, Missouri.

Dr. Ryland Tuck became a prominent and well-to-do citizen of Pettis County. He became owner of a splendid farm of 440 acres which he im-



M. P. TUCK.



MRS. M. P. TUCK.

proved from undeveloped prairie land. Three hundred and twenty acres of the original home place, part of which was purchased directly from the United States Government, is owned by the two sisters of Mrs. Rhodes. Doctor Tuck was a charter member of Sweet Springs Masonic Lodge, and was a leading Democrat in his day. Doctor Tuck studied medicine under the tutelage of Doctor Rockwell, a pioneer physician who was located in the eastern part of Pettis County. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and practiced medicine in the vicinity of Houstonia until old age came upon him. Doctor Tuck was one of the best known of the pioneer physicians of his day and he practiced successfully over a large extent of territory. In his day the doctors went horseback over the country to call upon their patients and the life was a hard one for a professional man. His last days were spent in peaceful retirement at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fannie Frances Rhodes. In 1880 he and his sons purchased land. The doctor bought 244 acres and added to this about 440 acres, the Tuck estate eventually exceeding 720 acres, in all.

M. P. Tuck received his education in the district school and when a boy he worked upon the home farm. When he attained his majority, he began on his own account as a tiller of the soil. With his savings he invested in farm land in 1880, purchasing a quarter section. He improved this tract, sold eighty acres of it and then bought other land. He purchased 200 acres of his brother and at his father's death he received 120 acres as his share of the estate. This made a farm of 400 acres upon which Mr. Tuck resided until the spring of 1905 when he moved to Houstonia and left his son in charge of the home place. In the spring of 1906 he purchased his present home place of forty-six acres.

Mr. Tuck was married in October, 1887, to Miss Willie Hieronymous, who was born in Longwood township, Pettis County, in 1864. She is a daughter of Rex Hieronymous and is descended from one of the earliest of the Pettis County pioneers. A fuller account of the Hieronymous family is given elsewhere in this work in connection with the sketch of R. J. Kemp and Charles J. and Frank Hieronymous.

The children born to M. P. and Willie Tuck are as follow: Ruby, an art student at Washington University, St. Louis; Lorene, wife of John R. Higgins, living on a farm southwest of Houstonia; Leland, managing the home farm, married Virginia Sewell and has one child, Leland; Mary Nell, and Joy, at home with their parents; Mary Nell is studying to be-

come a trained nurse, and has enlisted for service in the Red Cross. Lucille is the youngest of the family.

Mr. Tuck is vice-president of the Farmers Bank of Houstonia and is a leading and influential citizen of his community. He is a Democrat politically, but has held no office except that of district school director and member of the school board of the consolidated school district of Houstonia, a position which he has filled for the past thirty years. During these many years Mr. Tuck has been one of the progressive and foremost advocates of better education facilities for the young, and has upheld his advanced views along educational lines consistently and persistently to the well being of the community. For the past twenty years he has been a member of the Sweet Springs Masonic Lodge.

Alexander Dow.—To have lived several years past the allotted three score and ten given to man according to the Holy Scriptures, endured the hardships of hard-fought campaigns as a Union soldier in the Civil War, then make a home in Pettis County, rearing a splendid family of sons and daughters and yet retaining a keen interest in life with mental faculties unimpaired, a zest for living still uppermost, is the pleasant retrospective of Alexander Dow, for the past thirty-eight years justice of the peace at Georgetown, Missouri. For the same length of time this well-preserved and intelligent old settler has been active in religious and Sunday school works. His has been a useful life.

Alexander Dow was born on a farm located one mile north of Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, January 6, 1842. He is a son of Duncan and Catherine (Comrie) Dow, natives of Scotland, who emigrated from their native heath in 1840 and settled in Logan County, Ohio. Duncan Dow operated one of the first threshers ever brought to Logan County. This antiquated machine was of the "ground-hog" type with solid cylinders which burst one day while its operator was getting up steam in the threshing season of 1847, and Mr. Dow was instantly killed. Three children were fatherless: Peter, who still lives on the old homestead in Ohio; David, died in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was a well-known merchant; Alexander, subject of this sketch.

When a boy of nineteen, Alexander Dow hearkened to President Lincoln's call for troops to quell the rebellion of the southern states and he enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Fifteenth Regular United States Infantry, Fourteenth Army Corps, under command of General Thomas. Mr. Dow served for three years, as company clerk and was with his com-

mand when it participated in the battles of Stone River, Corinth, Mississippi, and in the campaign up the Tennessee River, and to Athens, Alabama. His command was then ordered to Kentucky and to Louisville, and went in pursuit of General Bragg's Army as far as Stone River. After spending the winter at Chattanooga, following this campaign, the Fourteenth Army Corps went through Kenesaw and to Atlanta, Georgia. At Atlanta the Fifteenth Regiment was detached and sent back to Nashville, Tennessee. Soon afterwards, Private Dow's term of enlistment expired and he returned home. In 1865 he went to Illinois with the intention to engage in the cattle business in Champaign county. During that winter he taught a term of school and in the spring he rode to Bloomington, Illinois, and began farming for a land owner named Thornberry. While driving one of his employer's teams the animals ran away, throwing him from the wagon, breaking his collar bone and causing a curvature of the spine. This accident required that he return home in order to get well again. He did so and for some time sold books and had great success in selling "Horace Greeley's History of the Civil War" in several Ohio counties.

Mr. Dow taught school for one term in Brown County, Ohio, and was for two years engaged in merchandising in Darke county, Ohio. After his marriage he sold his store and in 1869 came west to Sedalia. Upon his arrival in the new and booming town of Sedalia he found every avenue of business so crowded that he was compelled for his own good to make other plans than a mercantile career in Sedalia. He arrived in Sedalia on New Year's day and after a careful survey of the situation he deemed it the better policy to go out in the country where things were not so crowded and buy a farm. This he did and for some time he tilled a farm located five miles west of the city. He then sold out and came to Georgetown where he lived for two years upon a rented farm in Cedar township near the village. He then bought 100 acres adjoining the town of the northeast and moved to the place in the spring of 1878. Mr. Dow's farm now embraces 175 acres and it has been his home for the past forty years. The Dow farm is a beautiful tract of valley and hill land, a portion of which is still in a wooded condition.

Alexander Dow was married in 1868 to Louise Dill, who was born in Darke County, Ohio, a daughter of Major Dill, a well-known merchant of that county. Mrs. Dow died in 1894. This marriage was blessed with children as follow: Charles G., died at the age of two years; John P., a

druggist in business at Lafayette, Colorado; Walter A., a merchant at Coleman, New Mexico; Harvey D., a prominent attorney of Sedalia; Augustus C., an insurance man of Topeka, Kansas; Ralph W., with the insurance firm of Meriweather and Dow, Sedalia; Arthur I., a conductor on the Santa Fe railroad, Raton, New Mexico; Mary L., wife of James A. DeJarnette, Cedar township. Mr. Dow's second marriage occurred on December 31, 1895 with Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Erskine, a widow who by her former marriage, has four children: James, manager of the farming operations at the County Home Farm; Mrs. Sallie Rodecker, Sedalia; E. J. Erskine, a merchant, Sedalia; Mrs. Hallie DeJarnette, Cedar township.

Mr. Dow is prominent in the affairs of the Republican party of Pettis County and has filled the office of justice of the peace of Cedar township since 1880, except a period of four years, holding probably the record for Pettis County in the number of years he has served in this capacity. Since 1880 he has been superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school at Georgetown, and in many ways this fine old gentleman has endeared himself to the people of his neighborhood. His record has been a clean and honorable one, and he has good and just right to be proud of the ambitious sons whom he has reared. Mr. Dow, despite his age, is mentally keen, enjoys reading, and has been a student during his entire life, being well informed concerning public and world events.

Ernest W. Jones, attorney and stockman, Hughesville township, has a splendid farm of four hundred and twenty-six acres, which is well improved with new and modern buildings. Mr. Jones erected a handsome bungalow of eight rooms in 1914, which is modern in every respect. He is an extensive producer of Duroc Jersey swine, the annual output of the farm running from three hundred to four hundred head of fat porkers each year. General farming operations are carried on this large farm, one hundred and sixty acres of the place being sown to wheat for the season of 1919.

Ernest W. Jones was born at Rolla, Phelps County, Missouri, July 21, 1887. He is a son of Hon. Thomas M. and Lucy B. (Morse) Jones, of El Paso, Texas. Thomas M. Jones was born in Franklin County, Missouri, a son of Thomas A. Jones, a son of Virginia parents and a direct descendant of the Jones family of Maryland, a member of whom was Governor Thomas Jones, who was chief executive of the State of

Maryland during the early period of the nation's history. Thomas M. Jones was born in 1862, and was educated for the legal profession. He practiced law in Phelps County for a period of twenty-five years, and served as prosecuting attorney of the county for four terms. In 1902 he located in El Paso, Texas, where he has an extensive law practice and is one of the leaders of the bar in the border city. Four children were born to Thomas M. and Lucy B. Jones, as follow: Harold Ambrose, deceased; Ernest W., of this review; Thomas M., El Paso, Texas; Lucy Fay, deceased.

Ernest W. Jones was educated in the Rolla public schools and graduated from the El Paso, Texas, High School in 1905. He then entered the University of Missouri and graduated from the law department of the State University in 1909. He began the practice of his profession at El Paso in 1909, and continued in the legal profession in that city until 1913. During his residence in El Paso he represented his county in the State legislature as senator. In 1913 he came to Sedalia, and practiced his profession for a little over a year and then took up his residence on the farm in Hughesville township.

On June 26, 1912, Ernest W. Jones and Erna Lucille McClure were united in marriage. Mrs. Erna Lucille Jones is a daughter of the late John Wesley McClure, an extended biography of whom appears in this volume. One child has blessed this marriage—Ernest Walter Jones, born April, 1914.

Mr. Jones is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is Mrs. Jones. He is affiliated fraternally with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

William A. Claycomb.—Twenty years ago, when W. A. Claycomb purchased the old Thornton place of 100.5 acres, in the southwest part of Longwood township, Pettis County, he had very little money and was obliged to incur an indebtedness at the very beginning of his career. Since 1898 he has been constantly adding to his acreage, and now has a splendid estate of 672 acres. Mr. Claycomb's policy has been to buy land, even if he had to go in debt for it, a method of procedure which was invariable during his whole career, and make the land pay for itself with a succession of crops. His plan has proved successful. On the heights overlooking the valley of the Muddy River, Mr. Claycomb erected, in 1917, one of the finest farm mansions in this section of Missouri. It is a splendid modern brick structure of ten rooms, fitted with every

modern convenience to make living comfortable, and finished in hardwood throughout. The lawn facing the highway to the west is enclosed with a stone wall, in keeping with the general plan of the building. Mr. Claycomb has been an extensive feeder of live stock for years, and annually produces over one hundred and fifty head of swine for the markets. He also feeds and fattens over one hundred head of cattle annually.

William A. Claycomb was born in Sedalia, in 1869, a son of John D. and Augusta (Washburn) Claycomb, natives of Virginia. John D. Claycomb was a "Forty-Niner" who crossed the plains in 1850 and delved in the gold mines of California for a few years. Upon his return to Missouri he came to Sedalia, after a residence in Saline County for a few years. He eventually made a settlement on the plains above the Muddy River, and resided upon his farm for forty years. In his old age he removed to a home in Sedalia, where he died in January, 1918, aged eighty-five years. He was father of four children: O. W. Claycomb, Guymon, Oklahoma; William A., of this review; Robert O., Lawton, Oklahoma; Mrs. Kate Powell, Hughesville township. The old home place of the Claycombs is now owned by the subject of this sketch, the homestead being located just northwest of the new home recently erected by Mr. Claycomb. An extended biography of John D. Claycomb is written in this volume.

The early schooling of William A. Claycomb was obtained in the Sedalia public schools and Fayette College, and the old log school house known as the Fristoe School. He has always resided in Pettis County, with the exception of some years spent in southwest Missouri, during the nineties. After farming the home place for some time after reaching his majority, he purchased his own farm, as herein stated, and eventually became owner of the home place.

Mr. Claycomb was married in 1892 to Miss Mollie Talbert, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of William Talbert, who moved from his native State to Barry County, Missouri, and died there. The children born to W. A. and Mollie Claycomb are as follow: William Talbert, a farmer, resides in Saline County, married Rosella Claycomb, and has one child, William Talbert, Jr.; Ruth, wife of Joseph Menefee, Jr., living at home; Lawrence, died in 1916, at the age of twelve years; Bruce and Dorothy, at home, and Marjorie Ann, born November 7, 1918.

Mr. Claycomb is a Republican in politics, and he and the members of his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a hard

working, industrious citizen, who has the welfare of his community and family at heart, and believes in building up the land which has come into his possession.

Padfield N. Kemp, probably the oldest living native-born pioneer of Heath's Creek township, was born February 28, 1843, and is now owner of one hundred acres of the farm upon which he was born, over seventy-six years ago. He is a son of Thomas Hall and Regina (Newbill) Kemp, both of whom were natives of old Virginia. Thomas A. Kemp was born January 12, 1792, and died September 17, 1846. He first settled in Callaway County, far back in the old days, when the first pioneers came to Missouri up the Missouri River, in order to make homes in the wilderness. During the early twenties he located in Pettis County, bought a small place, and afterwards entered government land. Maria R. (Newbill) Kemp was born July 14, 1788, and died March 25, 1872. There were eleven children born to this pioneer couple; Sanford, deceased; William Giles, deceased; Amanda De Jarnette, deceased; Mrs. Bettie or Elizabeth Scott, James T., Ezekiel Franklin, all deceased; Susan Maria Estes, of Sedalia; Robert Jordan Kemp, Heaths Creek township; Padfield N., of this review; Sarah Theresa Brooks, St. Louis, Missouri, and Josephus, deceased.

Schools during the boyhood days of P. N. Kemp were likely to be held in the summer season, as well as in the winter, and the term was but for three months in the year. School was held in a log building fitted with benches made of rough split logs. The only light let in the building was from an opening cut out of one of the logs in the side of the structure. A wide fireplace occupied one side of the room, and it was filled with blazing logs in winter. Wooden chimneys served as a flue in the school house, as well as for the Kemp home, which was also built of hewn logs. Hunting was good in those days, and wild game abounded. Mr. Kemp recalls that the first court of Pettis County was held in a little store at Pinhook, the court house or county seat later being located at Georgetown. Thomas A. Kemp owned, during his lifetime, 400 acres of land. At his death this estate was divided and Padfield Kemp received forty acres. To this he added a ten-acre tract, and then fifty acres. He moved to his farm at the time of his marriage, in December, 1868, to Margaret Lavina Steele.

In October, 1864, Mr. Kemp enlisted for service with the Confederate forces in Colonel Wood's Regiment, Marmaduke's Brigade, General Price's Division, and took part in the memorable retreat of Price's army down

through Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, finally surrendering at Shreveport, Louisiana. After the surrender he returned home to live a life of industry and peace upon the farm.

Margaret Lavina (Steele) Kemp, for many years his devoted and faithful wife, was born October 21, 1850, and died January 28, 1907. The children born to Padfield and Margaret L. Kemp are: Edward, rural mail carrier on route No. 1, out of Sedalia; Arthur Hall Kemp, constable of Sedalia township; Mrs. Ella McFarland, Bowling Green township; Lillie May, deceased; Rosa, wife of Dr. Simcoe, of Callaway County; Ora, wife of Rev. Hugh Barley, Benton, Kansas; Harry Hall, deceased; Margaret, her father's capable housekeeper. Mrs. Margaret Kemp was born in Callaway County, a daughter of John Steele, a Callaway County pioneer.

Mr. Kemp has always been a Democrat, and it is practically certain that he will always remain loyal to Democratic principles of government. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is well respected and esteemed by all who know him.

James William Blackburn, retired Houstonia, is a native Missourian, and is a son of Missouri pioneer parents. He was born March 5, 1842, in Shelby County, Missouri, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Grewell) Blackburn, both natives of Kentucky.

Samuel Blackburn was born in 1800 and died in 1880. He was a son of Robert Blackburn, a native of North Carolina, who was a pioneer in Kentucky. When seeking a location in Kentucky, Robert Blackburn, accompanied by his two brothers, rode horseback from North Carolina to Kentucky, at a time when the entire country between his native State and Kentucky was an unsettled wilderness. Samuel Blackburn was reared in Kentucky and there married Nancy Grewell, who was born in 1810 and died in 1875. She was a daughter of John Grewell, a native of Delaware who was also a Kentucky pioneer. In 1836, Samuel Blackburn and his wife settled in Shelby county, Missouri, and there developed a fine farm. He was one of the first pioneers in Shelby County and was prominently identified with the development of that county. Samuel and Nancy Blackburn had a family of ten children, as follow: Marshall; Mary; Elizabeth; and Thompson, deceased; Emma, wife of Robert Given, Saline County; James W., subject of this review; John N., lives in Shelby County; Samuel T., the present county judge of Shelby County; Webster and Robert, deceased.

J. W. Blackburn was reared in Shelby County and was educated in the common schools of his native county. When the Civil War broke

out he tried to enlist in the Confederate Army, but his martial aspirations were very much opposed by his father. However, so determined was the young man to take a part in the fighting that he enlisted with the Confederate forces at a camp in the neighborhood and then returned to his home to get a supply of clothes. After returning home he was captured by Union forces and prevented from joining the Confederate Army as a soldier. Later he served in the Missouri Home Guards. When he attained his majority, he began farming on his own account in Shelby county and became owner of a farm in his native county. He sold out in 1873 and came to Saline County where he engaged in farming until 1883. In that year he came to Pettis County and purchased a farm, six miles east of Houstonia. He erected a good home on this tract and other substantial buildings and improved a fine farm of 320 acres. Mr. Blackburn sold this farm in 1911, and then located upon a larger place, three and a half miles west of Houstonia in Blackwater township. The Blackburn farm consists of 490 acres and is one of the best improved places in northern Pettis County. Mr. Blackburn turned over the farm management to his son in 1916 and moved to Houstonia.

March 5, 1863, James W. Blackburn and Miss Mary T. Simpson were united in marriage. To this union were born ten children: Annie, Samuel W., Emma J., Josiah L., Vinie, Alice, Joshua, Ruby, Porter, Granville.

Annie is the wife of Joseph Franklin and resides on a farm near Knob Noster, Missouri. She is mother of seven children: Joseph, Forrest, Ruby, Thomas, Nell, Annie Lee, James.

Samuel W. was born November 24, 1865, and died in November, 1914, near McAllister Springs, Missouri. He had married Miss Uda Bennett and left three children: Marianna, Ganelle and Porter.

Emma J. is the wife of John Montgomery, living eight miles west of Houstonia and has four children: Philip, Grace, James and Mary.

Josiah L. is a prosperous farmer, living east of Houstonia. He married Kate Schondelmaier and has three children: Ruth, James and Lee.

Vinie died at the age of eighteen months. Alice died at the age of six years. Joshua and Ruby are deceased.

Dr. Porter Blackburn is a practicing physician in St. Louis. He married Miss Alice Dodd.

Granville Blackburn resides on the home farm in Blackwater township. He married Oak Montgomery and has two children: James and Robert.

Mr. Blackburn has two grand sons, Joseph and Forrest Franklin, serving in the National Army. Both boys enlisted in the service soon after the United States declared war upon Germany and are soldiers in the Thirty-fifth Division, American Expeditionary Forces. They have participated in some hard-fought battles on the western front in France.

Mrs. Mary T. (Simpson) Blackburn, mother of the foregoing children, was born in Monroe County, Missouri, October 14, 1845, and departed this life November 30, 1918. She was a daughter of Walker and Catherine Ann (Dixon) Simpson and was a devoted wife and a kind and helpful mother whose loss is sincerely mourned not only by her family but the people of the Houstonia neighborhood. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a devoted christian woman in every sense of the word christian.

Mr. Blackburn is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

James Henry Newland, proprietor of a well-improved and fertile farm, situated on the Rock Road, which forms the first link of the Sedalia-Booneville Highway, is a native of Polk County, Missouri. He was born August 20, 1859, and is a son of Judge William Henry and Mary (Carter) Newland. The Newland home place is situated in section 1 of Cedar township, and embraces 160 acres of good land, intersected by the rock road. This place has been the home of the Newlands since 1893, and is well improved with an attractive white farm house, good barns, a silo, and wire fencing. Mr. Newland is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Judge William Henry Newland was born in Giles County, Tennessee, in 1817. He was reared to young manhood in his native county, and there married Mary Carter, a native of the same county. One year after their marriage they came to Polk County, Missouri, with their first born son, and there made a home among the first settlers of the county. Mr. Newland entered government land and improved a farm, upon which he resided until he made a permanent settlement in Pettis County, in 1866. He settled upon what is known as the Newland farm, near the village of Newland, so named in his honor. His home was just across the road from that of the subject of this sketch. Here he lived and died, engaged in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture, his death occurring on September 22, 1906, at the great age of eighty-nine years. He served one term as Probate Judge of Polk County. Mrs. Mary Newland died in 1875, leaving

children as follow, five living out of a family of ten children born: L. M. Newland, a farmer, living in Polk County, Missouri; Carter Newland, Marshall, Missouri; D. Clinton, living on a part of the home place; James Henry Newland, of this review; Mrs. Anna Suddath, Linn, Osage County, Missouri, whose husband is a Methodist minister.

J. H. Newland attended the district school of his neighborhood, and began to make his own way in the world in 1888. He possessed a team of horses and a mule. For two years he made his home with his father, while engaged in tilling rented land. He then purchased fifty-four acres, valued at \$500. His first payment on this farm was \$250. With the assistance of a capable and devoted wife he has accumulated a quarter section of land, which is free from all incumbrances.

On August 2, 1888, Mr. Newland was married to Miss Addie Newland, who was born near Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, February 20, 1864. She is a daughter of Samuel and Mary W. (Martin) Newland, the latter of whom was born in 1823 and died in 1913. Samuel Newland was a native of Clark County, Kentucky, and his wife was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Mary W. (Martin) Newland was a daughter of John W. Martin, who settled in Callaway County in 1828, and died there at the age of fifty-seven years.

Mrs. Newland died in 1913, at the age of ninety years. Samuel Newland located in Callaway County in 1834. He died in 1892, at the age of eighty-four years. Five children have been born to James Henry and Addie Newland, as follow: John Fulton, Mary L., Charles, Henry Wilson, and Samuel Francis. John Fulton Newland was born October 22, 1891, became a private in the National Army October 20, 1918, and was in training at Camp Bowie, near Fort Worth, Texas, and trained at Camp Stanley, San Antonio, Texas, in the cavalry, until his honorable discharge from the service, December 20, 1918. Mary L. Newland is at home with her parents. Charles Joseph, at home with his parents, was born January 20, 1897, was inducted into the National Army in August, 1918, received an honorable discharge and was placed in the deferred classification list. Henry Wilson Newland, aged eighteen years, assists his father on the farm. Samuel Francis Newland was born in January, 1905.

For a period of five years Mr. Newland and his brother operated a general store at the village of Newland, and conducted the Newland post-office until rural route No. 1 was established and the postoffice then discontinued. He is a stanch and uncompromising Democrat of the old

school, who has always taken an active interest in political matters on behalf of Democratic policies and his friends. He is a member of the Beaman Lodge, Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Newland professed the Presbyterian faith at the age of fourteen years in Callaway County.

John Ellis Mitchell, M. D.—For the past twenty years Dr. John E. Mitchell, of Hughesville, has been practicing his profession as physician in the farming sections of Pettis County. His power of diagnosis, and ability to prescribe and heal the sick and ailing has grown and his skill has become more pronounced with the years that have passed. The life of a country physician is not one of ease, and does not permit of remaining in a cosy and comfortable office to prescribe for visiting patients. The doctor must be ready at all times to respond to the call of distress, at any hour of the day or night, no matter what the condition of the weather or roadways. Doctor Mitchell has measured up to the requirements of his difficult and exacting profession and has kept pace with the advancements made in medical science since his graduation, in 1898, from the Medical University. In addition to his physician's duties he is a successful agriculturist. Doctor Mitchell is owner of 720 acres of very fine land, near the town of Hughesville, which he is improving into a splendid country estate, and which is devoted to stock raising. Dr. J. E. Mitchell was born in Hughesville township, February 26, 1872, the son of James Dillard Mitchell, a native of Cooper County, and former well and favorably known resident of Pettis County.

James Dillard Mitchell, late of Hughesville township, was born in 1835 and died in 1908. He was a son of Fleming H. Mitchell, a native of Tennessee, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving under that famous hero, Gen. Andrew Jackson, whose standard he followed in the memorable battle of New Orleans. Fleming H. Mitchell settled in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1820, when much of this section of Missouri was in a wild and undeveloped state. He cleared his pre-emption of heavy timber and created a farm from the wilderness, on the land grant which a grateful government awarded him for services in the War of 1812. He assisted in clearing the site of the present city of Boonville, Missouri, and was quite prominent in political affairs in Cooper County, for years being one of the leading citizens of the county. In his old age he came to live with his son, James D., at his country home near Hughesville, and died here, aged over eighty years. James D. Mitchell was reared in Cooper County, and was brought up to lead a farmer's life. In 1865 he located in Hughes-

ville township and created in the course of years a splendid farm of 420 acres in section 29. His hobby was the growing of apples, and he planted forty acres of his farm to apple trees, carefully caring for the trees while his sons attended to the farming operations. One crop alone brought him the large return of \$2,500, and for years the Mitchell orchards were famous in this locality.

James D. Mitchell was married in 1858 to Miss Mary K. Ellis, who survives him and now resides at 705 Harrison street, Sedalia, Missouri. Mrs. Mary K. (Ellis) Mitchell was born in 1836 at Georgetown, a daughter of Willis B. Ellis, who served as sheriff of Pettis County during the troublesome times of the Civil War. Ten children were born to this union: Thomas A., a farmer, Hughesville township; Fleming S., deceased; Dr. John E. Mitchell, of this review; Dr. H. E. Mitchell, who died in 1917, while serving on the staff of Grace Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri; Dr. J. D. Mitchell, a practicing dentist, Sedalia, Missouri; William and James, died in infancy; Mrs. Nellie Brashears, a widow, residing with Mrs. Mitchell; Mrs. Leonidas Luther, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Julia A. Smith, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dr. J. E. Mitchell studied at the Warrensburg State Normal School, and there finished his classical studies before entering Washington University, at St. Louis, to pursue the study of medicine. He was a student of the Washington University when it was merged with the State University and created into the Medical Department of Missouri State University. He received his degree in 1898, and at once began practice at Poston, Missouri. He remained at Poston in active practice until 1912, and then located in Hughesville. Dr. Mitchell has an extensive and lucrative practice, which extends over a radius of territory twelve to fifteen miles in extent. In addition to his extensive private practice he is the physician in charge of the County Home.

Doctor Mitchell was married June 25, 1902, to Miss Sallie Elmore, a daughter of Oliver Elmore, late of Heath's Creek township, and one of the prominent early settlers of Pettis County. The reader is referred to the sketch of N. P. Elmore, of Sedalia, for extended information regarding the Elmore family. Doctor and Mrs. Mitchell have two sons and a daughter: John Ellis Mitchell, Jr., born 1904; James Oliver Mitchell, born in 1906, and Mary Emeline, born in 1908.

The Democratic party has always had the support of Doctor Mitchell. He is a member of the Pettis County and the Missouri State Medical

societies. He and Mrs. Mitchell worship at the Christian Church of Hughesville. Doctor Mitchell is vice-president of the Hughesville Bank, and is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America lodges.

George W. Landes.—There must be considerable satisfaction in being able to say, if one is a farmer that he has made and created what is visible to the eye of the outward appearance of the farmstead. This is what George W. Landes, a native Virginian, has accomplished in Hughesville township. His fine farm of 190 acres, with its neat farm residence in the center of the tract, is ample evidence of the fact that Mr. Landes has built up his estate from land which had little or no improvements on it when he purchased it, in 1885. The Landes farmstead is noteworthy from the fact that none but pure-bred hogs are raised on the place. Mr. Landes maintains a herd of from sixty to one hundred head of pure-bred Poland China swine on his place, which are sold to hog fanciers at good prices, in all parts of the United States. During past years he held several successful annual sales, but lately disposes of the animals at private sales and has a demand for all that his breeding pens can produce. He owns a herd of pure-bred Angora goats, and has a fine herd of pure-bred shorthorn cattle, part of which are eligible to registration.

Mr. Landes was born August 17, 1855, in Augusta, near Staunton, Virginia, the boyhood home of President Wilson. He is a son of Abraham and Isabella (Finley) Landes, the former a native Pennsylvanian, and the latter of Virginia. His parents spent all of their lives in Virginia, his father dying there in 1866, and his mother departing this life in 1862. Abraham and Isabella Landes were the parents of five children: Josiah, spent his life in Virginia and died there, in 1918; George W., of this review; Marion, deceased; Riley, LaMonte, Missouri; Anna, wife of Rev. Eusler, a Methodist minister of Maryland.

Left an orphan when eight years of age, George W. Landes was reared in the home of kindly strangers and received a good up-bringing. When twenty-one years old he started out to make his own way. He spent one year in Ohio, and lived in Illinois from 1876 to 1878. In the latter year he came to Pettis County, and during the first year of his residence in this county he was employed at farm labor for monthly wages. He then rented land near LaMonte for six years, in the meantime saving enough money to pay the initial purchase price of his present homestead. His forty years of residence in Pettis County have brought

him success, warm friends, and, although past sixty-three years of age, Mr. Landes is a young man in appearance and actions. The Landes home is modern in every respect, with lighting system, furnace and running water. In fact, the entire farm is a model of its kind.

In 1880, George W. Landes and Mary Todd were united in marriage. They have children as follow: Luther Earl, deceased; Annie L., wife of Dr. John G. Martin, New Mexico; Lester C., Hughesville, Missouri, married Ethel George, and has two children; Harvey, born in 1892, formerly a private soldier in the National Army in training at Camp McArthur, where he went in July, 1918, and was honorably discharged from the service in January, 1919; Ralph Marion, Ruby May and Mary M., at home.

The mother of the foregoing children was born in Ohio, a daughter of J. A. and Isophene (Bobbitt) Todd, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. The Todd family migrated to Pettis County and made a settlement near LaMonte. Mrs. Todd is deceased, and Mr. Todd now resides in Texas, having reached the great age of eighty-one years.

Mr. Landes is a Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America Lodge of Hughesville.

Jonathan McNutt, late esteemed resident of Heath's Creek township, was born on October 7, 1838, and died in 1893. He was born and reared in Ohio, and accompanied his parents to Kansas prior to the Civil War, and homesteaded land in the new State when Kansas was thrown open for settlement to the homesteaders. Mr. McNutt served for a time in a Kansas regiment of volunteers during the Civil War, and after the war he came to Pettis County, Missouri, after disposing of his farm in Franklin County, Kansas. He purchased and improved a farm in Pettis County and became owner of 145 acres. He was twice married, his first wife being Emeline Sewell, who died in Kansas, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Flora Phillips, who died in Sedalia.

In 1888 Mr. McNutt was married to Mrs. Mary E. (Lawler) Ellis, who was born in Cooper County, Missouri, September 22, 1844. She is a daughter of Timothy and Mary Jane (O'Brien) Lawler, natives of Ireland. Timothy Lawler emigrated from Ireland and made his way to Missouri in the early days, and became well to do as a farmer and stockman. He was born in 1789 and died in 1854, settling in Cooper County as early as 1819. He reared a family of nine children, of whom Mary E. McNutt is the youngest, and her brother, William Lawler, aged

eighty-five years, born July 6, 1833, a bachelor living with Mrs. McNutt, are the only survivors of this family. Mary E. Lawler was first married in 1866 in Cooper County to Benjamin F. Ellis, born in 1844, and died in 1877. Mr. Ellis served in the Confederate army, and fought at the Battle of Bull's Run and many other engagements in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. He was badly wounded at Vicksburg. Mr. Ellis was born in Heath's Creek township, a son of John and Malinda (Ramey) Ellis, who first settled in Cooper County and then made a permanent home in Pettis County.

For two years prior to Mr. McNutt's death Mr. and Mrs. McNutt resided in Sedalia, Missouri. Five years later Mrs. McNutt returned to the farm. Mrs. McNutt is a member of Gilead Christian Church, and is a bright, intelligent and well-preserved lady of the old school.

William Hoffman, the oldest established merchant of Longwood and northern Pettis County has been engaged in the mercantile business since 1875. He began as clerk in a Longwood store, soon became interested financially in the business and became sole proprietor in 1888. The Hoffman store is well stocked with a variety of general merchandise and a drug store owned by Dr. J. D. Prowell is maintained in connection. The drug business is in charge of W. M. Hoffman.

William Hoffman was born January 17, 1840 in Kingsport, Tennessee. He is a son of Aaron and Mary Ann (Richardson) Hoffman, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Tennessee. The Hoffmans are of old Pennsylvania Dutch descent, the Richardsons being of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a strain which produces thorough-going Americanism. Aaron Hoffman died at Athens, Alabama, while living with his eldest son who cared for him and his aged wife during their last years. Aaron Hoffman was father of eight children: John R., deceased; Mrs. Margaret J. Martin, died in Texas; Mrs. Lavina Skinner, Kingsport, Tennessee; James, deceased; Bruce died in childhood; Mrs. Helen M. Nelms, died in Kingsport, Tennessee; William, subject of this review; a daughter died in infancy.

In the summer of 1858, William Hoffman left his boyhood home and came to Pettis County. Sixty years of residence in this county have been productive of good results and he ranks as one of the substantial and well known pioneers of the county. For one year he taught school. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the old Confederate State Guard in 1861, and served under General Price. He was through Price's memorable campaigns, fought in many battles and skirmishes served in the



WILLIAM HOFFMAN.



MRS. WILLIAM HOFFMAN.

battle of Lexington, and returned home after the ending of Price's first campaign in Missouri. After remaining home a few days he found it expedient to leave, but was captured by a detachment of Company I, Jeff Davis' First Iowa Cavalry on Blackwater and taken to the old Gratiot Street Federal Prison in St. Louis. He was held there for six weeks and then transferred to the prison at Alton, Illinois. After being held there for seven months, he was exchanged and taken to Vicksburg where he was set free. He then crossed the Mississippi River to Little Rock, Arkansas, and enlisted at Camp Horsehead, Western Arkansas under Col. R. H. Musser. Musser's Battalion was organized at Camp Horsehead, Arkansas and afterwards consolidated with Gen. John B. Clark's Ninth Infantry regiment. This battalion participated in the battle of Pleasant Hill, and other minor battles. On the banks of Red River, the Confederate forces were divided, the Texas troops following the banks of the river and Mr. Hoffman's command went forward to meet Steele's Army on Saline River, Arkansas. After the battle of Jenkins Ferry, he was taken down with rheumatism, later being paroled by Gen. E. R. S. Canby at Shreveport, Louisiana, June 23, 1865. He was discharged June 23, 1865 from Company H, Ninth Missouri Infantry.

Mr. Hoffman remained in Louisiana for one year after his discharge and raised a crop of corn and cotton in Claiborne Parish. He returned to Pettis County in 1866 and taught school for the next three years. On November 29, 1869, he was married to Sarah Lavenia Martin, a native of Scott County, Virginia, adjacent to Mr. Hoffman's native county in Tennessee. She was born in 1840. Soon after his marriage Mr. Hoffman located in Longwood where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business.

The following children were born to William and Sarah Hoffman: Geneva May, wife of Foree Bellwood, Saline County, Missouri, owner of a fine farm, and residing in Marshall, Missouri; Mrs. Dr. J. D. Prowell, Longwood, Missouri; Yolande, wife of W. Lee Lower, Longwood township; one child died in infancy; William Martin, in charge of the Longwood drug store. The mother of these children is a daughter of Thompson G. Martin who was prominent in the affairs of Scott County, Virginia and represented his county in the Virginia State Legislature. Her mother was Denise W. (Morris) Martin. The Martins came to Pettis County after the Civil War, the widow dying in 1903 at the home of William Hoffman.

Mrs. Genevra May (Hoffman) Bellwood is mother of the following children: Captain James M. Bellwood; Elithe, wife of William G. Boatright, a lieutenant in the field artillery of the National Army, enlisted in 1917, and is now in France; William H., Ruth, a student in Missouri University; "Blue Eyes," a student in Marshall High School; Foree and John, twins. Captain James M. Belwood enlisted in the Regular United States Army in 1917, was trained at Fort Riley, where he pursued the special officers course, and was first commissioned a second lieutenant, then promoted to a first lieutenancy then captain. He was ordered to France on November 5, 1918, as captain of Company A, Twenty-fifth Machine Gun Battalion, but when the armistice was signed his sailing date was cancelled and he is now located at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Mrs. Yolande Lower has two daughters, Lavenia Martin and Catherine McLellan Lower. William H. Bellwood volunteered in the aviation department of the National Army at the age of eighteen years, trained at Champaign, Illinois, transferred to Texas, returned to Champaign, was taken ill and was honorably discharged from the service.

While Mr. Hoffman is a Democrat he is inclined to vote independently in local affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. William Hoffman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is connected with a family of religious workers, of pioneer days, her uncle, Rev. Dr. Patton of East Tennessee, was editor of the Holsten Christian Advocate for several years and prominent in church circles.

Robert Jordan Kemp.—Seventy-seven years have elapsed since Robert Jordan Kemp, pioneer of Heath's Creek township, was born, in a cabin on his father's primitive farm not far from his present home. Great changes have taken place in Pettis County since then. Few houses were to be seen on the prairies. The school house which the Kemp children attended was built of logs, and school was held for about three months in the year. Game abounded. Mr. Kemp recalls that it was a favorite pastime of his to catch wild turkeys in a trap, of his own contrivance, to the number of five and six birds at a time. The settlers had plenty of food; fish were plentiful, and the streams of Pettis County afforded a fisherman's paradise. The meetings of the settlers were held in the school house, and the primitive ox-cart was the principal mode of conveyance, as well as the beast of burden.

The present pretty farmstead owned by Mr. and Mrs. Kemp in Heath's Creek township is a luxurious abode compared to the log cabin in which

the boys and girls of the Kemp family were born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp have lived upon their farm of 200 acres for fifty years, and this fine farm is part of a large tract entered by Mr. Kemp's father in the early twenties. Every tree, every shrub, every plot of bluegrass, and every improvement on the place were erected by the owners. The spring of 1919 will witness a half-century since Mr. Kemp began the redemption of the tract from prairie land.

Robert Jordan Kemp was born March 22, 1841, and is the son of Thomas A. Kemp, an early pioneer of Heath's Creek township, a sketch of whom appears in this work in connection with that of Padfield N. Kemp of Heath's Creek township. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Kemp enlisted at Longwood, Missouri, with a company of men who joined General Price's army of invasion of Missouri. He participated in the famous retreat of Price's army down through Missouri and Kansas and Arkansas, and eventually surrendered with the Confederate forces at Shreveport, Louisiana.

On November 28, 1867, R. J. Kemp was married to Sallie H. Hierynomus, born in Pettis County, October 28, 1848. She is a daughter of Rector Hierynomus, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Pettis County in the early thirties. Seven children have blessed this marriage: Charles Henry, married Tillie Berry, and resides on the home place; Mrs. Eva Berry, Sedalia, has one child, Irene; Lenona, wife of William Hierynomus, is mother of six children; Joseph, deceased; Carrie, wife of James Roberts, Otterville, Missouri; has six children; Grover, resides in Natchez, Mississippi, and Elizabeth, deceased.

Rector Hierynomus was the son of John Hierynomus, who came from Kentucky to Pettis County in the early thirties and established a home in this county. He reared a large family of eighteen children, who were born of two marriages. His first wife was Susan Franz, of Kentucky, who died in 1861. She was a daughter of Henry Franz, a native of Virginia and a Pettis County pioneer. There were nine children born to the first marriage: Catherine, deceased; John, lives in Oklahoma; Mrs. Mary Pace, a widow, living in Sedalia; Mrs. Sallie H. Kemp, of this review; Mrs. Nancy Garrell, Sedalia; Mrs. Vassa Kelly, a widow, living at Tulsa, Oklahoma; Frank, resides in Oklahoma; Benona, lives in Oklahoma; Mrs. Bettie Binckley, Sweet Springs, Missouri. By a second marriage of Rector Hierynomus with Susan Kemp, the following children were born: Charles, an auctioneer, Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Willie Tuck, wife of M. P. Tuck, Houstonia, Missouri; Mrs. Sue Anderson,

Smithton, Missouri; Reuben, Washington; Mrs. Eliza Marr, Nelson, Missouri; Hope, a stenographer, employed in Sedalia; Tim, an auctioneer, Sedalia.

Mrs. Sallie Kemp was postmistress of Kemp postoffice for a period of eighteen years, and also conducted a store for several years.

Mr. Kemp is a Democrat. He and Mrs. Kemp are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. They are a jolly, hospitable and companionable couple, who are highly respected in their community.

Emmett David Orear.—The success achieved by E. D. Orear, cashier of the Bank of Longwood, Pettis County, shows that it is not necessary for an ambitious young man to go to a large city or town in order to win success. Mr. Orear was born and reared in the pretty inland town of Longwood, saw his opportunity in his home village, and has remained there. He discerned the need of banking facilities for the accommodation of the farmers and stockmen of the rich territory tributary to Longwood, and joined with others in establishing the bank, a project which has met with well-deserved success. Only recently, in 1916, Mr. Orear erected one of the finest and most attractive modern homes in Pettis County. He is a successful farmer and stockman, as well as banker, his stock farm embracing 286 acres adjoining the town of Longwood. Mr. Orear raises pure-bred Duroc Jersey swine on his farm.

E. D. Orear was born August 15, 1877, in Longwood. He is a son of Judge E. H. Orear, now living in Sedalia. Judge Orear was born in Mount Sterling, Kentucky. When a young man he left his native State and came to Howard County, Missouri. Here he was married to Cinnia N. Moffett, born in Howard County, in 1843, a daughter of pioneer parents. Mrs. Orear died May 10, 1915. She was mother of the following children: Willie L., died at the age of forty-five years; Nannie, wife of Rev. S. P. Clayton, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, resides at Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Callie Gray, Marshall, Missouri, whose husband has served as county clerk of Saline County for the past six years; Cecil C., a farmer of Heath's Creek township; Emmett David, subject of this review; Dollie, deceased; Alexis H., a merchant of Longwood.

Judge E. H. Orear was engaged in farming and stock raising in Longwood until his removal to a home in Sedalia, in 1900. He was a well-educated man, who was long a leader in his community. In 1888 he was elected to the office of probate judge of Pettis County, and served a term of four years, giving eminent satisfaction to the people of the county in the faithful performance of the duties of this important position.

After obtaining his primary education in the public schools of Pettis County, E. D. Orear studied in the Nevada, Missouri, High School and the Warrensburg State Normal School. When he became of age he took charge of the home farm and has since been engaged in farming and stock raising and banking. He was married October 30, 1900, to Louise Lower, a daughter of the late Capt. John Lower, of Longwood township, a full account of whose life and career appears in this volume in connection with the biography of Judge R. N. Lower. Mr. and Mrs. Orear have two children: Mary Millicent, born October 24, 1902, now a student in the Synodical College, Fulton, Missouri, where she is a member of the sophomore class, and Ruby Louise, born January 19, 1905.

Mr. Orear is a Democrat, and he and his family are members of the Longwood Presbyterian Church.

The Bank of Longwood was organized in April of 1910 by E. D. Orear and a number of the substantial farmers of the Longwood neighborhood. The officers of the bank are: R. N. Lower, president; E. D. Orear, cashier; Clement Jones, vice-president. The seven directors are: E. D. Orear, R. N. Lower, Clement Jones, W. E. Taylor, J. B. Greer, Frank Hierynomus and Thomas J. Raines. This bank was established by and for the convenience of the farms of the Longwood neighborhood, and the institution has met with a well-merited and deserved success. The capital of the bank is \$10,000. The deposits exceed \$170,000. The surplus on January 1, 1919, has reached the total of \$16,000.

The bank is housed in its own substantial, neat-appearing, concrete building, fitted with modern and handsome fixtures and every convenience for the transaction of the business which has come to the bank in a steadily increasing flow since its inception.

A. H. Orear, of A. H. Orear & Company, conducting a general merchandise store at Longwood, Missouri, is a native of Longwood. The firm is composed of A. H. and C. C. Orear, brothers, sons of Judge David H. Orear, a sketch of whom appears in this work in connection with that of E. D. Orear, bank, of Longwood. The Orear store is an old-established one, and is completely stocked with high-class and dependable goods, to supply the surrounding rural population. The firm began business in March, 1918.

A. H. Orear was born December 28, 1882, and received his early education in the Longwood schools. He then studied at Sedalia High School and the Warrensburg State Normal School. From 1914 to 1917, inclusive, he was engaged in the mercantile business at Virginia, Idaho.

His first experience in the mercantile business was in Longwood, in 1911, in the old brick store building. He disposed of this business and went to Idaho, remaining there until 1918, when he came back to Longwood and purchased his present store.

Mr. Orear was married in March, 1911, to Miss Ethel Marshall, a daughter of R. A. Marshall, of Longwood township, a sketch of whom appears in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Orear have one child, David Allen, aged four years.

Mr. Orear is a Democrat, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Cecil C. Orear, farmer and stockman, of Heath's Creek township, owner of 380 acres of land in Longwood township, besides 186.66 acres in his home place, is a native of Longwood. Mr. Orear's home farm is known as "Maple Lane Farm," and is one of the beautiful and well-improved farms of this section of Missouri. The farm is so named because of the rows of splendid maple trees which border the roadway in front of the residence. Mr. Orear feeds and produces over one hundred head of hogs and one hundred head of cattle annually on his place.

C. C. Orear was born January 3, 1872. He was educated in the common schools, Sedalia Business College, and the Kansas City public schools. He has generally been engaged in farming with the exception of one year employed in the stock yards at St. Louis, and twelve years spent in the mercantile business at Longwood. Mr. Orear moved to his present home in 1913.

In February, 1914, Mr. Orear was married to Velma Thorpe, of Napton, Saline County, Missouri, a daughter of John Thorpe. Mr. and Mrs. Orear have one child, Cecil C., Jr., born March 24, 1918.

Mr. Orear is a Democrat, who takes a commendable interest in political affairs. Mrs. Orear is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

William Alonzo Lower.—The late William A. Lower, of Longwood township, was a citizen of Pettis County, who made a splendid success of his life work. Born in Kentucky, he accompanied his father, Capt. George Lower, to Pettis County, when an infant in arms. He was reared to young manhood in this county, and became one of its leading and best-respected citizens through a long career. Mr. Lower achieved a reputation as a farmer and stockman second to none in Pettis County. Deviating from the well-worn path of agriculture, followed since time immemorial by others in a mediocre way, he studied the science of animal hus-

bandry and won fame as an expert breeder. His vocation was the production of pure-bred livestock, and in this he became successful and widely known.

W. A. Lower was born in Kentucky in 1853. Full particulars concerning his parentage and ancestry will be found in the sketch of Judge R. N. Lower, elsewhere in this volume of Pettis County history. Mr. Lower was reared and educated in Pettis County, and was brought up to follow the pursuit of agriculture. After his marriage, in 1878, he and his wife settled upon a quarter section of land which had come to them through inheritance. This 160-acre farm was but the nucleus around which, in the years which followed, Mr. and Mrs. Lower built up the large estate of 500 acres which now comprises the Lower holdings in Longwood township. In course of time a beautiful home was erected, modern in every respect, the W. A. Lower farmstead becoming one of the best-equipped and best-improved places in this section of Missouri. Early in his farming operations Mr. Lower began specializing in the breeding of pure-bred registered Hampshire swine, and made a pronounced success of this undertaking, which his son is still carrying on with undiminished interest.

W. A. Lower was married in 1878 to Miss Mary McClellan, who was born in Illinois and accompanied her parents to Sedalia, Missouri, when but a child. She is a daughter of Samuel Ripley McClellan, a native of Maysville, Kentucky. S. R. McClellan was reared in Dayton, Ohio, and moved to Peoria County, Illinois, where he resided until about 1866, when he came to Pettis County. Mr. McClellan was a large land owner, and dealt heavily in Missouri lands during his residence in Pettis County. He died at Sedalia, May 16, 1876. His wife, Charlotte, nee Osborn, was a native of Virginia. Samuel R. and Charlotte McClellan were parents of nine children: Louis, Kansas City; Mrs. Miranda Yount, a widow, Oklahoma City; Edgar, Long Beach, California; Mrs. Augusta Pottinger, near Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Lower, of this review; Warren, living in New Mexico; Frank, deceased; Mrs. Catherine Strauser, Houghton, Michigan; Mrs. Hattie McCormick, Kansas City. The children born to William A. and Mary Lower are as follow: William Lee, Hattie and Catherine.

William Lee Lower is managing the "Hampshire Hill Farm," and is successfully carrying on the business founded by his father. He married Yolande, daughter of William Hoffman, of Longwood, and has two children, Lavinia Martin and Catherine McClellan. Hattie, died in

October, 1909, wife of Dr. F. L. Sutton, who is also deceased, left two children, Frank Luther and Lee Cowan, now living with their grandmother Lower. Catherine McClellan married David Arnold, resides at Paris, Missouri, and has one child, John Wesley.

During his entire life the late William Alonzo Lower was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and endeavored to live a just and Christian life. He died September 20, 1915, and his loss was truly and sincerely mourned by those who had known him and had admired his sterling qualities during his useful career. He was a Republican, and took quite an interest in the affairs of his party. For many years he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Lower and the children of the family are all members of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Leslie Scott.—When Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leslie Scott of Heath's Creek township began their wedded life in 1892 they had little of this world's goods and none of the comforts which they can now enjoy in their modern home of the present day. At the time of their marriage this estimable and congenial couple were owners of ninety acres of land not yet paid for. They started married life in debt. Eighty acres of the land had been bargained for by Mr. Scott before his marriage and ten acres was purchased from an uncle. They next bought the uncle's entire farm, then Mr. Scott purchased his mother's farm and during twenty-six years of honest endeavor, good management and self-denial, they have become owners of a splendid tract of 360 acres of valuable land which is well improved with a modern farm residence of ten rooms, fitted with electric lights and hot and cold running water. Mr. Scott carries on general farming and stock raising and fattens for the market about forty head of cattle yearly. The Scott home was erected in 1912.

Thomas Leslie Scott was born September 10, 1863, on land which he now owns. He is the son of Thornton P. (b. January 6, 1831, d. October 1, 1870) and Mary E. (Kemp) Scott. Thornton P. Scott was born in Heath's Creek township and was a son of Hiram Scott, one of the first pioneers to settle in this township and whose wife was a Miss Anderson. He was a son of Adam Scott, a Pettis County pioneer. Adam Calhoun Scott was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Pennsylvania, served as a soldier of the Revolutionary War and was one of the first of the Missouri pioneers, and one of the first to settle in Pettis County. He was born in 1746 and died in 1831.

Thornton P. Scott settled on the Scott homestead where his son Thomas L. now resides and he became owner of sixty acres of land which



T. L. SCOTT.



MRS. T. L. SCOTT.

he improved and resided upon until his death. On January 12, 1853 he was married to Mary E. Kemp who was born December 18, 1832 on land now owned by the Scotts in Heath's Creek township. She was a daughter of Thomas A. Kemp, a Pettis County pioneer, a sketch of whom is in this volume. Mrs. Mary E. Scott died May 26, 1916, at the age of eighty-four years. The children born to Thornton P. and Mary E. Scott were as follow: Sarah Catherine, Mary Virginia, and Thomas Leslie. Sara Catherine Scott was born October 24, 1853 and was married to John L. Collier October 25, 1875. She is now a widow and resides in Sedalia. Mary Virginia Scott was born February 23, 1856, married William F. McFarland, deceased, and she resides in Longwood township.

Thomas L. Scott began to work when he was seven years old, and he resided with his mother until after his marriage in 1892. What he has accomplished and what he has accumulated has been won with the hardest kind of labor and exceedingly good management, with the assistance of a devoted and capable wife to inspire him. On April 6, 1892, Thomas Leslie Scott and Stella Frances Hendrix were united in marriage. This marriage has been blessed with the following children: Orvis Hendrix, born February 22, 1893; Alta Marie, born October 21, 1894, married Earl Orr, a farmer, living near Sedalia, and has one child, Thomas Leroy Orr; Neva Catherine, born August 10, 1899, died in May, 1914.

Mrs. Stella Frances (Hendrix) Scott was born in Callaway County, Missouri, April 19, 1868. She is the daughter of William Lafayette and Catherine Jane (Craighead) Hendrix, natives of Tennessee and Missouri respectively. William L. Hendrix was an early pioneer in Missouri and was one of the Forty-niners to cross the plains to California in search of gold. He was born in 1829 and died in 1894. He crossed the great plains and mountains to the slopes of the Sierras with oxen and remained there for two years. He obtained some of the elusive yellow metal, as a return for his labor in the mines and returned home by way of the Isthmus of Panama. After his return from the West he married and settled in Callaway County, where he joined his mother. He removed to LaMonte, Pettis County in 1881 in order to care for Mrs. Craighead (Kemp) the grandmother of Mrs. Scott, who had grown very feeble with age. In 1887 he returned to Callaway County. Catherine Jane (Craighead) Hendrix, mother of Mrs. Scott, was born in 1832 and died in 1916. She was a daughter of George Craighead, who was a son of Isaiah Craighead, a Missouri pioneer, coming to the new State via the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers when the boats laden with his goods and supplies were

of necessity pulled by hand against the current. The early settlers managed to transport their belongings by pulling on the ropes attached to their craft and walking along the banks of the river in places. William Craighead married a Miss Powell, a relative of the Pettis County Powells. The old brick mansion which was for many years the seat of the Craigheads in Callaway County, built by George Craighead, is still standing, four miles south of Fulton, Missouri. Up to a few years ago there were five generations of this old pioneer family living. The members of the family are noted for the great age attained. Mrs. Sarah (Craighead) Kemp, grandmother of Mrs. Scott, was born in 1813, came to Missouri with her parents in 1821 and lived to be ninety-five years old. William L. Hendrix was father of eleven children: George Robert, deceased; Sarah Ellen English, Kansas City, Missouri; Mary Elizabeth, deceased; John Lee, living near Fulton; James Craighead, deceased; Nancy Ida Bird, Kansas City, Missouri; William, deceased; Mrs. Stella F. Scott, of this review; Linna Catherine Shaffer, Kansas City; Maggie Nichols Kemp, Callaway County; Charles Gillin, Kansas City. The Craighead home, near Fulton, was for many years a great meeting place for the people of the neighborhood. Camp meetings, festivals, and kindred meetings were held in this home, and the grounds adjoining, the family for years having been very prominent in the county. Mrs. Scott's mother died at her home in Fulton.

Mr. Scott has been a lifelong Democrat, as was his father before him. He and Mrs. Scott are members and workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Longwood. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World at Sedalia. Few families can point to a longer residence in Missouri and Pettis County than the Scotts—three generations of this family have lived on the Scott land.

Richard Nathaniel Lower, presiding judge of the County Court of Pettis County, and large land owner and stockman of Longwood township, is a native of Jefferson County, Kentucky, but has lived nearly all of his life in Pettis County. Judge Lower was born on January 15, 1850, and is the son of Capt. George Lower, late pioneer citizen of Pettis County.

Capt. George Lower was born April 10, 1810, in Alsace-Lorraine. George Lower was reared to young manhood in his native country and immigrated to America in 1837. He was accompanied by his wife, Mary Augustus, whom he married in 1833, and two children, Henry and Charles. When Mr. Lower came to America he was accompanied by

some friends whose passage money he had defrayed. He first located at Port Hudson, Mississippi, where he was a construction foreman on the first steam railroad in that section of the country. He went from there to Kentucky, and was engaged in freighting produce down the Mississippi on flat boats. He managed to get together a considerable sum of money. Later he located at a point twelve miles east of Louisville, Kentucky, and conducted a general merchandise store. A large plantation owner, Will Locke by name, then persuaded him to take charge of his plantation and operate it with the slaves for a period of five years. This venture was successful and he accumulated \$10,000 during five years. Mr. Lower then came to Pettis County and bought 700 acres of land in Longwood township. He increased his acreage to 2,350 acres, much of which he gave to his children during his lifetime. He gave his children on an average of 200 acres each.

During the Civil War Mr. Lower was appointed a captain of militia, and served the Union faithfully during his term of service. Although reared in the Lutheran faith, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was active in religious matters during his long residence in this county, where he was a prominent figure until his death, in 1887.

Captain Lower's first wife died in 1841, and he was again married, in 1842, to Margaret Host. This union was blessed with children as follows: George, living west of Longwood; Jacob, living on a farm in Longwood township; Charles Nicholas, living in Longwood township; John Louis, deceased; Richard Nathaniel, subject of this review; Mrs. Mary Callis, Hughesville township; William A., deceased; Jesse, deceased. The children of the first marriage were: Henry, died in Pettis County; Mrs. Catherine Hieronymus, deceased; Mrs. Nancy Swope, Longwood township. Mrs. Margaret (Host) Lower died in 1865, and Captain Lower then married Mary Dice in 1866. One child was born to this union—Mrs. Louise Orear, Longwood.

R. N. Lower attended school in the little frame school house on his father's farm. His early schooling has been supplemented by reading, observation, and the influence of his travels in all parts of the country. He is a well-informed man, and a leader in his home community and county. Mr. Lower has accumulated a splendid estate of 1,009 acres of land, all lying in one body in Longwood township. Upon this large farm are three sets of farm improvements. The home residence is a beautiful, modern structure, equipped with every appointment and convenience to

make living enjoyable and comfortable. He has given a farm of 156 acres to his daughter, Mrs. Taylor. Judge Lower located on his present home place in 1885, and purchased 220 acres on five years' time, giving his note for the indebtedness. He paid out on the land in two years, and has placed practically every improvement upon the farm, including the beautiful shade trees which surround the residence. His thoroughbred shorthorn cattle are the feature of the place, and Judge Lower has always been an extensive cattle man.

On March 20, 1877, R. N. Lower was married to Miss Margaret Godbey, born near Otterville, Missouri. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Josiah Godbey, and a sister of Doctor Godbey, of St. Louis. Rev. Godbey was a Kentuckian, who preached the gospel in Missouri, and reared four sons, who also became ministers. Mrs. Margaret (Godbey) Lower died in 1890, leaving children as follow: One son, died in infancy; Mrs. Mamie Lenora Pottinger, living on part of the Lower land; Mrs. Caroline Corinne Taylor, living on a farm near Longwood; Jessie Helen, wife of Oliver Timperman, a stationery manufacturer, of Brooklyn, New York.

Judge Lower's second marriage was in 1891, to Anna J. McChesney, of Odessa, Missouri. Mrs. Anna J. Lower is a daughter of W. K. McChesney, a native of Virginia, who was born in 1840 and died in March, 1910. Mr. McChesney was married in Tennessee to Julia Frances Latham, born November 15, 1839, in Virginia, a daughter of James Latham. Soon after their marriage, in 1859, Mr. and Mrs. McChesney came to Lafayette County, Missouri, where Mr. McChesney engaged in the mercantile business at Mount Hope, Missouri, later locating in Odessa, where he died. There were nine children born to W. K. and Julia Frances McChesney, as follow: Lillian, William Yancey and Thomas Hugh, and Maude, deceased; Mrs. Anna J. Lower, of this review; Mary Virginia, wife of T. L. Gant, Odessa, Missouri; Roger, formerly a newspaper man, former president of Odessa College, and now engaged in the real estate business at San Jose, California; Fred, superintendent of the schools at Maryanna, Arkansas; Samuel, deceased.

Judge Lower has been a leader of the Republican party in Pettis County for many years, and stands high in the councils of his party, and has a wide and favorable acquaintance with the national leaders of the party. He was elected county clerk of Pettis County in 1898, and served two terms of four years each. When last elected to the office of county

clerk he received a plurality of 213 votes, and led the Republican ticket. When first elected he received a majority of 129 votes, in the face of a Democratic plurality of 500 votes in the county, and was the first Republican county clerk elected since the Civil War period. Mr. Lower was elected presiding judge of the County Court by a majority of over 200 votes. In 1908 he was a delegate to the national convention of the Progressive party, which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President. He has served twice as a delegate to the conventions at St. Louis, and Mrs. Lower was a member of the committee which escorted Col. Theodore Roosevelt over the city. For some years he served as a member of the board in charge of the State Training School at Boonville, Missouri, and has been the instigator of some very marked and beneficial improvements in the management of the school during his tenure of this office. He has the honor of having been the instigator of the movement to establish one of the first rural mail routes in Missouri, Rural Mail Route No. 1, Hughesville, Missouri. Judge Lower is a Presbyterian. He is a good, loyal citizen, and is alive to the needs of his home community and county in a civic and governmental sense.

Jesse Swope.—At the time of his death, on March 18, 1918, at his home in Longwood township, the late Jesse Swope was the oldest living native-born pioneer in his section of Pettis County, and probably the oldest in Pettis County. Born October 12, 1837, within one mile of his home farm, he lived all of his long life of over four score years within sight and sound of his birthplace, and was one of the best known of the Pettis County pioneers. He was a son of Jesse and Mary (Hedrick) Swope, whose advent into Missouri dates backward over a long, long period of one hundred years.

Jesse Swope, the elder, came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1819, and settled first in Howard County, Missouri. Three years later, in 1822, he came to Pettis County and entered government land, created a farm, and resided thereon until his death, in 1874. He was a famous hunter, whose skill was remarkable and whose exploits have been handed down by tradition to this day. At one time Jesse Swope wounded a large bear some miles distant from his home. Not caring to carry the carcass of the bear a distance of several miles to his home, he managed to drive the wounded animal within sight of his doorstep, then finished it. He killed many deer, and during one year he had the record of killing eleven panthers. At that remote period there were but five families between

Boonville and the Swope home, and Boonville was the nearest trading point. Jesse Swope and his family had few wants which could not be supplied in the neighborhood, and he spent the greater part of his time in hunting and fishing. His wife, who was known to the countryside as Grandma Swope, in her old age, at one time set a pole for fish in the nearby stream, and caught a fish weighing forty pounds, so heavy and strong that its mere weight pulled her into the water waist deep before she could land it. Another story goes that Aunt Becky Cunningham, wife of Uncle Joe Cunningham, while doing family washing one day, went down to the spring to get water and found two buck deer fighting, with their horns locked together. She went back home, got a large butcher knife and killed both deer with the knife. The early pioneer women, like their husbands, were brave and hardy, and were unafraid of the hardships of the pioneer life on the frontier of civilization.

Jesse Swope, the first, was married to Mary Hedrick, of Kentucky, who bore him eleven children, as follow: Mrs. Sallie Newbill, the first white woman married in Pettis County, wife of Matt Newbill, and died at the age of ninety-four years, her marriage being the first to be recorded in Pettis County; Meredith, died in 1878; Hiram, died in Pettis County; Joseph, deceased; Mrs. Rebecca Cunningham (Aunt Becky), deceased; Milton, deceased; Orpha, wife of David Greer, died at the age of eighty-four years; Mrs. Tina Hansbrough, deceased; Mrs. Mary Finley, deceased; Jesse Swope, subject of this review.

Jesse Swope, of this review, served in the Civil War in the State militia for a period of seven months, and was honorably discharged because of defective hearing. He was married on October 4, 1859, to Miss Nancy Lower, a daughter of Capt. George and Mary Augustus (Host) Lower, late deceased, resident of Pettis County, a sketch of whom appears in this volume in connection with the biography of Judge R. N. Lower. Mrs. Nancy (Lower) Swope was born April 18, 1841, in Kentucky, and was the youngest child born to her father and his first wife, Mary Augustus Host, who died in May, 1841. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Swope settled upon their farm and erected a comfortable farm residence, which is still standing. They moved to their present place in the spring of 1867, and here erected a home which, with various remodeling and enlarging, affords a comfortable and imposing farm residence. The Swope homestead consists of 200 acres of well-improved farm lands, with a large barn, 50x32 feet, in dimension. This

farm is devoted to raising and feeding live stock, and none but high-grade stock is produced on the place. A private road, three-fourths of a mile in length, crosses the farm and is kept in an excellent state of repair, being used freely by the public.

Ten children were born to Jesse and Nancy Swope, as follow: William, and George W., deceased; Mary M., died in Oregon; Elizabeth Catherine, is the wife of Frank Williams, and lives in Kansas City; Mrs. Alice Wheeler, lives in Hughesville township; Mrs. Emma Wheeler, lives near LaMonte, Missouri; Sallie, is deceased; Edmonia, at home; Jesse Alonzo, or Lon Swope, lives at home; one child died in infancy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williams has three children: Mrs. Myrtle Shoemaker, who has one child, Jane Etta Lee; Lorene, and Ruby.

Mrs. Alice Wheeler has six children: Jesse Raymond, who married Ella Waldecker, and has one child; William, Geneva, Marion, Gwendolyn, and Cecil.

Mrs. Emma Wheeler has nine children: May, Stanley, Dwight, Mrs. Bertha Holland, who has three children; Mrs. Winona Patterson, Donald, Clifford, Virginia, and Lloyd.

Jesse Alonzo Swope was married to Miss Eula Rice in September, 1906. He is managing the home place since his father's death, and for several years prior to his father's death he was in active charge of the farming operations.

Mrs. Swope has nine great grandchildren, and is a well-preserved lady, despite her age. She remembers conditions in the early days, and says that the old families had good times and enjoyed life. Most people were kind and sociable, and generous with all they had. In her girlhood days everybody in the neighborhood attended divine worship at Priest's Chapel. Schools were held mostly in the homes of the settlers. There being few physicians, the women of the households did the local doctoring by the use of home-brewed medicines, brewed from herbs gathered from the fields and woods.

Jesse Swope was a Republican in his political affiliations. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a good, whole-souled Christian in his daily life. He was a hard worker, industrious, a good business man, kind and indulgent to his family, for whose interest and welfare his whole matured life was spent. He never left his fireside to be away from home for any length of time but he was accompanied by his beloved and faithful wife. He was kind to all, and like and respected by the people

of the neighborhood. Pettis County was the gainer for his useful and diligent existence on her soil.

Raphael Valentine Denny has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Pettis County for a number of years. He was born in Washington township, this county, June 1, 1873, and is a son of Raphael and Maria Ellen (Ashby) Denny. Three children were born to them, of whom Raphael Valentine, the subject of this sketch, is the only one living. By a former marriage to Elizabeth G. Brass there were born to Raphael Denny three children, of whom Charles William, who now resides on the same place in Washington township, Pettis County, is the only one living.

Raphael Denny, Sr., was born in St. Peters, St. Charles County, Missouri, December 19, 1821, and died March 31, 1898. He came to Pettis County in 1868 and settled in Washington township, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising for many years. At the time of his death he was the owner of 652 acres. He was one of Pettis County's substantial citizens. Raphael Denny, Sr., was a son of Charles Denny, a native of Jarduff, France. He was educated in his native land for the profession of medicine. He immigrated to America and settled at St. Peters, St. Charles County, Missouri.

Raphael Valentine Denny, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm in Pettis County, and received a good public school education. He has made farming and stock raising his life's occupation, and is one of the successful men of affairs of Pettis County. He owns two valuable farms, aggregating 581 acres, located in Prairie and Washington townships. His home place is known as "Cedar Grove Farm," and the other place, which is located just north of the above-mentioned farm, is known as "South Look Farm." These are two well improved, nicely located and productive farms, which compare favorably in value with the best land in Pettis County. In 1918 Mr. Denny rented his farm and moved to Sedalia, where he has a pleasant home at 1009 West Third street.

April 29, 1896, Mr. Denny was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. English, a native of Prairie township, Pettis County. She is a daughter of James and Mary (Sullivan) English, both now deceased. They came to Pettis County at a very early date with their parents, and were among the early settlers of this section. To Mr. and Mrs. Denny have been born three children, as follow: Raphael, James Theodore, and Vivian Ellen.



R. V. DENNY.



RESIDENCE OF R. V. DENNY, SEDALIA, MO.

Mr. Denny is a member of the Catholic Church, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mr. Denny is the present secretary of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pettis County.

William Ellis Taylor.—Earning his own way from boyhood, William Ellis Taylor, Longwood, Missouri, has risen to become one of the substantial and influential citizens of Pettis County. Mr. Taylor had few opportunities when a boy except to find work in order to support himself. In his younger days he did all kinds of hard work in order to earn an honest dollar, cutting cord wood, making hedge, assisting in the operation of a threshing outfit, and working as farm laborer. The Taylor farm, adjacent to Longwood, consists of 275 acres, splendidly equipped and improved for stock raising on an extensive scale. Of late Mr. Taylor has turned over the tilling of much of his acreage to his son-in-law, and uses much of the land for grazing purposes. He feeds several car loads of cattle annually, besides many hogs. Mr. Taylor owns a large tract of 535 acres, six miles northeast of Longwood, 455 acres of which lies in Saline County, and eighty acres in Pettis County. This farm is managed by his son-in-law. A pretty brick residence, large barns and commodious feeding sheds make the home farm an attractive and busy place.

Mr. Taylor was born in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1854. He is a son of Henry Clay and Sallie (Ellis) Taylor. Henry Clay Taylor was born in Kentucky in 1832 and died in 1916. His father was an early pioneer settler in Cooper County and emigrated to that county from his home State of Kentucky. Sallie Ellis Taylor was born in 1834 and died in 1864. Five children were born to Henry C. and Sallie Taylor, three of whom are living: James L., living in Kansas; Mrs. Mary Nichols residing in northwestern Missouri; and William Ellis, subject of this review. Henry C. Taylor was again married to Celia Ellis, a sister of the first Mrs. Taylor and the following children were born of this marriage: Harry, a citizen of Texas; Dr. John Taylor lives in Washington; Carlisle, Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Sylvia McCully, living near Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Sallie Swartzel, Texarkana, Arkansas; Virgie, wife of Dr. Huff, near Texarkana, Arkansas; Mrs. Constant Pemberton, Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Maude Staples, living near Nelson, Saline County, Missouri.

During the Civil War period, Henry Taylor went to Kansas with an expedition and returned to St. Louis County, Missouri, some months

later. He had previously moved to Pettis County in the fifties and owned considerable land southwest of Sedalia. Reverses came to him and he lost much of his fortune on account of the war, and upon his return to Pettis County when the Civil War was over he clerked in a Sedalia general store for several years. In his old age he made his home with a daughter in Texarkana, Arkansas, where his death occurred.

William E. Taylor lived at home with his parents until after his marriage in 1876. He then rented land near Hughesville, for two years, after which he tilled a rented farm south of Dresden for two years. For the next five years he resided on a farm in Heath's Creek township. In 1885 he bought his fine farm near Longwood on which he placed all of the present fine improvements, rebuilding the residence, erecting a large concrete silo, and rebuilt all of the fences. The entire tract is fenced with four-foot woven wire fencing with steel posts set in concrete emplacements. Mr. Taylor bought his large farm northwest of Longwood in partnership with William Powell but later purchased Mr. Powell's interest in the tract. All of his accumulations have been made within a period of thirty years.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1876 to Willia Grinstead, of Pettis County, a daughter of William Grinstead, a former old settler of Pettis County. Three children have blessed this union: Roy E., married Carrie Lower, daughter of Judge R. N. Lower, and resides on a farm south of Longwood; Mrs. Sallie Valonia Hurt, whose husband is operating a large farm near Houstonia; Ollie Bess, wife of Rev. Arthur Downs, formerly a minister of the Christian Church but now engaged in the insurance and real estate business in Marshall, Missouri.

Politically, Mr. Taylor is a Democrat. He is a director of the Bank of Longwood and is the second largest stockholder of this thriving institution. He is a member of the Longwood Methodist Episcopal Church and was a liberal giver towards the erection of the present handsome church in his home town.

Das Winston McClure.—A citizen's place in the history of his home community and county is measured by his accomplishments during his lifetime. These accomplishments include his success as an individual, his usefulness to society and the part taken in behalf of the development of the community. Likewise we must take into account the standing of those who bear his name and the part played by them in the general scheme of continuous development. All of these stipulations were met

in the main by the late Das Winston McClure, of Hughesville, who was a successful citizen in every way that the term success can be applied to an agriculturist. Mr. McClure not only succeeded as a farmer and business man far above the average of men of his day, but he did well his part as a citizen, as a father, as a friend. and in every way measured up to the qualification of good citizens. Das Winston McClure was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, in 1849 and died at his home in Hughesville township, January 3, 1902. His sons are now carrying on the great work which he began and tilling the hundreds of acres which he owned at the time of his death. Mr. McClure was a son of Winston McClure, a native of Virginia, a pioneer in Montgomery County, Missouri, later settling in Saline County, where he became one of the most widely known stockmen in western Missouri. More details concerning his life are given elsewhere in this volume.

The three sons of Winston McClure, named John Wesley, Das Winston and Benjamin F. McClure, came to Pettis County in 1876 and engaged in stock raising on a large scale. They continued in this operation for several years, until each brother began farming on his own account on land which they purchased, individually, in Hughesville township and vicinity. Das Winston McClure moved to what is now the homestead east of Hughesville in 1883. This farm is one of the finest improved places in Pettis County. The place was already improved by a splendid mansion which had been erected by a former owner in ante-bellum days, and Mr. McClure equipped the tract for live stock production on a large scale. The home farm comprised 1,400 acres, besides which Mr. McClure owned a tract of 400 acres west of Hughesville. Mr. McClure fed and marketed over two hundred head of cattle each year.

Das W. McClure was married May 22, 1884, to Miss Luella Ricks, who was born in Hughesville township, and is a daughter of William and Mary Jane (Harvey) Ricks; the former was born in Kentucky and the latter in Cooper County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Ricks came to Pettis County in 1854, and built up a fine farm near Hughesville. William Ricks was born in 1829 and died in May, 1917. Mary Jane (Harvey) Ricks was born in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1837 and died in 1911. William and Mary Jane Ricks were parents of a large family of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living: Marion, Goodland, Texas; William lives in St. Louis; Dee, living in Arizona; Mrs. Luella McClure, widow of the subject of this review; Ernest, a resident of Oregon; Mrs. May Hart-

man, died in Nebraska; James, Sapulpa, Oklahoma; Elizabeth, lives in Sedalia; Mrs. Clara Forrest, lives in Hughesville township; Vernon, Hughesville township; Margaret lives in California; Joseph, Hudson, Kansas.

The children born to Das Winston and Luella McClure are as follows: William Winston, a successful live stock dealer, Hughesville, Missouri; D. Weston, the soldier of the family, born in 1887, enlisted as private in the National Army, July, 1918, trained at Waco, Texas, and was in camp at Camp McArthur, a member of Company 21, A. R. D., now with the American Army in France; Leonard Page McClure, born in 1889, is in charge of the adjoining farm; Benjamin, born in 1891, farmer and stockman, at home; Mrs. Theresa Sprecher, Sedalia, Missouri; Eunice, at home with her mother; Lester Hut, born in 1896, and Das, born in 1902, both at home. The McClure estate has been divided among the children, each of whom received a substantial acreage from the division.

The late Das McClure was a Democrat and during his lifetime he used his personal influence in behalf of his friends who sought political preferment. He worshipped at the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

John Robert Field, proprietor of a nicely improved farm of 189 acres in Longwood township, has lived his entire life in the vicinity in which he was born and reared. He was born November 11, 1865, on the old Field homestead in Longwood township. He is a son of Henry Young Field, who was born June 21, 1837, and died July 6, 1898. His mother was Mary (Baker) Field, who was born May 1, 1838, in Kentucky on a farm within four miles of Danville.

Henry Young Field was a son of Col. William Hill Field, a native of Virginia, who was educated for the practice of law in Kentucky, where his parents had removed when he was but a child. Col. William H. Field came to Pettis County in 1853 and purchased a large tract of land from Ransom Wells. This land embraced over 2,000 acres and Mr. Field brought a retinue of slaves with him to till the land. He erected a splendid mansion at a cost of over \$25,000 and conducted farming and live stock operations on a large scale. He had previously practiced law in Louisville, Kentucky, and he followed his profession to some extent in Pettis County after coming here. In 1862, when feeling ran high in western Missouri between the Union adherents and the advocates of slavery and many crimes were committed in the name of war, Colonel Field

tell a victim to war's cruelty. He endeavored to maintain a neutral attitude and had really taken no part in war's activities, but he was marked by those of the opposition and, supposedly because of his high standing in the community and his influence, he was taken from his front porch to a nearby wood and shot by men masquerading as Union soldiers. He died bravely. He left a widow and seven sons and three daughters. His widow died in Louisville, in 1880. She was Mary Young prior to her marriage.

Henry Young Field accompanied his parents to Pettis County in 1853 and engaged in farming on the Field estate when he attained maturity. In the fall of 1878 he was elected clerk of Pettis County on the Democratic ticket, and served for two terms in this capacity. Mr. Field owned a farm of 400 acres in Heath's Creek township and was widely and favorably known throughout the county. He was married in December, 1856, to Mary Baker, who was born in Gerard County, Kentucky May 1, 1838, and bore him children as follow: Nannie, died in infancy; William, died at the age of seventeen years; Mrs. Lucretia Davis died in Oklahoma; John R., of this review; Nellie, died at the age of fourteen years; Allie, wife of David Bouldin, living on a farm near Hughesville; Edmonia, wife of Samuel May, living near Hughesville; Janie, wife of Allen Frick, Sedalia. Mrs. Field reared twenty-two children in all, those besides her own children being wards. She has seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild. She is a daughter of Lucretius Baker, who was born in Clay County, Kentucky, in 1809. His parents were natives of Virginia and both died in Kentucky. He was married in 1835 to Nancy Rout who died in 1845. In 1846 he was again married to Lydia Montgomery, of Kentucky. Mr. Baker came to Pettis County in 1854 and purchased a farm of 400 acres, fifteen miles north of Sedalia on the Independence and Boonville trail. Mr. Baker died in Pettis County in 1893.

John R. Field was reared in Pettis County and has always been engaged in farming. He was married on September 12, 1910, to Miss Sallie Madison Major, who was born in Sedalia, Missouri. She is a daughter of Dr. Thomas Turley Major, who practiced dentistry in Sedalia for many years. Dr. Major was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, March 4, 1829, a son of Oline T., a native of Virginia, and Nancy T. (Gunnell) Major, a native of Kentucky. The family removed to Saline County, Missouri, in 1848, and Dr. Major was reared in that county. He took up the study of dentistry in 1852 with his brother, Dr. A. C. Major, of

Brownsville. In 1863 he located at Glasgow, Howard County, Missouri, and afterwards practiced his profession at Waverly and Lexington. He located in Sedalia in 1868, practiced his profession in Sedalia for many years and died in this city on June 24, 1902. Doctor Major was married in 1850 to Rachel Lewis, who bore him three children: Margaret, wife of John Stewart, deceased; Lizzie, deceased; Nannie, wife of John T. Grimshaw, Los Angeles. She has a son, Edwin, who served in France as a soldier in the National Army.

Mrs. Rachel Major died in 1857. Doctor Major was again married, in 1864, to Miss Mattie Buckner, who died in 1899, at the age of sixty-seven years. Three children survive her: Mrs. Sallie Field, of this review; Dr. George Major, engaged in dental manufacturing in Kansas City, and Miss Anna May Major, making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Field. Doctor Major was a soldier in the Confederate Army and served under General Price. The Major family is a very old one in American annals and its beginning in this country dates with the year 1700 when Bartholomew Dupuy, a Frenchman, who fought bravely in the armies of Louis XIV of France, fled to America with his wife, Susanna La Villan, rather than renounce his religious belief. He was a Huguenot.

Mr. Field is a Democrat of the true and steadfast kind, who is a firm believer in democratic principles of government. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Field is a member of the Christian Church.

James B. Finley, a substantial farmer and stockman of Longwood township, was born in Richmond, Ray County, Missouri, July 17, 1858. He is a son of Rufus W., born in 1824, in North Carolina, and Mary (Brown) Finley, a native of Kentucky.

Rufus W. Finley was a son of George B. Finley, who left his native State of North Carolina in 1832 and journeyed to Ray County, Missouri, where he made a permanent settlement. Travis Finley of the same name, but no relation, accompanied him to the undeveloped section of what is now Ray County, and both men played a prominent part in the settling up and developing of that county. Rufus W. Finley became well educated and was a man gifted beyond ordinary attainments. For a number of years he taught school in Ray County and resided in that county until 1863 when he removed to Lexington and the same year he removed to Saline County and settled on a farm, where he resided until his death, in 1896. During the Civil War he was a captain in the Union Army and served as enlisting or provost officer at Lexington, Missouri, during

the war. He was father of eleven children, nine of whom were reared to maturity: Sarah, lives in Saline County; Mrs. Mary F. Chilson, California; Mattie E. lives with her sister in California; James B., subject of this review; George B., died in 1873; Samuel lives in Oklahoma City; Ada and Emma reside in Mississippi; Nathan H., Collinsville, Oklahoma; Nannie lives in Washington, D. C.; Rufus W. died in 1876. The mother of these children was born in Kentucky in 1830, and departed this life on October 1, 1909. She was a daughter of James and Martha (Scroggin) Brown, who came to Pettis County from Kentucky in 1844, and settled on a farm, four miles northeast of Sedalia. Rufus W. Finley, or Professor Finley as he was more familiarly known, established the Boys School at Sweet Springs in co-operation with Dr. Yantes in 1848 and there became acquainted with Miss Brown. This was the first school of its kind in Saline County.

Having a talented and well-educated paternal parent, it was only natural that James B. Finley had the advantages of a good education. His public school work was supplemented by private tutoring under his father who was insistent that his children receive a good education. He has always followed farming and when a young man he went to the West and roamed over Kansas and Oklahoma in the hope of finding a suitable site for a home. He homesteaded land in Haskell County, Oklahoma, for three and a half years, decided that this section of the west was too dry and the making of crops too precarious an undertaking and returned to old Missouri. Having been reared just across the Pettis-Saline County line, he was well acquainted with the Houstonia neighborhood. He rented land in the vicinity of Houstonia for five years, and in 1897, he had a capital sufficient to make a payment on 240 acres of land, without improvements. Mr. Finley has improved his farm to a considerable extent and has erected in 1916, one of the best and most modern homes in his vicinity. Good fencing surrounds the farm land and a silo is used to store silage for winter feeding of cattle which he produces to the extent of two carloads each year besides feeding from one to two carloads of hogs annually. Mr. Finley raises over one hundred head of hogs annually, and is a mule breeder to a considerable extent.

On November 18, 1908, James B. Finley and Miss Inez Boatright were united in marriage. Mrs. Inez Finley was born near Herndon, Saline County, Missouri, and is a daughter of William G. and Nancy Frances (Buie) Boatright. William G. Boatright was born in Howard

County in 1830, and has resided on his farm near Herndon, Missouri, for the past fifty years. Mrs. Nancy Frances Boatright died in December, 1913. She was a daughter of the Rev. David Buie, who was a pioneer preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith in Saline County, and who established several churches in the county. The children of the Boatright family are as follows: John W., Saline County; Lewis, deceased; Finis H., Saline County; George F., Sedalia; Charles R., California; Mary F., at home with her father; Mrs. Anna Deil, North Dakota; Mrs. Inez Finley, of this review; Mrs. Sallie Maupin, Kansas City; Leslie G., owner of a farm near the Saline County home place; Jesse died when two years old.

Politically, Mr. Finley is a pronounced Democrat. He and Mrs. Finley worship at the Presbyterian Church.

James Melvin Coats.—For nearly seventy years the late James Melvin Coats, of Houstonia township, resided in Pettis County, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest pioneer citizens of the county. He was born November 30, 1842, in Kentucky, and was but seven years of age when his parents settled in this county, in 1849. At this period of the county's development there were but few settlers on the prairie, and much of the land was then open range. Richard Coats, his father, died in 1854. His mother, Pauline (McCombs) Coats, kept her family together and continued the development of the farm in Houstonia township. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War James M. Coats enlisted in the Union Army and served with a Missouri regiment for about one year. He was a private soldier in Company D, 5th Provisional Regiment, which was organized and equipped for State duty during the latter part of the conflict.

On February 12, 1868, James Melvin Coats was united in marriage with Miss Eva Ann Strole who, during over fifty years of happy and prosperous wedded life, has been a faithful helpmeet and companion of her late husband. Mr. and Mrs. Coats settled upon an eighty-acre tract which was given them by Mr. Coats' mother, on condition that he care for his mother during the remainder of her days. This they consented to do and they made their home with Mrs. Coats and her family for the first five years, while developing the farm. Mrs. Eva Coats worked side by side with her husband in the fields, and drove the ox team, hitched to the plow, while her husband drove the horses. Often she had trouble with the brutes, who would heed no restraint when thirsty, but would



MR. AND MRS. J. M. COATS.

dash across the open country to the nearest water hole in order to quench their thirst, it then becoming necessary for Mr. Coats to go and get the erratic team, so that his assistant could continue the work of plowing. Mrs. Eva Coats was one of a large family of girls, who learned to do all kinds of farm work, and, there being plenty of female help in the Coats household to do the housework and cooking, she was thus left free to help her husband with the farm work. There is no indication, when one observes her healthy, bright appearance, although she is now in her seventieth year, that the work injured this pioneer lady in the least. Rather, it promoted her health and assisted in the developing of a robust constitution. In 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Coats built their comfortable home, and, being desirous of owning a large farm, they went in debt for land, succeeding in becoming owners of 480 acres of rich prairie soil in Houstonia township. This land is in three tracts, the home farm consisting of 240 acres, there being two other farms of 120 acres each. The land is free from debt, and is the reward of years of hard, unremitting toil and good financial management on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Coats.

The children born to James M. and Eva Ann Coats are: Sue Belle and James Richard, at home with their mother; Leslie A., a farmer in Blackwater township, married Maude McGruder, and has one child, Beatrice Alberta; Elbert Clement, born February 26, 1890, enlisted in the National Army December 12, 1917, and is now in France, a member of the 270th Aerial Squadron of Mechanics, and is serving as assistant hangar chief on the American front in France.

Mrs. Eva Ann Coats was born March 6, 1849, in Virginia. She is a daughter of James T. and Barbara (Kite) Strole, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The Stroles came to Pettis County, Missouri, in the fall of 1860 and settled south of Dresden, where Mr. Strole rented land for some years. He finally bought a farm in Houstonia township, and there lived the remainder of his days, engaged in farming. James T. Strole died in October, 1886. Mrs. Barbara Strole died in June, 1886. They were parents of twelve children, five of whom are living: Mark Strole, lives near Nevada, Missouri; James Strole, lives in LaMonte; Mrs. Caroline Kelly, near LaMonte; Mrs. Eva Ann Coats, is the youngest survivor of this large family, which boasted seven daughters.

James Melvin Coats was a member of the Houstonia Christian Church, and lived according to the precepts of his religious belief. He

was honest to the core, hardworking, a splendid citizen and a kind father, whose loss to the community in which he had resided for so many long years was deeply felt by all who knew him. All who knew him respected and admired him for his many sterling qualities, and has was ever ready and willing to give his assistance to worthy projects for the public good.

Richard A. Marshall.—One hundred years ago, Richard Marshall, grandfather of R. A. Marshall, whose name heads this review, came to Howard County, Missouri, from his ancestral home in Virginia, and formed one of the vanguard of hardy pioneers who opened up this rich section of Missouri for settlement. He landed at old Fort Boone, across the Missouri from Arrow Rock, and a little later he purchased 800 acres of land in Saline County, and owned land in different tracts from Nelson, Missouri, to Knob Noster in Johnson County. Richard Marshall was a kinsman of Chief Justice John Marshall, of Virginia, and Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall is a member of the same old family.

Joseph Marshall, father of Richard A., was born in Saline County, Missouri, in 1823 and died on July 3, 1901. He responded to the call for volunteers to assist in the invasion and conquest of Mexico in 1846, and served during the memorable campaigns which wrested a vast tract of territory from the southern Latin Republic. In return for his services he received a grant of land from the government. Not having had enough hardships and adventures, and still being a young man, when gold was discovered in the Sutter Creek in California, he crossed the great plains and mountains in 1849 and secured a amount of the precious yellow metal which amply repaid him for his trip. He settled on his government patent of 160 acres in Saline County, not far from the northern border of Pettis County and became wealthy in the course of time, accumulating a large estate of over 1,600 acres of land. He had married Mary Porter, who died in 1856, leaving children as follow: R. A. Marshall, and a sister who died in childhood. His second wife, whom he married some time later, was Lizzie Lynch, who bore him ten children: Mrs. Mollie Pyle, died in Saline County; Mrs. Janie Pyle, Marshall, Missouri; Robert, living with his mother on the old homestead; James, Marshall, Missouri; Joseph, a farmer, Saline County; Eva, wife of Joseph Scott, near Hardemann, Missouri; Mrs. Nettie Pyle, Marshall, Missouri; Mrs. Stella Meredith, Miami, Oklahoma; Scott, and William, farmers in Saline County.

R. A. Marshall received \$3,000 as his share of his father's estate, some land and some money, making up the total. This included sixty

acres of his present farm of 180 acres, upon which Mr. Marshall moved in February, 1877, and in 1882 he purchased his additional land. Mr. Marshall has placed all of the existing improvements on his farm, and he and his wife and family have lived happily and comfortably here for over forty years.

In 1878, R. A. Marshall and Miss Lillie Hanley were united in marriage and to this marriage ten children have been born: Joseph Franklin, superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Havre De Grace, Maryland; Porter Allen, a merchant at Virginia, Idaho; Archibald lives on the home place and is a farmer; Ethel is the wife of A. H. Orear, a merchant of Longwood; Mrs. Gertrude Spriggs, Detroit, Michigan, her husband being employed in the Timken Works; Dixie, wife of Louis Montgomery, who is also employed in the Timken Manufacturing Co.'s plant at Detroit; Mrs. Lillian Bates, living on a ranch in Nebraska; Mrs. Mary Hicks, whose husband is auditor of the Long Pine Lumber Company, Bogaloosa, Louisiana; Louise and Martha, the two youngest children are at home. The mother of this interesting family was born and reared in Saline County. She is a daughter of Archibald (b. March, 1819, d. June, 1909) and Phoebe (Claycomb) Hanley. Archibald H. Hanley was a native of Virginia. He came from Monroe County, Virginia, to Saline County, Missouri, and settled there in 1843. Archibald Hanley was father of the following children: Mrs. Mollie Jones, Kansas City; John lives at Rich Hill, Missouri; James, Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Virgie McDaniel, near Aramo, Idaho; Mrs. Daisy Powell, on the old homestead; Lee, in Saline County. Mrs. Phoebe Hanley was born in 1830 and died March 9, 1892. Mr. Hanley was first married in 1843 to Miss Flora Cook, and that fall came to Saline County and settled on a farm of forty acres which he entered from the government. Mrs. Hanley died in 1853, leaving four children, only two of whom grew to maturity: Mrs. Mary E. Jones and John C. Hanley.

Mr. Hanley's second wife, who before her marriage was Julia A. Claycomb, lived but one year, and left one child, who died at seven years of age. For his third wife, Mr. Hanley married Phoebe E. Claycomb, who bore him children as follow: Virgie, James M., Lillie B., George W., R. E., Lee, and Daisy D. After the death of his third wife he married Mrs. Eliza (Howe) Rucker, a widow.

Mr. Hanley purchased his farm in Saline County in 1857, and was one of the best known of the pioneers of Saline County. He was a prom-

inent Odd Fellow and churchman, having organized the Christian Church near his home.

He was a son of Archibald and Susan (Kinkaid) Hanley, of Virginia, and comes of Revolutionary ancestry. Both Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are descended from Revolutionary ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have eleven grandchildren.

Mr. Marshall is a thorough Democrat of the old school. He and Mrs. Marshall are members of the Bethlehem Christian Church. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen Lodge of Longwood.

Mr. Marshall is a jolly, hospitable old settler of the true Missouri type, who loves to reminisce over the old days when the country, now so thickly populated, was almost a virgin wilderness, abounding in wild game and the streams teeming with fish. He recalls that his grandfather, like many others of his day, was a mighty hunter and spent most of his time when not urgently employed upon his farm, tramping or riding over the country, happy in his favorite recreation. Back in those days the wheat was "tromped" out by horse power, and he recalls seeing this done and assisting at the work many times when a boy. The "ground hog" thresher superseded the old laborious method of "tromping" out the grain. The settlers would "boat" their hogs and mules to the St. Louis market, and also ship their wheat to St. Louis. This period of the Great World War was not the only time that wheat brought two dollars per bushel for Mr. Marshall remembers when his father received the extremely high price of \$2.25 per bushel for a crop. In 1865 they were forced to pay as high as \$12 per hundred weight for flour and the children and parents used burnt molasses in lieu of sugar for sweetening. The old "ground hog" thresher operated on the principle of the present-day corn sheller, the wheat being pitched in when it was cut up, the thresher would knock out the wheat and chaff and then they would have to use the "blower" to separate the wheat from the chaff. His father owned one of the first in the country and people would travel to the Marshall farm for a distance of fifty miles to see the new fangled wheat thresher in operation.

Nathan Harris.—The history of the Harris family in Missouri extends over a long period of nearly ninety years in the State. Consequently, the members of this family are counted among the oldest of the Missouri pioneer family descendants. In 1830 Nathan Harris, grandfather of the subject under review, migrated from Kentucky to Missouri.

He located on the Blackwater River in Saline County and built a mill at a point on the river which later became known as the Harris Mill Ford. He erected a dam and flume and built the mill which served for a variety of industries, such as grinding grain and sawing lumber for the incoming settlers. Mr. Harris also made whiskey and opened up a salt spring in the neighborhood and engaged in the manufacture of salt. When the news of the great gold discovery on Sutter Creek in California was made known in this section of Missouri, Nathan Harris crossed the plains with an ox team and, arriving in the gold mining region on the Pacific slope, he set up a hotel in the mining country. He operated this hotel for several years and engaged in various enterprises and became possessed of considerable valuable property, the most of which he lost through defective titles. Soon after his business discouragements he returned to his home in Missouri and died shortly afterwards.

Burrell Harris, father of the subject of this sketch, was reared in Saline County and there married Nancy Eliza Tevis, who was born in 1824 and departed this life in 1869. Burrell Harris came to Pettis County in 1872 and invested in a large tract of land near Houstonia, on the east. In 1875, he moved with his family to this land and proceeded with its development. He erected a residence almost in the center of the tract and resided there until his removal to California, in 1881. He was born in Kentucky in 1817 and died in 1897. He accumulated 525 acres, practically all of which is now owned by his sons and daughters. To Burrell and Nancy Elizabeth Harris were born children as follows: Charles C. died in Saline County at the age of nineteen years; F. C. resides with his son-in-law, Mr. Vickery, in Houstonia township; Lulu died in California in 1896; Bettie lives in California; Nathan, subject of this sketch; W. B., a farmer in Houstonia township; Mary L., resides at San Jose, California.

Nathan Harris was fifteen years old when the family settled in Pettis County. He received his share of the home place near Houstonia and has improved a fine farm of 210 acres. Mr. Harris resided upon his farm until January, 1906, when he removed to Houstonia where he owns a comfortable and attractive modern home. He oversees the farming operations from his home in Houstonia and visits the place daily.

Mr. Harris was married in 1890 to Miss Myrta Tevebaugh, a daughter of H. B. and Georgia Tevebaugh, the former is deceased and the latter makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Harris. Four children have blessed this union: Eugene W., Mary Lillian, Walter H., and Russell.

Eugene W. Harris was born on July 2, 1893, and had established him-

self in the poultry and produce business in Houstonia prior to his enlistment in the National Army for service in the World War. He was educated in Sedalia High School, William Jewell College, Drake University, and the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. He enlisted in the National Army on December 13, 1917, was trained at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, Battle Creek, Michigan, and the Aviation Camp at Lake Charles, Louisiana. In September of 1918, Private Harris crossed the Atlantic for service in France. Mary Lillian Harris graduated from the Houstonia High School and studied at Stevens College, Columbia, and Christian College, Columbia, and is now a student in Missouri State University. Walter H. Harris is conducting the poultry business at Houstonia. Russell is attending public school and is aged twelve years.

Mr. Harris is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Harris are members of the Christian Church. They are highly respected in the community and have many warm and steadfast friends.

William B. Harris, a prosperous farmer, Houstonia township, is a member of one of the oldest of the Missouri pioneer families. He was born on a farm in Saline County, August 9, 1865, and is the son of the late Burrell Harris, who resided in Pettis County for a number of years prior to his removal to California, where his death occurred. Burrell Harris was a son of Nathan Harris, of Virginia, who settled at the Harris Mill Ford on Blackwater River as early as 1830. For further particulars regarding the history of this old Missouri family, the reader is referred to the sketch of Nathan Harris, brother of William B. Harris, elsewhere in this volume.

William B. Harris was eight years old when his father settled in Pettis County, just east of where William B. now lives. He was educated in the local public schools and in 1880 he accompanied his father to California and while living at San Jose, California, for about four and a half years, he attended the city schools. Upon his return to Pettis County, in 1885, he engaged in farming on his own account. Later he received his share of the estate and has increased his acreage to 212 acres of splendid land in one body. To this original tract of 132 acres he has added 80 acres and has placed all of the existing improvements on the farm. The Harris home is a handsome and imposing structure of ten rooms, modern throughout, which Mr. Harris erected in 1910, remodeling his old home.

His first home was situated further back from the highway and was a modest affair which was destroyed by fire in 1893. Mr. Harris

then built a cottage nearer the road and remodeled this house in 1910. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising and feeds from fifty to sixty head of cattle annually, besides raising about one carload of hogs for the markets.

September 7, 1886, William B. Harris and Miss Annie Belle Lewis were united in marriage. Four children have blessed this marriage: Edna, Irvin B., Earl and Mearl, twins.

Edna is the wife of Edward Dorsey, and resides on a farm nearby in Houstonia township. She is mother of two children: Annie Mildred and Alma Ruth.

Irvin B. is an enlisted sailor in the United States Navy. He was born March 19, 1895, and enlisted in the United States Navy in June, 1918. He has been stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station since his enlistment.

Earl and Mearl, twins, were born November 18, 1896. Mearl enlisted in the Aviation Department of the National Army, December 12, 1917. He was trained in Georgia and at Camp Greene, North Carolina, and is attached to the Mechanic and Ambulance department of this service.

The mother of these children was born in Pettis County and is a daughter of J. M. Lewis, deceased, an old settler of Pettis County. J. M. Lewis was born in White County, Tennessee, January 5, 1837, and died in 1903. He was reared to young manhood in his native county and came west in 1857. Mr. Lewis first located at Butler, Bates County, Missouri, and remained there for three years. In 1860 he came to Pettis county, locating near Rowletta. After the breaking out of the Civil War he cast his lot with the Union cause. On March 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Missouri Cavalry (State Militia), and participated in many hard-fought engagements. He was severely wounded during the battle of Pineville and was incapacitated for two months. Rejoining his command, he was promoted to the post of sergeant and was honorably discharged from the service in the spring of 1865. He returned to Pettis County and engaged in farming pursuits. In 1868 he was married to Eleanora Weathers, a daughter of Enoch G. Weathers, one of the first pioneers of Pettis County. The children born to this marriage were: Annie Belle, wife of W. B. Harris; Albert G., Oklahoma; John Monroe, deceased; Sally Ida, deceased; Mansfield, died in childhood, and James Arthur Lewis, Oklahoma; Nellie Robertson, Oklahoma; Odie Ellen (Kinney), Oklahoma.

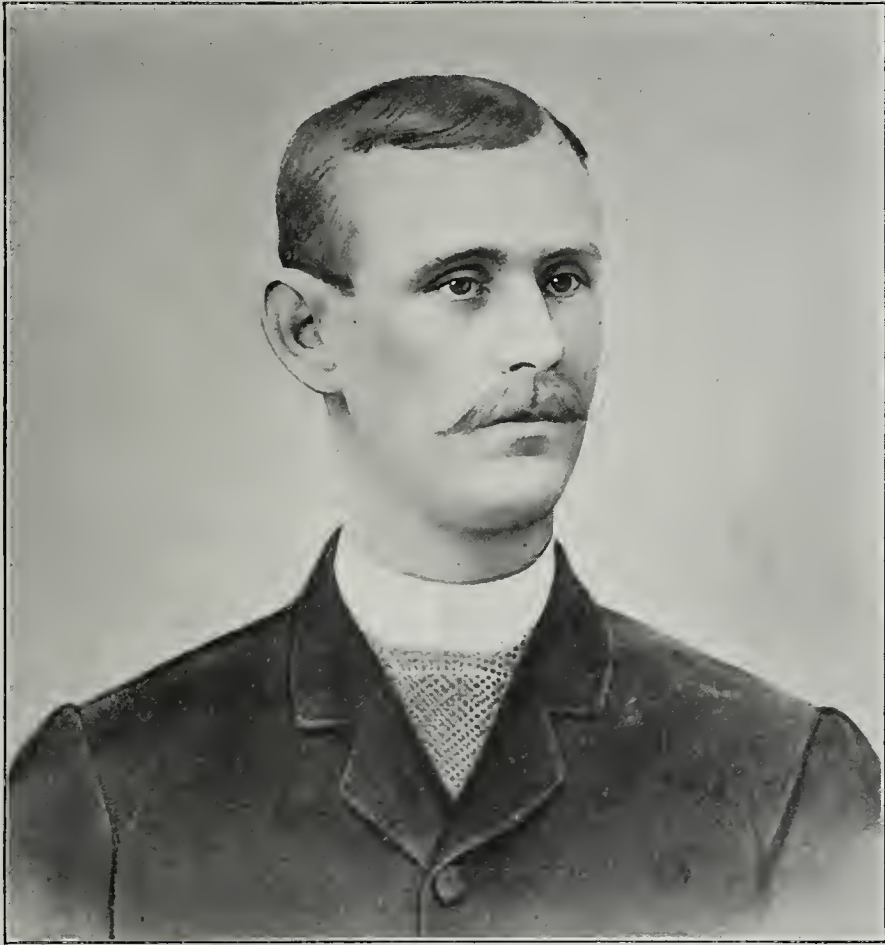
Mr. Harris is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Harris are members of the Christian Church of Houstonia. For twenty-eight years he has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a charter member of the Houstonia Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Harris stand high in the community and are worthy and industrious citizens and have many friends.

Moses Gustin Smith.—The development of Pettis County from a barren and unpeopled waste to its present state of prosperity, like all other sections of the West, is due to the courage, industry and high standard of character of the men and women who came here at a time when the surroundings were uninviting; and who courageously began the battle of life with a determination of subduing the barren plains, and making substantial homes for themselves and their posterity. Such was the class of pioneers to which Gustin Smith and his ancestors belonged.

Mr. Smith was a native of North Carolina, born near Raleigh, September 26, 1859. He was a son of Eri and Mary J. (Crews) Smith, and was one of the three children born to them, the other two being, J. Willis Smith, manager of the telephone company at Sweet Springs, Missouri, and Hattie, who is now deceased. Eri Smith and his wife were natives of North Carolina, and came to Missouri about 1869 and later settled in Pettis County, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Gustin Smith was reared on a farm, and received a good common school education, and, when about twenty years of age, engaged in farming in Pettis County. He bought his first land in 1883. In 1892 he bought 300 acres of land in Blackwater township. He made extensive improvements, and in 1913 erected a large modern residence, which he equipped with electric lights and all modern conveniences, at a cost of \$7,500.00. This is one of the fine residences in Pettis County. Mr. Smith was one of the most successful farmers and stockmen of the county. He was one of the early breeders of throughbred stock in the county, and over thirty years ago began breeding saddle and trotting horses. He was also a successful breeder of pure blood hogs and cattle. He conducted the business of farming and stock raising along scientific lines, and was one of the first men of the county to recognize the value of the practical application of scientific farming, along the plans which are being encouraged and conducted today by the State and national government.

Mr. Smith was an active factor in the business world outside of farming and stock raising. Mr. Smith owned the first automobile and



GUSTIN SMITH.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. GUSTIN SMITH.

had the first telephone in his section of Pettis County. He was interested in the Chemical Bank of Sweet Springs, Missouri, and also a stockholder in the International Implement Company. He was a man who made a success of whatever he undertook. He was public-spirited, broad-minded and liberal. He was an advocate of good roads, and kept the roads in his vicinity in good repair. He never refused a worthy charitable request. He died August 3, 1915, and his demise was not only a great loss to his family and immediate friends, but to the community and county. He will long be remembered as one of Pettis County's best citizens.

December 25, 1879, Gustin Smith was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Victoria Cooper, a native of Illinois, born in Sangamon County, Illinois, July 4, 1859. She is a daughter of Ambrose and Dorothy (Keagle) Cooper, both natives of Illinois. They came to Pettis County in 1870, and settled on a farm in Blackwater township, and are both now deceased. The father died September 29, 1918, aged eighty-nine years, and the mother preceded him in death twenty years, having departed this life in 1898, at the age of seventy years. They were the parents of five children, of whom Mrs. Smith is the third in order of birth. She has one brother, William W. Cooper, who is a blacksmith at Houstonia. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith was born one child, who died in infancy.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Smith manages her home place, and is a very capable woman. During her husband's lifetime she was his confidant in all his business affairs, and since his death her intimate knowledge of all the details of his business affairs has proven invaluable. She is a member of the Baptist Church and one of Pettis County's most estimable women.

David Edwin Longan, cashier of the Houstonia Bank, Houstonia, Missouri, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, April 23, 1851, and has resided in Pettis County for the past fifty-five years. He is a son of Frederick Longan, who was born near Jefferson City, Missouri, and is now deceased. Frederick L. Longan was a son of Austin K. Longan, a son of Irish parents who settled in Kentucky. Austin K. Longan was married in Kentucky to Martha B. Letchworth and migrated to Missouri in 1810, with the first vanguard of pioneers who settled in central Missouri. He became prominent in the affairs of Cole County, Missouri, and was a member of the first Legislative body ever brought together in the State. His son, Frederick L. Longan, was reared to manhood in Cole and Cooper counties, and was married to Emily E. Reavis, who was born

November 18, 1827, a daughter of Missouri pioneers, and who died November 20, 1917. At the time of her death she was the oldest woman in Houstonia and probably the oldest in Pettis County.

Frederick L. Longan was a farmer. He came to Pettis County in 1858 and settled on a farm near Houstonia where he developed 360 acres, 280 acres of which was rich prairie land and eighty was covered with timber. In his old age, Frederick L. Longan retired to Houstonia where he died. The children born to Frederick and Emily E. Longan were: Walter F., the first cashier of the Houstonia Bank, died in 1904; David E., subject of this sketch; Henry A., assistant cashier in the bank; A. G. Longan, deceased; Mary D., married Dr. G. F. Smith, both deceased; Joseph C. Longan, merchant of Houstonia.

D. E. Longan was educated in the public schools and followed farming until 1878. He then moved to Houstonia and engaged in the drug business which he followed until about 1888. He then embarked in the grain and live stock shipping business and was successfully engaged in this business for a period of twenty years. In 1902 he became interested in the Houstonia Bank and associated himself with his brother. In 1904 Mr. Longan became cashier of the bank. He is operating a farm of 300 acres upon which he is raising and feeding live stock and still handles grain and live stock to some extent. He maintains on his farm a fine flock of high grade sheep.

Mr. Longan is a Republican and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is one of the leading citizens of Houstonia and Pettis County.

John Townsend Patterson, lumber merchant, and a leading citizen of Houstonia, Missouri, is a native of Ohio. Mr. Patterson was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 15, 1857. He is a son of George S. and Artemesia Patterson, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Belmont County, Ohio. George S. Patterson was a merchant in Belmont County, Ohio, and died in that county in 1860.

J. T. Patterson was reared to young manhood in his native State and left for the west in 1883. He had no capital of any consequence and came to Pettis County endowed with a good constitution, a desire to get along in the world, and a good moral purpose. Mr. Patterson rented a farm north of Houstonia and was a successful farmer for some years in this section of the county. In 1901 he purchased a quarter section of land southwest of Houstonia, cultivated it for the ensuing two years

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and then sold the farm. He then embarked in the lumber business, an undertaking which has proved to be one of the best business successes in Pettis County during the last decade. Being a born business man, Mr. Patterson has built up a mediocre lumber business into the leading concern of its kind in this part of the county. The Patterson Lumber Yard was first established in 1893 by D. E. Longan and Frank Sewell. This firm was succeeded by Cook Nichols, and Mr. Patterson purchased the yard from the Anderson Lumber Company in 1903. He has rebuilt the buildings and has a splendidly appointed yard, with substantial buildings and a well equipped office. The business and stock is located on four city lots, each 45 by 120 feet. A complete stock of lumber, roofing and builders materials is carried, the value of which will exceed \$15,000. Mr. Patterson is a director of the Houstonia Bank and is owner of residence properties in addition to his lumber yard.

Mr. Patterson was married in 1882 to Miss Minerva Orrison, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, a daughter of Amos Orrison. Mrs. Patterson departed this life in 1886, at the age of twenty-six years. Mr. Patterson has always revered the memory of his wife, and while he has no children of his own, he has been a father in a certain sense to many of the younger folks of Houstonia. No citizen has a better reputation for progressiveness and upright manhood than he. Liberal to a high degree, always among the first to head a subscription list, always in the forefront of worthy movements, calling for liberality, in giving, he is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens. Among the beneficiaries with which he is credited is the adoption of a French orphan whom he will support for some years to come.

Pettis County has been the gainer for his citizenship, and it is men such as he that go far toward making a progressive community. He is a Republican, but is inclined to independence in voting in local matters, believing that the welfare of the people can best be enhanced by a disregard of politics where the county and community welfare is concerned. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America of Houstonia.

Jeffrey H. Downs.—The life story of Jeffrey H. Downs, extensive land owner of Houstonia township, furnishes abundant proof of the fallacy that the "fabled pot of honey" is always many miles distant. His sixty years of life have all been spent in Pettis County, and his present home is but a short distance from his birthplace. In Mr. Downs' case,

opportunity in abundance was at hand in his native county, and he has prospered and become one of the largest individual land owners of Pettis County through his proverbial industry, good financial management and ambition. The Downs farms comprise a total of 1,200 acres in Houstonia and Blackwater townships and are among the most productive and best improved in Pettis County. There are four farms, all of which boast good improvements. The home place is an attractive one and well and substantially built. Two hundred head of cattle are raised and fed for the markets annually on the Downs farm; three hundred head of hogs are likewise fattened for the markets each year; and twenty-five head of horses and mules are kept on the place. While Mr. Downs harvested but eighty acres of wheat in 1918, he has sown 180 acres for the 1919 harvest.

Jeffrey H. Downs was born March 27, 1859, within one mile of his present home. He is a son of James Andrew Jackson Downs, one of the early pioneers of Pettis County, and a man of sterling worth and integrity.

James Andrew Jackson Downs was born in 1827, and died January 11, 1895. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and came of an excellent American family of pioneer stock. He was reared to young manhood in Louisville, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana. In 1842, when but a lad, he left home and came by steamboat up the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Saline County, landing at Arrow Rock. Some time later, he came to Pettis County and settled on the prairie in the Houstonia neighborhood. He first settled on what is now the Higgins place and later upon the Gibson place, in Blackwater township. He took open prairie land in each instance, and improved it. In the course of years of honest endeavor, he became one of the wealthy men of Pettis county, and owned a large acreage of land; and was enabled to give each of his children a farm with which to begin their individual careers.

Mr. Downs was married in Saline County, and then spent one year in Texas, prior to settling in Pettis County. During the Civil War, he enrolled with the Missouri State Militia, and aided in keeping order within the State. While he was a Southern sympathizer, he was unalterably opposed to the principle of secession. He had some splendid ideas as to the best manner of settling the difficulties which had arisen between the North and the South, over the question of slavery, and believed that the fearful four years of bloodshed which ensued, could have been avoided by the Government purchase and freeing of the slaves. Many great minds

of those days believed likewise. Despite his Southern sympathies, he was a loyal Union man throughout the war. Mr. Downs was much interested in the cause of education, and he and Col. Joseph C. Higgins erected a school house in the vicinity. While a resident of Saline County, J. A. J. Downs married Caroline Sandridge, a native of Virginia, who was born in 1827 and departed this life in 1905. To this marriage were born the following children, only three of whom are living: Three children died in infancy; Annie, Benjamin, Mary, Sallie, and Robert are also deceased; Jeffrey H., subject of this review; James Downs lives in Sedalia; Mrs. Matilda Alexander lives in Sedalia.

Jeffrey H. Downs first attended school in the school house erected by his father. Later he attended Prairie Grove School, and he finished his education at the Warrensburg Normal School. He began to earn his own way in the world when nineteen years old. On the day that he became of age, his father gave him a tract of eighty acres of land. Around this tract and adjoining it he has built up his splendid estate of 1,200 acres. In 1915, Mr. Downs built his handsome farm residence of nine rooms with many modern conveniences, including electric lights.

October 30, 1883, J. H. Downs and Miss Jennie Shelley were united in marriage. This marriage has been blessed with the following children: Jeffrey D., Conway R., Gladys N. and Glee.

Jeffrey D. Downs, the eldest son of the family, resides on one of his father's farms, located three miles south of the home place. He married Bettie Hanley and has one child, Hildred.

Cowday R. and Gladys N. Downs are at home with their parents.

Glee is the wife of T. C. Lightner of Kansas City, and has a daughter, Glee Anna.

The mother of this family was born in Cooper County, Missouri, December 6, 1862. She is a daughter of John D. and Mary E. (Rue) Shelley, both of whom were born in Cooper County of pioneer parents. John D. Shelley was the son of an Englishman and lived nearly all of his younger days on his farm near Pilot Grove. He was born in 1835 and died in 1901. His wife, Mary E. Shelley, was born in 1837 and died in 1906. They came to Pettis County and settled near LaMonte in 1867. Four children were born to John D. and Mary E. Shelley, as follows: Mrs. Jennie Downs, of this review; John B., living near LaMonte; George R., resides at Green Ridge; and Mrs. Mary Wensell, LaMonte.

Mr. Downs has always been a staunch Democrat, without aspirations

for office. He was formerly a stockholder and one of the organizers of the Houstonia Bank. Mrs. Downs is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Downs is a home man who loves his own fireside and whose sole thought is for the comfort and welfare of his family.

Fendal Hart Tuck, farmer and large land owner of Houstonia, is a native born citizen of Pettis County. Mr. Tuck was born on a farm, five miles northwest of Houstonia, December 21, 1849, and is a son of Dr. Ryland and Elizabeth (Prigmore) Tuck, late well-known residents of this county.

Dr. Ryland Tuck, who for many years was a prominent physician of this county, was born in Virginia, October 18, 1822, and died on his farm in Pettis County, November 27, 1904. When a small boy, he accompanied his parents from Virginia to Cooper County, Missouri. He was there reared to manhood and educated. He studied medicine in the office of one of the early practitioners and began the practice of his profession in Pettis County in the early forties. Later, during the fifties, he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and graduated from this institution. He then returned to his home and resumed the practice of his profession with considerable success. Doctor Tuck's practice extended over a large extent of territory, and during the earlier years of his practice when roads were mere trails across the prairies, he would travel on horseback, carrying his medicines in his saddle bags. He was one of the first and best-known pioneer physicians of Pettis County. He invested in farm land near Houstonia and became quite well to do. His wife, Elizabeth Prigmore, was a daughter of Benjamin Prigmore, one of the earliest of the pioneers in Pettis County. She departed this life in the spring of 1881, at the age of sixty-two years.

F. H. Tuck has resided in Pettis County during his whole life of nearly seventy years, with the exception of from March to August, 1865, when the family sought safety in Illinois from the ravages of the Civil War. When twenty-one years old he began farming on his own account and cared for his father until he attained the age of thirty years. He and his brother, M. P. Tuck, and the father purchased a large tract of land together in 1880. The total of their purchase of land was 740 acres. Of this acreage, F. H. Tuck got 200 acres which is the nucleus around which he has built up a large estate. In about 1882, he built his first home and successive years saw the gradual enlargement of his land holdings until he became owner of 823 acres. Of this amount, he has dis-

posed of 160 acres, and he now owns a total of 681.5 acres, all of which is situated in the Houstonia neighborhood. One farm comprises 304 acres; another comprises 240 acres; another 121 acres; and 5 acres of timber; the home place at Houstonia comprises 11.5 acres. Upon this tract, Mr. Tuck erected a splendid modern residence of ten rooms in 1906. This fine residence has a basement underneath the lower floor and is fitted with every modern convenience to make living comfortable.

Mr. Tuck personally oversees the farming operations on his land. He feeds from 100 to 200 head of cattle annually, and about 100 head of hogs each year for the markets. From 220 acres of wheat harvested in 1918, he threshed a total of 5,323 bushels of grain, and has sown 150 acres for the 1919 harvest. There are three sets of farm improvements on his land, including two tenant houses. Mr. Tuck has placed practically all of the existing improvements upon his farms.

On December 23, 1888, Mr. Tuck was married to Miss Mary Warren, of Warrensburg, Missouri. Mrs. Mary (Warren) Tuck is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Reavis) Warren, both of whom were members of old American families of historic interest. She was born October 4, 1863. She is a grand-daughter of Martin Warren, in whose honor the city of Warrensburg, Missouri, is named. She was reared in Warrensburg and vicinity. There were thirteen children born to her parents, of whom seven are living: Eliza, widow of Captain Box, lives at Lamar, Missouri; Dr. J. T. Warren is deceased; Mrs. Mattie Prigmore lives in Houstonia; Mrs. Nannie Thomson lives at Warrensburg; Mrs. Angeline Thomson is deceased; Carrie, deceased wife of Dr. Ashley; Fannie is deceased; Mrs. Emma Cones is deceased; Mrs. Ella Carter is deceased; Mrs. Laura Roark lives in Oklahoma; Mrs. Ida Thompson lives at Lamar, Missouri. Mrs. Mary Tuck is the youngest of this large family of children.

Three children have been born to Fendal Hart and Mary (Warren) Tuck, as follow: Fay, Hugh Fendal, and Robert Hart. Fay is the wife of Lee H. Stiles of Houstonia, and has one daughter, Mary Lee, aged six years. Hugh Fendal lives on the home place, married Gladys Dehoney of Kansas City and has one child, Robert Warren. Robert Hart, a soldier in the National Army, was born May 31, 1897. He enlisted in the Aerial Service on December 12, 1917, and after a short time at Jefferson Barracks, he went into training at Camp Custer, Michigan, for five weeks, then was sent to the Aerial Camp at Fort Worth, Texas, where he was a member of the 183rd Aerial Squad. On February 3, 1918, he was

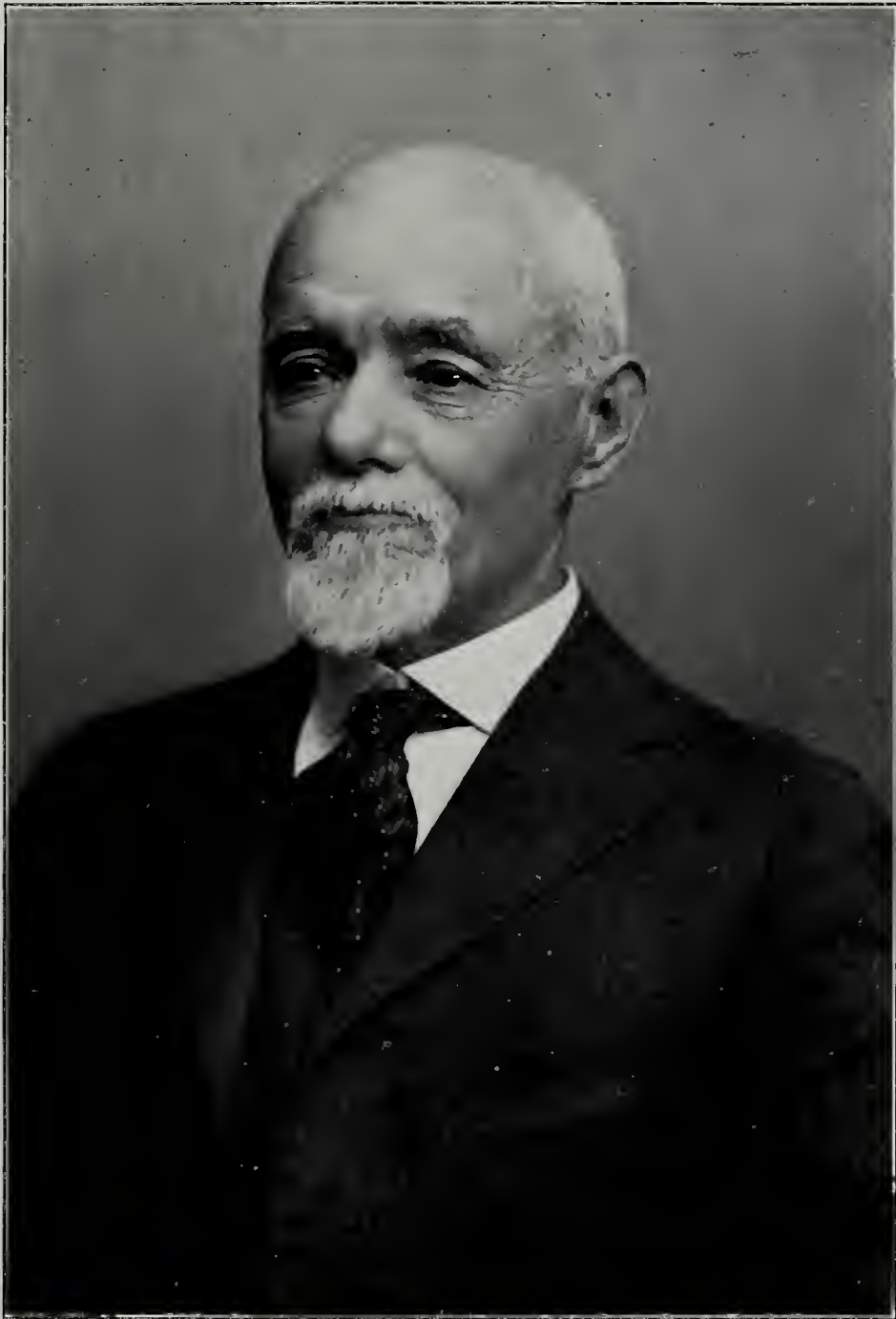
transferred to New York and on May 2, 1918, sailed with his command for France. He has been serving in the fighting zone on the western front in France as a skilled airplane mechanic and has been at Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Toul sector, and the Argonne Forest with the First American Army. He came rightly by his fighting blood inasmuch as his great-grandfather, Martin Warren, was a soldier of the Revolution.

Mr. Tuck is a Democrat who has filled the office of justice of the peace in Houstonia for a number of years, but holds no political or civic office at present. He and Mrs. Tuck are members of the Christian Church and are leading citizens in their home community. Mr. Tuck is one of the most temperate of men. During his long life he has never taken a drink of intoxicating liquor and has never played a game of cards. He is remarkably well preserved for a man who is nearing the three score and ten years mark and is active and strong, both mentally and physically.

Fred Fichter, a progressive farmer and stockman, who is well known as a successful breeder of fine Percheron horses, is the owner of a valuable farm of 380 acres in Dresden township. Mr. Fichter's farm is well improved and nicely located. In 1914 he erected a ten-room, modern residence, and his barns and other farm buildings are modern and up to date.

Mr. Fichter was born in Alsace-Lorraine January 27, 1852, a son of Charles and Madeline (Trautman) Fichter, and was their only child. In early life the father was a brewer, but owing to the fact that the water on the place contained valuable medicinal properties, he abandoned the brewery business and converted his place into a hotel. The town was one of the famous health resorts of that vicinity. The father died in 1870, at the age of forty-eight years, and in 1874 the mother came to America to join her son, Fred, who had preceded her to this county about two years. She died in Dresden township, December 14, 1889, aged sixty years. Both she and her husband were members of the Lutheran Church.

Fred Fichter was reared and educated in his native land, and, when a young man, assisted in his father's hotel business. In 1872 he came to America, and on October 2 of that year landed in New York City. From there he went to Buffalo, New York, and for a time was employed in a hotel there, and later clerked in a store for a time. In 1873 he came



FRED FICHTER.

to Missouri, and located at Holden, where he clerked in a store for a few months, when he went to Sedalia. About this time he was joined by his mother, and they purchased the place in Dresden township, where he has since resided. At that time the farm had but little improvements on it, which consisted chiefly of an old house and a shed. Mr. Fichter proceeded to improve the place, until he now has one of the finest farms in this county. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and in 1910 began the breeding of Percheron horses, and in his herd of horses he now has two valuable imported Percheron mares.

Mr. Fichter was married May 1, 1878, to Miss Louisa W. Voight, a native of Wisconsin, born April 13, 1859. Her parents, Philip and Mary E. (Klapatch) Voight, were natives of Germany, and early settlers in Pettis County. To Mr. and Mrs. Fichter have been born nine children, as follow: Mary M., resides at home with her parents; Philip William, lives in North Dakota; Emily, deceased; Fred, resides at home; George, lives in Hughesville township; Bertha, at home; Charles, at home; Lily M., at home, and Edward A., who enlisted in the United States navy during the World War.

Henry C. Brown.—Members of the Brown family, of which Henry C. Brown of Houstonia is a representative, have been prominent in the industrial and civic affairs of Pettis County for over forty years. They came from North Carolina and have been substantial additions to this county in many ways. Mr. Brown was born on April 9, 1854, in Davidson County, North Carolina. He is a son of Haley Brown, who was born in 1805 and died in 1866. His mother was Jane Emily (Spurgeon) Brown, who was born in 1813 and departed this life in 1895. Henry C. Brown was one of nine children born to his parents: John, Joseph A. C., Phebe Jane, William, Dempsey S., David F., Sarah, George.

John Brown, the eldest of the family, died in North Carolina at the age of twenty-two years.

Dr. Joseph A. C. Brown was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, received a classical education in Trinity, and Emory and Henry colleges, graduated from the State University in 1858, studied medicine at Jamestown, North Carolina, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and went to Texas in 1860. He served in the Confederate Army under Stonewall Jackson, and after the close of the war, in 1865, he located at Dresden, where he practiced medicine until 1877. He then served as county collector of Pettis County until 1881, after

which he looked after his farming interests in Dresden township until his death, December 7, 1888. Phebe Jane Brown lived and died in North Carolina. William Brown died in Texas, where he made his home, after leaving his native State. Dempsey S. Brown was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, in 1843, and died in Pettis County December 28, 1915. He first came to Pettis County in 1865 and became engaged in farming and stock raising. He was joined by his brother, Henry C. Brown of this review in about 1875, and the brothers were in partnership forty years, during which the best of amity prevailed. They prospered and owned and operated one of the large stock farms of Pettis County until Mr. Brown's death in 1915. Daniel F. Brown was well educated and fitted himself for the practice of medicine. He was born October 27, 1845, and died March 16, 1902. He practiced his profession for many years in Dresden township and was widely and favorably known. Sarah Brown died in North Carolina at the age of twenty-two years. George Brown, next to the youngest son of the family, died in Pettis County at the age of twenty-two years. Four of the sons of this family, Dempsey S., George, Joseph A. C., and David F., came to Pettis County in 1865.

Henry C. Brown came to this county in 1866, but returned to North Carolina in the spring of 1867 and attended school in his native county. The mother came to Pettis County in 1872 and made her home with Dr. David H. Brown in Dresden. In 1874 Henry C. Brown returned to Pettis County and joined his brother Dempsey S. in his farming operations in Blackwater township. Dempsey S. Brown in 1867 had become associated with Dr. L. H. Williams, who owned a large farm in Blackwater township and was practicing medicine in the neighborhood. He and Doctor Williams were partners until the latter's death. Then Dempsey S. and Henry C. Brown formed a partnership. Brown Brothers fed from 100 to 200 head of cattle yearly and operated over 1,000 acres of rich prairie land. They built up a splendid farm and resided on the place until 1903, when Mr. Brown removed to Houstonia. During the past few years he has disposed of a considerable part of his land holdings, because of poor health.

Mr. Brown was married on December 16, 1877, to Mrs. Nannie (Berry) Williams, widow of Dr. L. H. Williams and a daughter of the Rev. Tyree Berry, an early Missouri pioneer. Dr. Williams died February 22, 1875, as a result of injuries received during the cyclone which swept Houstonia and this section of Pettis County in February of 1875. The build-

ing in which the doctor was then located was torn to pieces and the wreckage of the buildings which then formed the business section of the town was strewn far and wide. Sheriff Porter was also killed at this time. Dempsey Brown was in town on that day and he was knocked down and bruised but not seriously injured. Doctor Williams was a native of North Carolina and came to Pettis County in 1847 and located on a farm, three miles west of Houstonia. Two of his brothers crossed the plains to the gold fields of California in 1849. Of the six children born to Dr. L. H. and Nannie Williams, one is living: F. S. Williams, a merchant in the Imperial Valley of California. One child was born to the marriage of Henry C. and Nannie Brown, namely: Dempsey, wife of O. C. Horine, living in Houstonia with the subject of this review.

Mr. Brown is a Democrat. He and his family are members of the Baptist Church. He is a modest, unassuming gentleman whose standing in the community of which he has long been a resident is a substantial and highly respected one.

Dr. Thomas Allen Smith.—"He gave his life that others might live" is the inscription which might rightly be placed upon a stone erected in memory of the late Dr. Thomas Allen Smith, of Houstonia, who for many long years practiced his profession in the country adjacent to Houstonia. The life of the average country physician is filled with hardships and is unselfishly devoted to the healing of the sick and ailing. The work done by the country doctor is of a more exacting character than that required of his city professional brother, inasmuch as it requires that he respond to a sick call of an ailing patient miles away. Doctor Smith was a physician of high standing in the community who had a high conception of his calling. During the many years of his practice, no call for the exercise of his skill went unheeded, no matter what the distance, the condition of the weather, or the ability of his patient to pay. His first thought was to alleviate suffering; to use his skill to the utmost, and even in his last days as he lay dying and many were ill in the neighborhood, he did what he could in his weakened condition to advise his old patients and those who were suffering.

Dr. T. A. Smith was born March 13, 1852, and departed this life November 28, 1918. He was born in Harrisburg, Kentucky, and was a son of James D. and Sallie (Allen) Smith. James D. Smith was born at Hannibal, Missouri, and later, after some years residence in Missouri, he located at Harrisburg, Kentucky, and engaged in the real estate business and farming.

Thomas Allen Smith was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg, Kentnucky, and graduated from the Louisville, Kentucky, Medical College. After serving for four years as interne in the Louisville Hospital, he came to Houstinia in 1883 and began the practice of his profession. For a period of thirty-five years, he practiced in Houstonia and the northern part of Pettis County and was widely and favorably known as an able and learned physician. There is probably not a single family in northern Pettis and southern Saline County which has had sickness at one time or another during past years but Doctor Smith has been called upon to minister to the ailing among them, either as the family physician or as a consultant. Mindful of making provisions for the future, Doctor Smith invested in a tract of 280 acres, just north of Houstonia one and a half miles, and this farm is now being cultivated by his son.

On January 15, 1883, Dr. Thomas Allen Smith and Miss Ocie Berry were united in marriage. Four children blessed this marriage: Odie Vard is the wife of Frank Hayman Higgins, living five miles west of Houstonia; Edwin Guthrie, managing the home farm, north of Houstonia; Henrietta, and Tom Allen, at home.

Mrs. Ocie (Berry) Smith and her twin sister, Odie, were born on a farm, five and a half miles north of Houstonia, July 27, 1860. She is a daughter of Thomas C. Berry, born in Boone County, Missouri, December 19, 1827. Thomas C. Berry was a son of Rev. Tyree Berry, who was among the earliest of the Missouri pioneers, coming here from Virginia early in the nineteenth century. Thomas C. Berry was an early settler in Pettis county and is now living at Sweet Springs, Missouri. He married Mary Jane Prigmore, who was born in Missouri and was a daughter of Isaac Prigmore, a pioneer of Pettis County. Both Thomas C. Berry and Isaac Prigmore were "forty-niners" and crossed the plains in a company to the gold fields of California. On the return trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, Mr. Prigmore was stricken with cholera and while suffering in his mortal illness he promised his daughter, Mary Jane, to Mr. Berry for his wife if he would see to it that he was properly buried in the ground after his death. He died while near the Isthmus and his mortal remains were wrapped in a blanket, carried by four men who dug the grave and laid his body away in an appropriate and Christian manner, Mr. Berry taking charge of the burial according to his promise.

Doctor Smith was a member of the Christian Church as are all mem-

bers of his family. He was a progressive student of the science of medicine. He was a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations and stood high in the ranks of his profession. Doctor Smith practically wore out his physical powers in the exacting work of his profession and responded to every call made upon his skill regardless of conditions or physical weariness. His friends were legion, and his death was a distinct and irreparable loss to Pettis County. He will long be remembered as a kind, able, conscientious and painstaking physician, who was a skilled healer and adviser. The greatest tribute which could be paid any man of his profession was uttered by one of his many friends on the occasion of his illness and that is "If there ever was a poor man's doctor, he is one."

Richard F. Boehme, proprietor of the Le Grande Garage and distributor for the Maxwell and Marmon automobiles in this section, is one of Sedalia's most enterprising and progressive business men. Mr. Boehme was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 30, 1878, a son of F. G. Boehme, a contractor and builder of St. Louis, where he was actively engaged in contracting and building for many years. He died in 1915, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife bore the maiden name of Goerlick. She preceded her husband in death, having passed away in St. Louis in 1883.

Richard F. Boehme was the eldest of a family of three children, born to his parents. He was reared in the city of St. Louis, and educated in the public schools. In 1896, when he was about eighteen years of age, he began life as a traveling salesman, out of St. Louis. He followed this occupation for two years, during which time he represented a New England Watch Company, and later the Drummond Tobacco Company. In 1900, he came to Sedalia, which has since been his home.

In 1910, Mr. Boehme engaged in the automobile business and has met with marked success in this field of endeavor. The Le Grande Garage, of which he is proprietor and sole owner, is located at 404-6-8-10 South Osage Street, and is one of the largest and best equipped garages and auto repair shops in the city. His storage and wareroom capacity are commodious and his repair department is equipped with all necessary, up-to-date machinery. He has a 150-ton hydraulic tire press, used in connection with solid rubber tires, such as are used on heavy trucks and electric cars. This is the only machine of this kind between Kansas City and St. Louis. Mr. Boehme employs about twenty-five men in his

garage. His sales department has had an astonishing growth and development under his capable management, since he entered that field. In 1914, he took the agency for the Maxwell motor car, and the first year he sold fifty-four of these cars. In 1916 he sold sixty-two; in 1917, one hundred and eight; and in 1918 four hundred and twenty-seven. In 1917 he became general distributor for the Maxwell car in ten Missouri counties.

As an automobile salesman and sales manager, Mr. Boehme has proved himself to be a success.

Mr. Boehme was united in marriage June 12, 1901, with Miss Elizabeth Sailer, a native of Jefferson City, Missouri, and a daughter of Henry Sailer, a prominent Cole County farmer, who now resides in that county. To Mr. and Mrs. Boehme have been born two children, Dorothy and Richard F.

Mr. Boehme is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and in politics he is inclined to be independent.

John C. Cordes, a leading merchant of Sedalia, whose store is located at 120 West Second Street, is a native of Missouri. He was born near Cole Camp, Benton County, April 21, 1869, a son of John C. and Margaret (Kroencke) Cordes. They were the parents of seven children as follows: Mary, married Charles Eckhoff, and resides in Sedalia; Herman H., Meade County, Kansas; Benjamin, Meade County, Kansas; Kathrine married A. Moreau, Denver, Colorado; Anna, married E. L. Kemper, a merchant of Sedalia, Missouri; John C., the subject of this sketch; and Jacob who resides in Meade County, Kansas. The parents were both natives of Hanover, Germany. They immigrated to America in 1866 and settled in Benton County, Missouri. Here the father was engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in 1877. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Cordes married Louis Miller. No children were born to this union. The mother is now deceased.

John C. Cordes was reared on a farm in Benton County, and received his education in the public schools. When nineteen years of age he left the farm and came to Sedalia, where he was employed in the store of the Sedalia Woolen Mills. In 1889 he entered the employ of Kahrs & Bliss, general merchants in Sedalia. He remained with them about two years, when he entered the employ of Guenther Brothers and worked in their dry goods store as clerk for a time. In 1901, Mr. Cordes, in partnership with H. H. Kroencke, purchased the business of Major W. M. Beck and operated this business under the firm name of Kroencke & Cordes until

1909. Mr. Cordes then purchased his partner's interest and since that time has been the sole owner and proprietor of the store. He carries on a general mercantile business and has a valuable stock of goods. He is one of Sedalia's progressive merchants and has built up a large trade. Mr. Cordes' long and varied experience in the mercantile business and his association with various business concerns in his early career, has given him an opportunity to study the various methods of different successful merchants from the inside viewpoint. This has been of inestimable value to him as he is a keen observer and a close student of the fundamental principles of business success.

Mr. Cordes was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Shelly, daughter of J. M. Shelly, of Pettis County. She departed this life in February, 1891. There were no children born to this union. Mr. Cordes' second wife bore the maiden name of Margurate Card and is a native of Cooper County. She is a daughter of James Card. Mr. and Mrs. Cordes have no children.

Mr. Cordes takes a commendable interest in public affairs. He is a Republican and is now serving his third term as a member of the city council of Sedalia. He is chairman of the committee on police and also the electric light and gas committee. He is one of Sedalia's substantial citizens of real worth to the community.

C. B. Chryst, one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Prairie township, is the owner of one of the fine farms of that section of Pettis County. His place consists of 189 acres, all but thirteen acres of which is located in Prairie township, and the well kept appearance of this place bears evidence of the industry and progressiveness of its owner.

Mr. Chryst is a native son of Pettis County and was born on the farm where he now resides, April 22, 1874. He is a son of Hezekiah and Martha A. (Ewers) Chryst, both natives of Ohio. Hezekiah Chryst was a Union veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in June, 1840, and when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in Company H, Twentieth Ohio Infantry and served three years and six months. He returned to Ohio at the close of the war and in 1867 came to Missouri, first locating on a farm near Longwood, and two years later settled on the farm in Prairie township where Chancey B. Chryst now resides. He improved this place and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising here until his death in November, 1896. He was a Republican in politics and an upright and honorable citizen whose integrity was well known to his extensive acquaintance. Martha A.

(Ewers) Chryst was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1842, and now resides on the home place with her son.

Hezekiah and Martha (Ewers) Chryst were the parents of the following children: Lillie E., married G. W. Steele, and resides in Dresden township; Chauncey B., the subject of this sketch; Milo E., Claremore, Oklahoma; Cora R., married Rev. Edward Turrentine, Salina, Kansas; Stella, married Frederick A. Schaeffer, Columbus, Ohio.

Chauncey B. Chryst was educated in the public schools of Pettis County and took a three years' course in the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. In 1896, he engaged in farming on the home place and subsequently purchased the interests of the other heirs to his father's estate. He has improved the place in many ways until it is one of the best improved farms in Pettis County. He carries on general farming and stock raising and feeds hogs extensively for the market.

Mr. Chryst was married November 24, 1904, to Miss Carrie E. Steele, a native of Pettis County and a daughter of T. V. and Mary Steele, who now reside in Dresden township. To Mr. and Mrs. Chryst have been born one child, Chauncey Byron, Jr., who is now eleven years old.

Mr. Chryst is a Republican and takes an active interest in local affairs.

Charles H. Houchen.—What a man does during his lifetime and what he possesses are usually taken as concrete and indisputable evidence of his worth in the community. If he be a progressive, law-abiding and dependable citizen, who has accumulated a competence which will support him and his family during his declining years, he is considered to have made a success of his life. Such a man is Charles H. Houchen, of Houstonia township, who even, had he not achieved a success in his sphere of activity as a farmer and stockman, he would be entitled to an honored mention in the history of his home county, because of the fact that he and Mrs. Houchen have reared and educated one of the largest families in Pettis County.

Charles H. Houchen was born February 4, 1856, on a farm just eighteen miles north of his present home, in Saline County. Consequently, his whole life has been spent in the neighborhood where he has made a success. He is the son of Fleming and Mary (Bird) Houchen, both of whom were born and reared in Virginia. Fleming Houchen was born in 1800 and died in 1877. His wife, Mary, was born in 1810 and died in 1888.



CHARLES H. HOUCHEN.



MRS. CHARLES H. HOUCHEN.

Fleming Houchen migrated from his native State to Missouri in 1837, and farmed on a large scale in Saline County during the remainder of his life. In those early days the rich farm lands of this section of Missouri was so plentiful and cheap that but few of the settlers felt any inclination to purchase land. It was only when incoming settlers began to improve farms more rapidly, and an increase of population made a greater demand for land that Mr. Houchen deemed it necessary to invest in a farm. This he did in his later days, when he bought land in northern Pettis County. The farm which he cultivated in Saline County was a popular place with people, and especially travelers, because of the splendid spring of flowing water which was situated on the premises. Mr. Houchen, the elder, moved to Pettis County in 1873, and spent his last days in this county. He reared a family of nine children, as follow: Mrs. Elizabeth McGill, lives in Cass County; John, deceased; Mrs. Sarah Mathis, Houstonia; Mary, is deceased; Ellen, lives in Colorado; Charles H., subject of this review; Louis, a farmer in Pettis County; James, a farmer in Canada; Mrs. Zelma Singles, Nevada, Missouri.

But little opportunity was given Charles H. Houchen, in the way of obtaining an education in his youthful days. He never attended school but six months in his life, although he has become a well-informed citizen, who reads the daily newspapers and has acquired a taste for good reading. Mr. Houchen is strictly a self-educated citizen, who late in life realized the need of more knowledge, and has applied himself to the task of improving himself educationally. He came to Pettis County in 1877, but did not begin farming on his own account until 1882, because his parents needed his assistance. He first rented a farm in the vicinity of his present home for one year. In 1883 Mr. Houchen bought 120 acres of brush land, at a cost of \$24.00 an acre. He paid \$1,000.00 down on this purchase and went in debt for the remainder. His first home was built of the wreckage of two log cabins, which he hauled from the river bottoms to his place on the upland. From the lumber of these two cabins he built his home. While Mr. Houchen was given plenty of time in which to pay for his farm, he sold off forty acres in order to clear up his title to the property. In 1887 he bought eighty acres more land, across the roadway. The next purchase was for a quarter section, and he also bought part of his wife's estate. His last investment was for a farm of 120 acres, west of Houstonia, at a cost of \$115.00 an acre. This place has since been improved with a good barn and been fixed up in good

shape, until the value of the land has been increased to \$160.00 an acre.

Mr. Houchen owns a total of 600 acres of land, 480 acres of which are included in his home farm. The Houchen place is splendidly improved with a fine, modern home erected in 1909, consisting of ten rooms; large and well-kept barns and farm buildings, and good fencing. For years, Mr. Houchen has been an extensive feeder of livestock, feeding from seventy-five to eighty head of cattle and about 300 hogs for the markets annually. He harvested 120 acres of wheat in 1918, which averaged 22.5 bushels to the acre. For the ensuing season of 1919 he has sown 120 acres to wheat. The land sown to wheat on his other farm, the crop of which was harvested last summer (1918), made the phenomenal yield of thirty-seven bushels to the acre on fifty acres.

Charles H. Houchen was married in 1881 to Miss Louisa Schondelmaier. To this marriage have been born fourteen children: Katie Elizabeth, Jacob Frederick, Clay, Alice Annie, Marion, Samuel Edwin, Charles Ray, Florence, Dewey, Thelma, Mary, Lillian, Josephine, and William H. Taft. Katie Elizabeth is the wife of Henry Nagel, and resides on a farm in Houstonia township. Jacob Frederick is farming in Blackwater township. Alice Annie is the wife of Louis Wicker, a farmer in Houstonia township. Marion is cultivating the Houchen farm, adjoining Houstonia. Samuel Edwin is a merchant at Houstonia. Charles Ray was born August 25, 1893, and enlisted in the National Army, October 5, 1917. After being in training at Camp Funston for six weeks, he was sent to Camp Kearney, California, and became a member of Company 75, 160th Regiment, Depot Brigade, and in July, 1918, was sent to France for service in the World War, which resulted in the defeat of Germany.

Mr. Houchen is a Republican. Mrs. Houchen and the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Houstonia. Mr. Houchen is president of the Farmers Bank of Houstonia, and is universally recognized as one of the substantial, successful and enterprising citizens of Pettis County.

Henry H. Taylor, a farmer and one of the leading breeders of Pettis County, is a Kentuckian by birth. He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, November 27, 1855, a son of Frank and Sophia (Smith) Taylor, both natives of Kentucky, whose settlement in Pettis County preceded the Civil War. The Taylor family came to this county and settled in Bowling Green township in 1857. Frank Taylor, the father, was a prominent citizen and for years was active in the affairs of Pettis County. He

took a prominent part in politics and served as a county judge for two terms. He was a member of that body when the present court house was built, and as such his name can be seen chiseled on the corner stone of that edifice today. When the court house was being advocated, there was much opposition to the move on the part of many of the taxpayers of the county. Judge Taylor favored the building of the court house at that time, notwithstanding the fact that even many of his own neighbors opposed it. The progressive element prevailed and the court house was built. He was held in the highest esteem by his neighbors and spent most of his life in Bowling Green township, after coming to this county. He died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, honored and respected by the entire community.

Henry H. Taylor is one of a family of eight children born to his parents, of whom he is the youngest. Three are now living. One brother, Frank, has been an employee of the Missouri Pacific railway at Sedalia, twenty-five years.

Mr. Taylor is the owner of one of the valuable farms of this county. It is located in Prairie township with the exception of eighty acres which is in Dresden township. The home place is situated in section 10, Prairie township. Mr. Taylor is one of the successful breeders of mammoth jacks and jennies as well as Duroc Jersey hogs in this section of the State. His stock has frequently been exhibited at the State Fair with satisfactory results. Mr. Taylor is not only a successful breeder, but ranks high as a general farmer and has met with well merited success in this field of endeavor.

Mr. Taylor was only two years of age when he was brought to Pettis County by his parents. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools and remained at home with his father until 1888. He then lived on the old Wm. H. Powell farm near Smithton, about a year, when he bought his present farm. The improvements on this place were meager when he bought it and he lived in the old log house which was on the place until 1900, when he built his present commodious, modern home. He has improved his place and brought it under a fine state of cultivation until it is one of the valuable and fine appearing places in the county.

Mr. Taylor was married, December 25, 1889, to Miss Mary Owen. She was born August 1, 1871, in the eastern part of Bates County, Missouri, and is a daughter of Crayton and Mary Elizabeth (Haggard)

Owen, both early settlers in Missouri and natives of Kentucky. They spent their lives in Bates County, after coming here, and are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born the following children: Thomas Wallace, resides in Kansas City, Missouri, where he is engaged in the dairy business; Mary A., married F. L. Reed, Glasgow, Missouri; Nettie C., Lela, Henry, Frank, and Mary Owen, all of whom reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Taylor is a Democrat and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Taylor is one of the widely known men of Pettis County and is public spirited and progressive.

Hinton Gorrell, a prominent farmer and stockman of Prairie township, is the owner of one of Pettis County's valuable farms. It is located in section 9, Prairie township, and consists of 520 acres. The farm residence occupies a very desirable building site, overlooking the surrounding country, and a commanding view of the city of Sedalia can be seen from this point.

Mr. Gorrell was born in Todd County, Kentucky, February 17, 1862, and is a son of John B. and Mary (Tab) Gorrell. John B. Gorrell was also born in Todd County, Kentucky, February 14, 1818, and his wife was a native of West Virginia, born February 9, 1820, and died in 1879. The Gorrell family came from Kentucky to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1852. This section of the country was sparsely settled at that time, and considered well on the western frontier. They settled just east of Hughesville, in Pettis County, after making the trip from Kentucky in an old-fashioned covered wagon, common among the pioneers of the early days. John B. Gorrell died in Pettis County in 1880. He was a devout member of the Baptist Church, and he and his wife were both faithful workers in the cause of Christianity during the early days here. John B. and his brother, T. T. Gorrell, built one of the early churches in Pettis County.

John B. and Mary (Tab) Gorrell were the parents of the following children: William T., was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War, and is now deceased; James J., also served in the Union Army, is deceased; Nannie, married Albert J. Harvey, and is now deceased; John B., who now resides at Windsor, Missouri, was a soldier in the Union Army; Van, died in Sedalia; A. H., retired, now living in Sedalia; Hinton, the subject of this sketch; Mary V. married F. Sterling and is now deceased; Joseph B., Prairie township; and Fannie, married Alfred Sterling, a merchant in Sedalia.

Hinton Gorrell was about one year old when his parents came from Kentucky to Pettis County. He was reared on the farm and received his education in the public schools. He has made farming his life's occupation, except one year that he clerked in a clothing store in Sedalia. In 1883, he bought his present place and since that time has been successfully engaged in farming and stockraising. He has also fed cattle extensively for the market, which he has found to be a very profitable venture. Mr. Gorrell is one of the live, up-to-date farmers and stockmen of the county, and has kept in touch with the rapid strides made in agricultural methods in recent years.

Mr. Gorrell was united in marriage September 1, 1880, with Miss Lulu McClung, a native of Pettis County, born in Prairie township, October 4, 1862. She is a daughter of John G. and Mary Elizabeth (Barrett) McClung, and a sister of the late Judge McClung. The McClung family were early settlers in Pettis County, coming here in 1854. To Hinton and Lura (McClung) Gorrell have been born the following children: Mary L., resides at home with her parents; Charles E., married Nellie Drexheimer, and resides on the home place; Van, married Jessie Millard and lives on the home place; and Hazel, resides at home with her parents.

Hinton Gorrell is one of the progressive and public spirited citizens of Pettis County, and has made good. He stands ever ready to cooperate with any movement that has for its object the betterment and upbuilding of Pettis County. It is to the industry, enterprise and progressiveness of such men as Hinton Gorrell, that Pettis County owes its place of pre-eminence among the political sub-divisions of the State of Missouri. Mr. Gorrell has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party.

Charles L. Turner, owner and proprietor of the "Silver Maple Lakeview Farm," which consists of 500 acres of some of the best land in Pettis County, is one of the well known and successful farmers and stock raisers of this section of the State. Mr. Turner's ancestry dates back to the very earliest pioneer settlers of Missouri, who were among those sturdy adventures who crossed the unbridged streams and cut their way through the unbroken forests to make homes for themselves and their posterity in a new country.

Charles L. Turner was born in Marion County, Missouri, February 7, 1857, a son of Charles L. and Harriet (McReynolds) Turner. Charles L. Turner was also born in Marion County, Missouri, December 22, 1822, and was the first white child born in Marion County. He was reared

amidst the pioneer surroundings of that day and obtained a very good education in the subscription schools which were held in the old log school houses of pioneer times. He taught school in early life and also followed farming. He died in 1865. Charles L. Turner was a son of Charles L. Turner, Sr., who came to Marion County, Missouri, in 1818. He was a Kentuckian and served in the War of 1812. He was one of the first settlers of Marion County and a minister of the Baptist faith. He was one of the early-day circuit riders of that section.

Harriet McReynolds, mother of Charles L. Turner, was born in Marion County, January 26, 1832. She died in August, 1912. She was a daughter of John McReynolds whose wife's maiden name was Henry. She was a direct descendant of Malcomb Henry and was born in 1811 and died in 1866. John McReynolds was born in 1802 and died in 1867.

Charles L. Turner is one of a family of five children born to his parents, who lived to maturity: John M., deceased; Samuel, resides near Hannibal, Missouri; Charles L., the subject of this sketch; Orion, Hannibal, Missouri; and Miss Josephine, Hannibal, Missouri.

Charles L. Turner was reared and educated in Marion County and in early life taught school two terms. He followed farming in Marion county until in 1885 when he came to Pettis county and bought his present place. At first he purchased 200 acres of land in Prairie township, and since that time has added to his original holdings until he now owns 500 acres. Here he carries on general farming and stock raising and specializes in raising Hereford cattle. Mr. Turner owned at one time, 800 acres of land, 200 acres of which were given to him and his wife by her father, Andrew Haggard. Mr. Turner has divided 300 acres among his children.

Mr. Turner was united in marriage February 7, 1883, with Miss Belle Haggard, a native of Pettis County, born February 3, 1857. She was educated in the public schools of this county and Lexington, Missouri, and taught school one term prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Turner have been born four children as follows: Jessie M., who resides at home with her parents; Charles E., married Essie Callis and they reside in Prairie township; Orion H., married Edna Petty, and they reside in Sedalia township and have three children; and Ruby, resides at home with her parents.

Mrs. Turner is the daughter of Andrew and Mary A. (Lewis) Haggard. Andrew Haggard was a native of Clark County, Kentucky, and

came to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1835. He was a very successful man of affairs and accumulated considerable property and was well off at the time of his death. He homesteaded his first land in Pettis county and subsequently acquired many hundred acres, and at one time owned over 3,000 acres of land in Pettis County. He was an extensive cattleman and in the early days raised hemp, when the nearest market for that product was at Boonville, Missouri. He died March 1, 1887. His wife Mary A. (Lewis) Haggard was a native of Kentucky, born in 1813 and died in 1886. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haggard were consistent and devout members of the Christian Church. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are now living as follows: Mrs. Anna Yeater, who resides near Sedalia, Missouri; Sarah Belle, the wife of Charles L. Turner, the subject of this sketch; and Judge Andrew L. Haggard, who resides in Sedalia.

Mr. Turner is a member of the Woodman of the World and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party. The Turner family are all members of the Christian Church, of which Mr. Turner has been deacon for the past seven years. Mr. Turner is a citizen of real worth and by his own success in life has contributed to the high standing of the community in which he lives. He is one of the progressive men of Pettis County.

John T. Redmond, a progressive and well-to-do farmer and stockman of Prairie township, is a native of Canada. He was born in Huron, March 24, 1869, and is a son of James and Rosanna (Murphy) Redmond, both natives of Ireland, who came to Canada when children with their respective parents.

James Redmond was reared to manhood in Canada and was married there. He followed farming there until 1871, when he came to Pettis County, Missouri, with his wife and children. He settled on a farm of 160 acres, north of Green Ridge in Prairie township. He was a frugal and industrious man and an upright citizen and good neighbor. He died in 1915, at the age of eighty-seven years. Politically, he was a Democrat, and he and his wife were communicants of the Catholic Church. She died in 1913, aged eighty years. They were the parents of the following children: C. E., resides in Sedalia township; Mrs. Catherine McGrath, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; John T., the subject of this sketch; and Mary, married L. D. Cole, Columbus, Montana.

John T. Redmond was reared in Pettis County and educated in the public schools. He has made farming and stock raising his chief occu-

pation, and is well known as the successful breeder of Poland China hogs. He owns a well-improved farm of 80 acres in Prairie township and is a successful farmer.

John T. Redmond was united in marriage in 1896 with Miss Josie Sullivan, a daughter of Michael Sullivan, who was an early settler of Pettis County. No children were born to this union. Mrs. Redmond died in 1898.

Mr. Redmond is a Democrat and belongs to the Catholic Church. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Redmond is a substantial citizen and is known for his integrity, honesty and industry.

Robert Ash.—A respected and industrious citizen of Pettis and Saline counties, although he has been deceased these many years past, was the late Robert Ash, of Heath's Creek township. He was born in 1834 and died on November 7, 1879. He was born in Virginia, and was a son of George and Eliabeth (Hand) Ash, both of whom were natives of Virginia. A brother of Robert Ash, named Frank, had preceded him to Saline County, Missouri. Robert Ash served for a time in the Confederate army, with Missouri troops, in the Civil War. He came to Missouri in 1859, and in 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Anderson, who resides on the splendid estate known as the "Pleasant Grove Farm," in Heath's Creek township. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ash went to Saline County, and resided on the Ash farm in that county until after the husband's death. Mrs. Ash then returned to the old homestead of her parents in Pettis County, and has since resided here. She was born in 1846 in the house where she is now living, and is a daughter of George Anderson, a pioneer of Pettis County.

George Anderson was born in Louisiana in 1822, and died in 1880. He was a son of William and Margaret (Jeffries) Anderson. William Anderson was a son of George Anderson, who was born in Tennessee, on the border line of that State and North Carolina. The Andersons settled in Missouri nearly 100 years ago, and shortly afterwards the parents went to Louisiana, where George Anderson was born. Soon after his birth the family again came to Pettis County and made a permanent settlement, thus being one of the oldest, if not the oldest, pioneer family in Pettis County. George Anderson entered free government land and built up a magnificent estate, which had the reputation of being, in his day, the finest in Pettis County. The old Anderson home, owned by Mrs. Lizzie Ash, is undeniably the most beautiful home in this section



GEORGE ANDERSON.



MRS. MARY ANDERSON.



ROBERT ASIT.



MRS. LIZZIE ASIT.



ASH RESIDENCE, HEATH'S CREEK TOWNSHIP. BUILT IN 1860.

of the county. George Anderson came to Missouri with his parents at a time when the Indians were troublesome, and lived for a time in the neighborhood of the fort which the settlers erected in Cooper County. William Anderson entered land on the Lamine River and became wealthy. His son George erected the homestead in Heath's Creek township in about 1860. On October 30, 1845, George Anderson was married to Mary Jane Marr, a native of Saline County, a daughter of Thomas Marr, a Missouri pioneer, who came from Virginia and settled in Lafayette County. Mrs. Mary Anderson died in 1891, at the age of sixty-seven years. Eight children were born to George and Mary Anderson, as follow: Mrs. Lizzie Ash, of this review; Mrs. Mary Scott, widow of N. H. Scott, of Heath's Creek township; Thomas, deceased; Lena Anderson, living with Mrs. Ash; Lillie, also residing with her sister; William, Samuel and George, deceased.

Daniel Marr, great grandfather of Mrs. Lizzie Ash on her mother's side, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Her grandfather, William Anderson, fought in the War of 1812.

"Pleasant Grove Farm," the home of Mrs. Ash, consists of 335 acres, and is cultivated and managed for Mrs. Ash by James O. Latimer, a native of Tennessee, who married Mary Anderson, a niece of Mrs. Ash. Mr. and Mrs. Latimer have three children: James O., born October 10, 1910; William Wallace, born March 12, 1914; Roy Anderson, born January 3, 1917. Mrs. Ash is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Edwin W. O'Daniels, a prominent farmer and stockman of Prairie township, is a native of Illinois. He was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, April 7, 1867, son of Hugh H. and Caroline E. Akiman O'Daniels. Hugh H. O'Daniels was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and, when he was a boy, freighted across the Allegheny mountains, east from Pittsburg. During his freighting experience, he hauled many a barrel of whiskey over the Allegheny mountains, although he never drank a drop of liquor in his life. He was a son of Elija O'Daniels, who was also a native of Pennsylvania. The O'Daniels family is of Irish descent. Elija O'Daniels, father of Hugh H., went to Illinois from Pennsylvania with his family at a very early day in the settlement of Illinois. Hugh O'Daniels was about fifteen years old then. He obtained a very good education and practiced veterinary surgery and farmed in Illinois until 1886. He then came to Missouri with his family and settled in Pettis county. He died here December 11, of that year aged fifty-nine years. His wife, Caroline

E. (Akiman) O'Daniels, was born in Ashley, Illinois, and now lives at Hutchinson, Kansas, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Edwin W. O'Daniels was one of a family of eight children born to his parents, four of whom are now living. Edwin W. was about nineteen years of age when he came to Pettis County with his parents. He had received a good common-school education and began life here as a farm laborer. Later, he rented land and continued to farm rented land until 1911, when he bought his present place of 146 acres, in section 7, Prairie township. He has a well improved and valuable farm, where he is successfully carrying on general farming and stock raising. This place is known as the old Pauline place. At one time there was quite a pretentious village located on Mr. O'Daniels farm. There was a postoffice, store and blacksmith shop, which were about all the necessary accessories to a flourishing town in the early days. The place was homesteaded by Daniel Botts.

Mr. O'Daniels was united in marriage, January 11, 1896, with Miss Lena M. DeJarnette, a native of Pettis County, and a daughter of Mayo and Mayetta (Gardner) DeJarnette, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Pettis County before the Civil War. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Daniels have been born seven children, as follows: Opal H., who was educated in the Sedalia High School and the State Normal School at Warrensburg, is now one of Pettis County's successful teachers; Leo M., who was educated in Sedalia and Green Ridge, is also successfully engaged in teaching in this county; Mildred, Edna M., Jewell H., Hugh H., and Dennis E.

Mr. O'Daniels is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is a Republican. He is one of Pettis County's well-known and substantial citizens and the O'Daniels family are widely known and highly respected.

Charles D. Rayburn, a successful business man of Green Ridge, who has an extensive acquaintance in Pettis County, has lived here practically all the time for half a century.

Mr. Rayburn is a native of Indiana. He was born in Ripley County, Indiana, September 12, 1856, a son of George W. and Nancy Rayburn. George W. Rayburn was also a native of Ripley County, Indiana, born September 26, 1826. In early life he was a railroad car builder and later made farming his occupation. In 1857, when Charles D. was about one year old, the Rayburn family removed to Illinois and settled in Warren County, where the father followed farming until 1869. They then came to Missouri and settled in Prairie township, Pettis County. The father

drove through from Warren County, Illinois, with a team and wagon and the other members of the family came by rail. He bought land in Prairie township upon which he erected a small, four-room box-house and began life in the new country. He followed farming and stock raising and met with success. In later life he retired and removed to Green Ridge, where he died in 1910. At the time of his death he owned over 500 acres of valuable Pettis County land. After coming to this county, he was active in the building up and maintenance of public institutions. He was the organizer of the Baptist Church in Prairie township, and also by his efforts brought about the establishment of the Fairview school district. His widow, who is now eighty years of age, resides with her son, Charles D. Rayburn, at Green Ridge.

Charles D. Rayburn was the second in order of birth of a family of six children born to his parents. The others are now deceased. He was educated in the public schools and reared on a farm. In 1883, Mr. Rayburn engaged in the drug business at Green Ridge and conducted that business until 1890, when on account of ill health he disposed of his business and went to Denver, Colorado. He remained there about three years, when he returned to Green Ridge and for a few years was engaged in farming. In 1912, he built a grain elevator at Green Ridge and was engaged in the grain business until 1915. He then entered the lumber business which he still conducts. It is now managed by his son, George Donald Rayburn. Mr Rayburn has always been more or less interested in farming and stock raising and has also fed cattle for the market quite extensively. He now owns 585 acres of Pettis County land which is some of the most valuable farm land in the county.

Charles D. Rayburn was united in marriage in September, 1878, with Miss Lucie E. Flesher, daughter of Captain W. H. and Catherine (Parr) Flesher, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Rayburn was born in Virginia, September 18, 1860, and died at Green Ridge September 14, 1915. To Charles D. and Lucie E. (Flesher) Rayburn were born the following children: George Donald, manager of the Rayburn Lumber Yard, Green Ridge, Missouri, married Hazel Murphy and they have two children, George Donald, Jr., and Helen Chrystal; Edna Chrystal, a student at Columbia University, Missouri. On December 31, 1917, Mr. Rayburn was married to Cora B. Flesher, a sister of his first wife. She is a native of Illinois.

Mr. Rayburn is a Republican and has taken an active interest in the local politics of Pettis County. He has served one term in the Pettis

County Court, having been elected judge from the western district in 1908. He was a thoroughly competent and careful public official and made a good record as such. He gave to Pettis County business the same careful attention that he has always shown in his private affairs. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to the Congregational Church. Mr. Rayburn is one of the citizens of Pettis County who has made good.

Joseph M. James, a prominent Pettis County farmer, who owns one of the valuable farms of 230 acres in Prairie township, is a native son of Missouri. He was born in Montgomery County, June 2, 1864, and is a son of Walter Rex and Julia (Morris) James. Walter Rex James was born in Warren County, Missouri, and his parents were among the pioneer settlers of that section of the State. He followed farming and stock raising in early life. For a time he was thus engaged in his native county and later removed to Saline County, Missouri; and for the last fifteen years of his life he was engaged in the mercantile business at Marshall, Missouri, where he conducted a grocery store. He died in Marshall in 1900, at the age of sixty-three years. Julia (Morris) James, mother of Joseph M. James, was born at High Hill, Montgomery County, Missouri, and now lives at Marshall, Missouri. She is eighty years of age.

Joseph M. James is the third in the order of birth of a family of seven children. He remained in Saline County until 1889, when he came to Pettis County. Here he rented land for one year and then bought a farm, four miles north of Sedalia. Here he carried on farming and stock raising until 1910, when he went to Colorado and purchased a ranch in the San Luis Valley. After remaining there one year, he traded that property for his present place and returned to Pettis County. He has a splendid farm of 230 acres, located in sections 23 and 26, Prairie township.

Mr. James was united in marriage in 1889 with Miss Lorena Nicolds, daughter of Major R. W. Nicolds of Marshall, Missouri. Mrs. James died in 1902. In 1906, Mr. James was married to Miss Susan Yerkes, of Fairmount, Illinois. One son, Richard Morris, was born to Mr. James' first marriage, and a daughter, Frances Elizabeth, was born to the second marriage.

Richard Morris James is a graduate of the Sedalia High School and the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he took the mechanical engineering course. He was employed by the Westinghouse Company for

four years, where he was at the head of the insulating department. When the United States entered the World War, he offered his services to the Government and is now inspector of machinery in a Government nitro plant in Alabama.

Joseph M. James and his wife are members of the Methodist Church South, and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mr. James is a self-made man and by his own efforts, he has succeeded to a very satisfactory degree, and is one of the successful men of whom Pettis County is justly proud.

Parmenas Cole, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Prairie township, was born in the township where he now resides and has been identified with Pettis County all his life. He is a descendant of Missouri pioneers, being a direct descendant of the renowned Daniel Boone. He is the son of James W. and Mary E. (Drake) Cole, both natives of Missouri. James W. Cole was born in Cooper County, Missouri. He was reared on a farm and in 1850, during the gold excitement in California, he made the trip across the continent to California and returned three years later. He was eighteen years old when he made his first trip to the Coast. Indians at that time were plentiful along the trail followed by the California gold seekers, and frequently hostile bands were encountered. On one occasion, young Cole wandered away from the wagon train and was captured by some Indians who were skulking along the trail. It was not long until other members of the train missed him and they immediately inaugurated a search for their lost companion and soon found Cole a captive by the Indians. Cole's companions were well armed and they had no trouble in persuading the Indians to give up their captive. This was one of Mr. Cole's many experiences in his various trips across the unsettled plains and mountains of the early day West. He made several trips across the plains in the early days and had a wide experience as a frontiersman. After buying land in Prairie township, Pettis County, he made his home here for many years and followed farming and stock raising. He died in 1899. Mary E. (Drake) Cole, mother of Parmenas Cole, was born in Howard County, Missouri, and when she was a child her parents removed to Cooper County, where she was reared and educated. She died in 1913.

Parmenas Cole was reared on his father's farm in Pettis County and received his education in the public schools. In 1888, he purchased his present farm of 160 acres in sections 15 and 23. This is one of the

productive farms of the county, and Mr. Cole has succeeded in a very satisfactory degree in general farming and stock raising.

February 29, 1888, Mr. Cole was united in marriage with Miss Sallie Read, a native of Cooper County, Missouri, born October 9, 1865. She is a daughter of A. J. and Eveline (Ewing) Read, the former a native of Cooper and the latter of Lafayette County, Missouri, and descendants of some of the very early pioneer families of that section of the State. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole, as follow: James R., resides at home with his parents; John E., a farmer, Prairie township; Blanche F., a graduate of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, now a successful Pettis County teacher; Finis Chatham died in infancy; and Parmenas L., who resides at home with his parents.

Mr. Cole is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat and has supported the policies and principles of that party since he became a voter.

Christian Neitzert, a successful farmer and stockman of Prairie township, is a native of Morgan County, Missouri. He was born June 13, 1857, in the old log cabin on the home place where his father settled in Morgan County. He is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Rodenbach) Neitzert, both natives of Germany, who came to this country when they were young. Frederick Neitzert was born in 1820, and died in 1896. As a boy in his native land he worked in a rock quarry and also was employed in a foundry. He also worked in a stone quarry near St. Louis, after coming to this country. At an early day, he settled in Morgan County, where he bought a farm of rough and unimproved land. He built a primitive log cabin on his place and proceeded to improve his land. When he was married, his entire cash capital consisted of only fifty cents, but he started out in life with a determination to succeed and after overcoming many difficulties, prosperity came to him, and he became the owner of over 500 acres of land in Morgan County, and at the time of his death he was considered well-to-do. During the Civil War, Frederick Neitzert served in the State Militia and saw quite a good deal of service in Missouri. He was at the battle of Cole Camp, and took part in a number of minor engagements with bushwhackers. On one occasion, bushwhackers came to his home for the purpose of murdering him, but his wife succeeded in saving his life. She was born in 1835 and died in February, 1915.

Christian Neitzert was reared on his father's farm in Morgan county and received his education in the public schools. In 1905, he came to

Pettis County and purchased a farm and later purchased another one, both of which he has improved and brought under a high state of cultivation. His home place has one of the convenient, modern residences of Pettis County; the house is equipped with electric lights and is modern throughout.

Mr. Neitzert was united in marriage November 23, 1892 with Miss Louisa A. Dinwiddie of Morgan County, Missouri, and to this union have been born five children, as follow: Gertrude, married N. Lane, Sedalia, Missouri; Bessie Ann, resides at home with her parents; Raymond D., Lloyd C., and Elsie E., all residing at home with their parents.

Mr. Neitzert is a Republican and he and his family belong to the Baptist Church. Mr. Neitzert is one of the men of Pettis County who has made good, and whatever success has come to him, has been by his own industry and unaided efforts.

Forrest Everett Helman, an enterprising farmer and stock man who is operating the Helman home farm in Prairie township, was born in Prairie township on the farm where he now resides, July 25, 1881, and is a son of Jacob D. Helman, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Forrest Everett Helman was reared on the home farm and educated in the district school and the Green Ridge High School. He has always followed farming and early in life began for himself. In 1910, he took charge of his father's place where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He carries on general farming and also extensively raises high-grade cattle. The Helman farm consists of 416 acres of land which is well improved and is of rich, productive soil.

Mr. Helman was married November 28, 1911 to Miss Gertrude Weeden Calvert, a native of Green Ridge township, Pettis County. She is a daughter of Charles L. and Ella (Weeden) Calvert, who reside in Green Ridge township. A sketch of Charles L. Calvert, with a review of the Calvert family history appears in this volume. Mrs. Helman was educated in the district school and the Green Ridge High School. She taught three terms of school prior to her marriage, and was one of Pettis County's successful teachers. To Mr. and Mrs. Helman have been born two children, Mildred L. and Mary E.

Mr. Helman has always supported the principles of the Republican party and is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Green Ridge Lodge No. 425, and he and Mrs. Helman are members of the Methodist Church.

Gilbert H. Tevebaugh.—Every recognized occupation, profession or vocation has its known specialists. Gilbert H. Tevebaugh, of Houstonia, is a specialist in the breeding of farm animals; every head of farm stock on his place is pure bred, and the greater number are registered livestock. Mr. Tevebaugh began the breeding of Hereford cattle in 1916; in 1910 he had begun the breeding of jacks and mules. In each of these ventures he has made a pronounced financial success, and proved that it pays to handle registered stock. He has a herd of fifty-five whiteface cattle on the farm, headed by a registered bull which cost \$1,000.00, and which was purchased of A. M. Jones & Co., of Independence, Missouri. Mr. Tevebaugh has a herd of forty-two splendid mules, and finds their breeding a very profitable business. In 1917 he sold over \$18,000 worth of livestock, and on November 9, 1918, he disposed of \$15,500 worth of animals at public sale. He owns some splendid Percheron horses, among which are seven thoroughbred mares.

Gilbert H. Tevebaugh was born July 9, 1876, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He is a son of Henry and Georgia (Daniels) Tevebaugh, natives of Kentucky, who came to Pettis County in 1887, and here spent the remainder of their days engaged in farming. Henry Tevebaugh was born in 1844 and died in 1916. The first location which Mr. Tevebaugh made in Pettis County when he came here was on a farm situated within three miles of Houstonia. He rented land for three years, and then purchased a farm south of Houstonia. When old age came upon him he disposed of his farm and moved to Houstonia. Mrs. Tevebaugh was born in 1850, and now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Nathan Harris, of Houstonia. To Henry and Georgia Tevebaugh were born children as follows: Mrs. Nathan Harris; Gilbert H., of this review, and Edward, who died at the age of three years.

Farming and stock raising has always been the occupation of G. H. Tevebaugh since his boyhood days, and after his schooling was completed, he has devoted his entire attention to this vocation. He began breeding Hereford cattle in 1916, and he began the breeding of jacks and mules in 1910. Besides breeding fine cattle and mules, he is a breeder of Shropshire sheep, and has on the place at present forty fine ewes. During the past season he has sold 140 head of these fine animals. It is said that Mr. Tevebaugh has the finest sheep in all Pettis County. His hogs are of the pure-bred Poland China type, and he has ten registered animals in his breeding pens. The Tevebaugh home, erected in



B. V. CHIPMAN.



GILBERT H. TVEIT.

1909, is one of the finest residences in Pettis county, and is splendidly fitted up inside, consisting of fourteen rooms, and all modern. All of the buildings on the farm were erected by Mr. Tevebaugh since taking possession of the place, in 1909. The home farm consists of 320 acres, adjoining the town of Houstonia on the northeast. Mrs. Tevebaugh has another farm of 326 acres, near Houstonia, and he is farming or has charge of over 1,100 acres in all, 706 acres of which is part of the Chipman estate. Mr. Tevebaugh is vice-president of the Houstonia Bank.

On June 5, 1907, Gilbert H. Tevebaugh and Miss Mary Chipman were united in marriage. This marriage has been blessed with one child, Mary Elizabeth Tevebaugh, aged nine years. Mrs. Mary Tevebaugh is a daughter of B. Y. Chipman, one of the best known of the pioneer citizens of Pettis County, now deceased.

Bartlett Y. Chipman was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, December 27, 1818, and died December 27, 1899. He was the second child in a family of four children born to O. H. Chipman, a native of North Carolina. B. Y. Chipman was reared in Guilford County, North Carolina, and in 1845 he came to Pettis County, Missouri, and during the course of years, amassing a fortune in lands and money. He drove through from the South in wagons to his new location, and evidently came fairly well supplied with funds, because of the fact that he bought a large farm of 380 acres and erected the first two-story house in Blackwater township, in northern Pettis County. He purchased land near Houstonia, and continued to accumulate land until he owned 1,200 acres. Mr. Chipman was an extensive dealer in cattle, and was widely known as one of the largest cattlemen in Pettis County. Like many other southern families who have settled in Pettis County, the Chipmans brought a number of slaves with them, who were the property of Mrs. Chipman. Mr. Chipman was a charter member of the Blackwater Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the founders of this church as well as being a liberal contributor to its support, during his lifetime in Pettis County. He was a good Christian, conscientious, honest in his dealings with his fellow-men, and liberal in all things pertaining to the welfare of the people of his neighborhood.

B. Y. Chipman was twice married. His first wife, whom he married on September 20, 1845, was Mary E. Winston, a daughter of Jesse Winston, of North Carolina. Seven children were born to this marriage, two of whom are living: Mrs. Lucy A., wife of J. P. Wymer, Wellington,

Kansas, and Bettie E., wife of L. A. Grubbs, Wellington, Kansas. Mrs. Mary E. Chipman dying, B. Y. Chipman was married, on July 20, 1875, to Mrs. Bettie Bear, of Elkton, Virginia, a daughter of Adam Bear. To this marriage were born children as follow: Bartlett Y., born 1876, died in July, 1895, and Mary Chipman Tevebaugh, of this review.

Mr. and Mrs. Tevebaugh are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Tevebaugh is a Democrat, but has little time nor inclination for political affairs.

Herschel F. Mastin, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Prairie township, is one of Pettis County's successful men of affairs. Mr. Mastin is a native of Missouri. He was born in Jackson County, September 5, 1870, and is the son of Reuben F. and Fredonia (Field) Mastin, and was the only child born to them. Reuben Mastin was a native of Tennessee and was born in Athens County in 1837. When the Civil War broke out, he cast his lot with the South and enlisted in 1861. He became a member of a regiment of Tennessee cavalry. Six months after his enlistment, he was promoted to captain and served until the close of the war in that capacity. He was paroled with Jefferson Davis. Captain Mastin had a brilliant military career to his credit. In one day he had five horses shot from under him. When the war was over he turned his attention to pursuits of peace, and in 1865 came to Missouri and settled in Jackson County, some distance out from Kansas City, Missouri. Here he bought and improved a farm which was his home until the day of his death, December 24, 1908. His wife, Fredonia (Field) Mastin, was born in Cherokee County, Georgia, December 18, 1848. She was a daughter of Elias E. and Susan S. (McKinney) Field, both natives of South Carolina, the former is deceased and the latter is now living on the old home place in Georgia. Fredonia (Field) Mastin, mother of Herschel F. Mastin, now resides with him.

Herschel F. Mastin was educated in the district schools of Jackson County, the Kansas City High School, and the University of Missouri. He was engaged in farming in Jackson county, where he met with unusual success. He was extensively engaged in stock raising and feeding cattle for market, as well as general farming. His holdings in Jackson County consisted of 1,440 acres. This was one of the well-improved farms of the county, and in 1900, he built a twenty-two room residence, modern in every particular. Owing to the difficulty of getting farm labor, he sold his Jackson County farm in 1908, taking in part payment his present farm in Pettis County and also city property in Sedalia. In 1908,

he went to Kansas City, where he was engaged in the real estate business until 1914, when he removed to Pettis County and settled on the place which he had acquired in 1908. This place was formerly known as the F. W. Clemens farm, and prior to that was owned by Obe Harris. It consists of 720 acres, and here Mr. Mastin carries on general farming and stock raising. He has remodeled the farm residence and made other improvements.

Mr. Mastin was united in marriage December 14, 1892, to Lena Kees, a native of Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri, and a daughter of John Oliver and Mary M. (Dunn) Kees, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Kentucky. They settled in Cass County shortly after the close of the Civil War, and are both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mastin have no children. Mrs. Mastin was born March 31, 1869, and was educated in the public schools and Central College at Lexington, Missouri. She was the eldest of three daughters.

Mr. Mastin is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church South.

Andrew Jackson Farley, a well known and successful farmer and stockman of Pettis County, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Johnson County, February 1, 1862, a son of Elijah N. and Mary E. (Dewitt) Farley. Elijah N. Farley was born August 3, 1818, and died October 3, 1864. He was a pioneer Baptist minister and also followed farming. His wife was born in Cooper County, Missouri, October 17, 1821. They were the parents of the following children: John T., was a Baptist minister in Kansas and is now deceased; Francis M., was living retired in Warrensburg at the time of his death, in 1918; William was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War and is now deceased; Jasper N., lives in Wyoming; Larkin D., is deceased; Daniel L., lives in Green Ridge, Missouri; George W., Ray County, Missouri; James H., a retired farmer living in Sedalia; Andrew Jackson, the subject of this sketch; Susan H., married M. B. Farris and is deceased; she died at LaMonte, Missouri, March 16, 1902, aged forty-seven years. She was the mother of ten children. M. B. Farris now lives at Bryson, Missouri.

Andrew Jackson Farley was reared on a farm in Johnson County where his father settled. In 1881, he rented the place from his mother which she owned in Heath's Creek township, Pettis County. Later he bought thirty acres in that township and later bought 100 acres there which he traded for his present place in Prairie township. He has made

a number of improvements and has a valuable farm of 140 acres, and is one of the successful men of Prairie township.

Mr. Farley was united in marriage, Octoebr 18, 1883, with Miss Nancy E. Lee. Mrs. Farley was born in Pettis County, April 15, 1861, a daughter of William M. and Elizabeth Jane Jenkins, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Saline County, Missouri. The father was born, December 28, 1825 and died at eighty-five years of age, and the mother died January 6, 1906, aged seventy-eight years. They were early settlers in Pettis County. Mrs. Farley was one of the following children born to her parents: Francis, died in infancy; Eliza J., married J. Walker, Benson, Missouri; Sarah L., married L. Haines and is now deceased; Reuben, deceased; Kate A., married John Cranfield; William J., Beman, Missouri; Nancy E., married Andrew Jackson Farley, the subject of this sketch; Lucinda E., married Thomas Rector, Beman, Missouri; James L., Sedalia, Missouri; Robert M., lives near Beman, Missouri; Charles R., Coffeyville, Kansas; and George S., deceased. To Andrew Jackson and Nancy E. (Lee) Farley have been born the following children: Lizzie, married W. O. Phillips, Sedalia, Missouri; Clarence N., an employee of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway shops at Sedalia, Missouri; Lucinda, married G. C. Botts who died September 26, 1918, and she now resides at home with her parents; Susan resides in Sedalia; William E., Sylvester Lee and Charles reside at home with their parents. Sylvester Lee served from November 7, 1918 until December 18, 1918, in the Student Army Training Corps at Missouri University.

Mr. Farley is a Republican and he and Mrs. Farley are members of the Baptist Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the public spirited and progressive citizens of Pettis County, and he and his family rank high in the community.

George H. Bagby is a native son of Pettis County and is one of the leading stockmen and farmers in Prairie township, where he owns and operates a valuable farm of 420 acres of land which is situated in sections 30 and 33. He also is an extensive feeder of cattle for the market and has been unusually successful in this field of animal husbandry. Mr. Bagby was born on section 33, Prairie township, December 29, 1867, and is a son of David Alex and Susan (Bowen) Bagby. They were the parents of the following children: The eldest died in infancy; Alice M., died at the age of eight years; James E., a banker of Green Ridge, Missouri, and George H., the subject of this sketch.

George H. Bagby was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools and attended the old Green Ridge College in 1887 and 1888, and was a student in the Central Business College at Sedalia in 1889 and 1890. He then engaged in farming and stock raising. He purchased his present place in 1899. He has been interested in farming and stock raising and also conducting a general mercantile store at Camp Branch, where he also bought and shipped grain. During the season of 1918 he bought and shipped fifteen car loads of grain from Camp Branch. Recently he has moved to the old Bagby homestead where he was born, and has remodeled the residence and improved the old place in many ways.

October 21, 1896, Mr. Bagby was married to Miss Carrie P. Wilson of Pettis County, who resided near Smithton. She is a daughter of Brooks and Margaret (Wright) Wilson, natives of Kentucky and very early pioneer settlers of Pettis County, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Bagby have been born three children, as follow: Julian Holman, Omar William, Georgie Wilson, all residing at home with their parents.

Mr. Bagby is a Democrat and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and Mrs. Bagby are members of the Christian Church.

The Camp Branch brass band was organized May 29, 1888, by George H. Bagby, E. B. Helman and G. W. Close. This is one of the famous bands of this section and has played on various occasions in every town in Pettis County. The organization is still intact, although the membership is not as great as it has been, as many of its members are now scattered. Some of the members are musicians in the World War, others have become professional musicians and are traveling with shows. However, nine of the old members are still in close touch with the organization. This band has turned out some of the best band musicians of the country. Mr. Bagby himself is master of a broad range of band instruments, and is able to play practically every instrument found in the average band with the exception of the clarinet and the cornet. Mr. Bagby is a progressive and public spirited man and his co-operation is always counted upon in connection with any movement or enterprise for the development, betterment or upbuilding of the community from a moral, commercial or a patriotic standpoint.

William H. Purchase, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Elk Fork township, is one of the well known breeders of Percheron horses and mammoth jacks in Pettis County. In 1918 he exhibited his stock at the Missouri State Fair with flattering results. One of his horses took first

premium at the State Fair on three occasions and in the same year this horse won the second premium. This is the celebrated "Gaming, Jr.," and his weight is 1,900 pounds. Mr. Purchase owns a registered three-year-old, "Max Pride," which is a perfect animal. Mr. Purchase has given special attention to the breeding of horses and mules for the past four years and has been unusually successful in this field of endeavor, and is recognized as such by those who are posted in this line. Mr. Purchase is a native of England. He was born in Devonshire, September 26, 1859, and is a son of William and Betsy Purchase, both natives of England, where the father was a farmer. They are both now deceased.

William H. Purchase was reared and educated in his native land and in 1880 came to America. He first settled in Sedalia, Missouri, where he was employed for a time by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. In 1881, he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in the transfer business. About 1890, he returned to Pettis County and engaged in farming. He bought his first land in Elk Fork township which consisted of eighty acres. Here he made improvements and was successful in farming and stock raising, from the start. Later he added to his original purchase, and is now the owner of 300 acres of well improved and valuable Pettis County land, every foot of which he owns is the result of honest effort and patient toil. Mr. Purchase has worked hard and made good.

On March 10, 1882, William H. Purchase and Susan Lewis were united in marriage in England. Mrs. Purchase is also a native of England and was born June 9, 1860. To Mr. and Mrs. Purchase have been born seven children, as follow: George H., resides in Elk Fork township; Nellie, married E. B. Helman; William, Pendleton, Oregon; Ethel, married C. E. Mentzer, Cambridge, Idaho; John L., Elk Fork township, Pettis County; Myrtle, at home, and Clarence, resides at home with his parents.

Mr. Purchase is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the family belong to the Methodist Church, South.

James Wesley Rice, a Pettis County pioneer, who has seen much of the development of this section of the State, is a prominent farmer and stockman, and a well known breeder in Elk Fork township. The celebrated horses, "Idler" and "Highland Chief," now owned by William T. S. Hall, were bred by Mr. Rice. He also breeds Poland China hogs and Shropshire sheep.

Mr. Rice is a native of Indiana, born in Montgomery County, near

Crawfordsville, November 22, 1856, a son of Warder and Elizabeth J. (Galey) Rice. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are now living. James Wesley Rice, of this review, is the fourth in order of birth. Warder Rice was born and reared in Kentucky and in early life went from his native State to Indiana, where he was employed in a sawmill, following that line of work for a number of years. About 1859, he came to Missouri with his family and settled in Pettis County, on what was known as the Judge Perdue farm. After remaining there for a year, he moved to the Rayburn farm. In October, 1861, he removed to Elk Fork township, where he met with a tragic death in October, 1872. He was shot and killed by George Murcer, a man who lived on an adjoining place owned by W. D. Wade. It appears that the shooting was entirely unjustifiable. Mr. Rice owned a well improved forty acre farm, and Murcer owned forty acres adjoining it on the south. Mr. Murcer insisted that Mr. Rice either sell his forty acres to Murcer, or buy Murcer's forty acres. Mr. Rice made no proposition to do either. Later on, Murcer tore down Rice's fence and turned his cattle into Rice's field; Rice protested against such actions and a quarrel followed. Nothing was said after that for several weeks, when Murcer shot Rice, killing him instantly.

Elizabeth J. (Galey) Rice, mother of James Wesley Rice, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, in October, 1832, and died in 1904.

James Wesley Rice was about three years of age when he was brought to Missouri by his parents, who settled here in 1859, and while Mr. Rice is comparatively a young man, he is one of the pioneer settlers of Pettis County, owing to the fact that he started out pioneering at an early age. He has seen many changes in Pettis County since his boyhood days. He has made farming and stock raising his life's occupation, and has met with a well merited degree of success. He bought his first land in the fall of 1897, which consisted of only twenty acres; he had no capital with which to begin, and his start was naturally and necessarily handicapped. In 1905, he bought sixty acres more. He has subsequently added to his acreage, and now owns a well improved farm of eighty acres. Much of his land was heavily timbered which required hard and constant work to convert it into its present broad, fertile, tillable acres.

Mr. Rice was married September 25, 1895, to Miss Anna Miller, of Pettis County, who was born here July 26, 1877. She was a daughter of G. B. and Nellie (Jones) Miller, the former a native of Missouri and

the latter of Ohio, and early settlers in Pettis County. Mrs. Rice died September 23, 1898, leaving one child, Ila, who is now her father's housekeeper.

Mr. Rice has many interesting incidents which he relates concerning the pioneer life of early days. He remembers having seen deer, wild turkey, prairie chickens and wild hogs in Pettis County, on occasions too numerous to relate. He says that wild hogs were the only species of wild animals with which he had any trouble, when he was a boy. The wild hogs were savage fighters and Mr. Rice says, that in skirmishes with them that he frequently retreated by the nearest tree, and that he was very thankful on these occasions that nature had so constructed wild hogs that they could not climb trees. His father was an excellent rifle shot, and hunted considerable in the early days, even before coming to Missouri, while living in Kentucky, he shot a panther that measured nine feet from tip to tip. After coming to this county, the father frequently killed wild game and whenever the family wanted wild turkey he took his rifle and went to the timber, and invariably returned in a few minutes with the turkey.

Mr. Rice is a Republican and a member of the Baptist Church, and is now treasurer of the Bethel Church. During the activity of the Good Templar Lodge, a number of years ago, Mr. Rice was active in the work of this organization, and served as Worthy Chief of the local lodge for twelve years. He has held the office of constable of Elk Fork township.

Thomas H. Hurt, veteran plainsman, and substantial land owner of Houstonia township, now living retired in his comfortable home near Houstonia, is one of Pettis County's pioneers, whose early life story reads like a page from western fiction. Mr. Hurt was born December 25, 1840, in Madison County, just east of the Blue Ridge mountains of old Virginia. He is a son of Joel and Nancy (Smith) Hurt, and is the youngest child of sixteen children. Joel and Nancy Hurt reared a family of eight sons and eight daughters, all of whom lived to be grown. The first of this great family to die was Moses Hurt, who was killed in the Mexican War. While on a foraging expedition for his troop, he happened to get across the Mexican lines and was killed by Mexican soldiers. Joel and Nancy Hurt lived all of their lives in Virginia.

Thomas H. Hurt remained at home until he had attained the age of fifteen years, and even at that age the spirit of adventure was burning in his blood. He desired to get away from his early environments and



T. H. HURT AND FAMILY.

try to find his fortune in a newer country to the westward. Tales came to him of the new country of Missouri, where there was plenty of room for an energetic and strong young man, and land was rich and cheap and easy to get. Accordingly, he migrated to Missouri and located in Saline County, working by the month on a farm near Slater. His next position was as overseer of the Thompson farm, and he then took charge of the J. W. Craig place of 1,000 acres, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he was farming on shares and in a fair way to soon become a land owner. He enlisted near Cambridge, Missouri, in 1861, as a private in Captain Brown's company and served with the Confederate Army for one year. When his time expired his adventures began. He went to St. Louis, and from there set out for the Rocky Mountain country. He managed to secure a berth on a river steamer between the two wheel houses, and paid \$10.00 passage money to Sioux City. This boat was twice fired upon from the shore, and at a point above Lexington two men boarded the vessel and undertook to arrest him, although he had done nothing to arouse suspicion that he was a fugitive from justice. In fact, Mr. Hurt had done nothing other than serve in the Confederate army to warrant arrest, but this was a time when the Federal officers were ready to arrest on the least provocation, and it seems that the officers had been instructed to look for some fugitives. A German who was on the boat had given information at Lexington to the officers, who later boarded the boat. Mr. Hurt objected to the arrest and asked the reason for the detention. The men kept insisting that he had left the boat at Lexington and then boarded it at Blue Mills. This he denied, and the captain of the steamer admitted that he himself had no knowledge of Mr. Hurt's leaving the boat at Lexington. Matters having thus been cleared up and all parties reaching an amicable understanding, the officers then abused and roundly cursed the Dutchman for giving them wrong information.

At Fort Leavenworth Mr. Hurt hurriedly boarded a packet, crossed the river and then took train for Atchison, the train backing into what is now East Atchison. He applied to the provost marshal for a permit to cross the river and go West. The marshal gave him a pass which read "Pass Thomas H. Hurt and company." He then crossed the river on the ferry and stopped at the Union Hotel in Atchison that night. While there he learned that the fare across the plains to Denver was \$75.00. At the hotel he overheard some men talking about the difficulties of transportation and impulsively proposed that he would take five

of them to Denver for \$40.00 apiece and furnish them each two pairs of blankets and board. He purchased a three-seated wagon and team and loaded his wagon with provisions, at considerable expense. Mr. Hurt fancied that he would make money from the undertaking, but so prodigious were the appetites of his passengers that he lost money on the trip. He remained in the Rocky Mountains until Christmas of 1862. He then set out to cross the plains again, to reach civilization, during the worst winter which had ever been known in the western country. The temperature was below zero and the ground was covered with snow many feet in depth. Steers and mules were frozen in their tracks during that terrible winter, and many travelers perished on the way home. His party reached the region of the Little Blue River, in Nebraska, and put up at the cabin of a settler, who agreed to feed them as long as he was able. The men stabled their horses in sod huts under the snow, and remained with the settler until it became apparent that they would soon use up his store of provender to such an extent that his family would likely starve, during the rest of the winter. Mr. Hurt and his party again set out, and after numerous mishaps and struggling through interminable drifts, they managed to reach the settlement at Marysville, Kansas. At this place they hired a man to drive them through to Atchison. On the way, and near the town of Seneca, they saw two riderless mules frozen stiff in the snow. Thinking that their owners were buried in the snow, they searched until they found two men, cowering under such cover as they could find. One of the travelers resisted any attention, but Mr. Hurt's party insisted on taking the sufferers on to Atchison. The poor fellows never recovered from the exposure, as they were too badly frozen, and both died soon after their arrival at Atchison. A humorous incident of the trip is recalled by the two comical personalities who were members of Mr. Hurt's party—"Old Man Funk and Captain Trimble." These two characters were seasoned plainsmen and traders. Captain Trimble was thin and had but one eye. Funk was very fleshy, but would get sleepy and drowsy and want to give up, lie down in the snow and perish. Captain Trimble would not permit Funk to flunk, and at the first sign of the old fellow's going into a doze the doughty captain would unmercifully thrash his friend Funk, and get him thoroughly mad and wakened up for another try at it. At Seneca, Kansas, they ran across a widow who wished to sell her place, near the frontier town, and go back to her homefolks in Ohio. None of the party cared to buy, in

spite of the fact that Trimble urged members of the party to buy, saying, "Here lies land and an offer is wanted; some one should buy it." In a little over fifty years this very land, which could have been bought for a song, has risen in value to over \$150 an acre.

Mr. Hurt had the misfortune of losing a good part of his gold which he obtained in the mountains. In Denver, Cass Eaton, the banker, proposed to him that if he did not need his gold he had better let him have it and he would give him a banker's draft for it. Mr. Hurt thought this a good plan, but when attempting to cash the draft in Atchison, he found to his everlasting sorrow that he had suffered a severe loss. The Atchison banker started to pay him in paper money. This Mr. Hurt refused, and called the banker's attention to the fact that the draft should call for gold payment. The banker told him that it merely said "money," and he was compelled to take the government paper, which had so depreciated in value that he lost over \$3,600 through the exchange. Cass Eaton later arrived at Atchison, but he refused to change the draft.

Mr. Hurt then made his way to Illinois, and farmed in that State until after the close of the war. He then returned to Missouri and rented land from his brother, O. Hurt, on the edge of Saline County, seven miles east of his present home place. Four years later he purchased a tract of practically unimproved prairie and brush land in Houstonia township, and began the task of making a fine farm out of 280 acres of land. In the course of years he has produced a splendid farm. As old age came upon him he relinquished the cultivation of his acreage to younger men and is now enjoying his well-earned retirement.

Mr. Hurt was married in Lexington, Illinois, in 1865, to Miss Virginia Pryor, a daughter of Slias H. Pryor. Mrs. Virginia (Pryor) Hurt was born October 15, 1847, and died in 1886. Five children were born of this union: Shelby, Monnie, Alice, and Odie and Ocie, twins. Shelby Hurt resides on a farm near Syracuse, Missouri. He has a son, Solon Hurt, a soldier in the National Army, now in active service on the Italian front in Europe. Mrs. Monnie Strole lives on a farm two and a half miles east of LaMonte, and has two sons and a daughter—Henry, Bessie and Perry. Bessie married Walter Winters, and is the telephone operator at Hughesville. She has a daughter, Ruby, great grandchild of Thomas H. Hurt. Alice resides on the home place with her father, and is the wife of Thomas Ramey, and married in May, 1900. Mr. Ramey operates the home farm. Odie is the wife of Dr. L. H. Goodrich, Norman, Okla-

homa, and has three children—Carlyle, Helen and Joy Goodrick. Ocie is the wife of Con C. Benton, a contractor and builder of Buffalo, Oklahoma.

Mr. Hurt has been a lifelong Democrat. He is a believer in Christianity but not in creeds, and throughout his long life he has endeavored to follow the precepts of the Greatest of all Teachers.

William T. Sherman Hall, a well known farmer and stockman of Elk Fork township, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Green County July 6, 1865, and is a son of William Hall, and his mother bore the maiden name of Price. They were both natives of Indiana. William Hall, the father, was a farmer practically all his life. In 1892 he came to Missouri from Indiana, and after remaining about a year here he returned to Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1898, aged sixty-nine years. The mother died in Pettis County in 1903, aged seventy-five years.

Mr. Hall, the subject of this sketch, is the seventh in order of birth of a family of nine children born to his parents. He was reared on a farm in Indiana and obtained his education in the district school and began life for himself as a farmer on rented land when he was nineteen years of age. In 1890 Mr. Hall came to Missouri and settled on the W. D. Wade farm in LaMonte township, which he operated two years and later moved to present farm in Elk Fork township. This farm consists of 300 acres. In 1918 Mr. Hall purchased eighty acres of land in section 2, Elk Fork township. This land was formerly owned by Scott Mahan and is a valuable piece of property. Mr. Hall carries on general farming and stock raising and has been very successful as a breeder. He raises the Idler stock of horses and Mammoth jacks.

Mr. Hall was married in Dubois County, Indiana, November 20, 1884, to Miss Winnie Chastine, a native of Morton County, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been born four children, as follow: John N., manager of a creamery at Lexington, Mississippi; Leman, resides near LaMonte, Missouri; Norman, enlisted in the United States Army as gun and ammunition inspector, and is now serving as lieutenant of a company in the Government inspection fields at Sandy Hook Camp, New Jersey; and Velma, married Elton Rice, Elk Fork township.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and politically he is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. He is an industrious man and a good citizen and neighbor and has a wide acquaintance and many friends in Pettis County.

Robert R. Cooper, a successful farmer and stockman of Pettis County, is a descendant of Missouri pioneer ancestry. Mr. Cooper was born in Morgan County, Missouri, October 23, 1870, a son of Arthur Y. and Sarah (Cannon) Cooper. To Arthur Y. and Sarah (Cannon) Cooper were born ten children, of whom Robert R., the subject of this sketch, was the third in order of birth. Arthur Y. Cooper was twice married, his second wife being Miss Mary Kindrick, and five children were born to this union.

Arthur Y. Cooper was a native of Tennessee, born in 1821. He was a son of James Wiley Cooper, a Tennessean who came to Morgan County, Missouri, about 1833, when Arthur Y. was twelve years old. James Wiley Cooper followed farming the remainder of his life, after coming to Morgan County, Missouri, and he and his wife both died there. Arthur Y. Cooper spent his entire life in Morgan County also where he was engaged in farming and stock raising.

Robert R. Cooper was reared and educated in Morgan County and from early life has been engaged in farming. He was thus engaged in Morgan County until 1902, when he sold his place in that county and came to Pettis County, and purchased his present place in Elk Fork township. His place contains 160 acres and was formerly known as the old Preacher McCarey place. Since purchasing the place, Mr. Cooper has made many substantial improvements, among which is a fine modern residence which was built in 1916. This is an eight room structure and is a modern house in every particular.

On April 8, 1902, Robert R. Cooper was united in marriage with Miss Jennie McIntosh, a native of Howard County, Missouri, born February 2, 1880. She is a daughter of George and Sarah (Gerhart) McIntosh, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. George McIntosh was engaged in farming and stock raising all his life in Morgan County, Missouri, and he and his wife are now deceased. To Robert R. Cooper and wife have been born the following children: Albert R., Sarah E., Thomas L., and Ada M.

Mr. Cooper is a Democrat and is one of the public spirited and prosperous farmers and stockmen of Pettis County.

Herman A. Yost, a descendant of an early Pettis County pioneer family, is a prosperous farmer and stockman in Elk Fork township. Mr. Yost is a native son of Pettis County, born in Lake Creek township, November 27, 1867. He is the son of John Antone and Mary (Gerlt) Yost, A sketch of John Antone Yost appears elsewhere in this volume.

Herman A. Yost was reared in Elk Fork township, and educated in

the district schools. In early life he learned the blacksmith trade and worked at it three or four years, and at intervals, worked as farm laborer and also rented land. He has made farming his chief occupation and now has 200 acres of land in Elk Fork township, where he is extensively engaged in farming and stock raising.

Mr. Yost was united in marriage March 5, 1895, with Miss Ida McKinley, who was born in Elk Fork township on the farm where they now reside, November 25, 1867. She is a daughter of George V. S. and Matilda (Stevens) McKinley. Mrs. Yost was the only child born to her parents.

George V. S. McKinley was born in Madison County, Indiana, January 25, 1834. When sixteen years of age he came to Pettis County, Missouri, with his parents, Joseph and Hannah (Wells) McKinley. Joseph McKinley was a native of Tennessee and settled in Pettis County in 1850. George V. S. McKinley grew to manhood in Pettis County and spent his life here engaged in farming with the exception of a short time spent in Johnson County. He died January 2, 1899.

Matilda (Stevens) McKinley was born in Moniteau County, Missouri, April 28, 1836, and now resides with the subject of this sketch on her old homestead. Her parents were Robert and Elizabeth (Moad) Stevens, natives of Tennessee and pioneer settlers of Pettis County, who came here in the fall of 1850 from Moniteau County, Missouri, where they were both reared and married.

To Herman A. Yost and wife have been born the following children: Esther M., married Avery Rice, Elk Fork township, and they have one child, Marjorie Ida, born February 7, 1918; Nellie, residing at home with her parents; Minnie Augusta, resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Yost is a member of the Masonic Lodge at LaMonte, Missouri, and is one of Pettis County's progressive agriculturists.

Benjamin D. Clark, now deceased, was a prominent figure in the affairs of Pettis County for many years. He was a man who contributed in many ways, not only to the material but the moral development of Pettis County. He was successful in his business undertakings, took a prominent part in the political affairs of his county, and was unceasing and untiring in his work for the spiritual betterment of mankind.

Benjamin D. Clark was a native of Tennessee. He was born in Cocke County, October 8, 1849, and was a son of Benjamin D. and Elizabeth (Robison) Clark, both also natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Elizabeth

Clark was married the second time to Russell Kendrick and came from Tennessee to Missouri about 1854 when Benjamin D. was five years of age. They first settled in Johnson County. Two children: Benjamin D., the subject of this sketch, and William R., of Johnson County, Missouri, were born to the first union. Five children were born to Russell Kendrick and Elizabeth (Robison) Clark Kendrick.

Benjamin D. Clark, whose name introduces this review, bought the place in Elk Fork township where he spent the remainder of his life and where Mrs. Clark now resides. For a few years before his marriage, he and his brother "batched" on the place. He was an extensive cattle man and bought cattle for the market on a large scale and was successful in that field of endeavor. He did a vast amount of business in this county and was known for his keen insight into business affairs and good sound judgment. He acquired considerable property, and at the time of his death owned 630 acres of land, besides other business interests. Mr. Clark possessed educational qualifications much superior to the average man of his time. When a boy he attended the district schools and later went to Tennessee and lived with relatives while attending college.

Benjamin D. Clark was a staunch supporter of the policies and principles of the Democratic party and was active in local politics for a number of years. He was elected county judge of Pettis County for two terms and gave to the people of Pettis County a practical business administration of public affairs. He was a member of the Baptist Church and active in the cause of Christianity as well as a liberal contributor to every field of Christian effort. He was a man who possessed a genial disposition and made many friends. He died September 9, 1909, and in his death, not only his immediate friends and family met with a great bereavement, but the loss was also that of the community and Pettis County, as well.

Benjamin D. Clark was united in marriage February 18, 1880, with Miss Etta Williams, a daughter of William A. and Mary (Glass) Williams. Mrs. Clark was born in Johnson County, December 17, 1860. Her father, William A. Williams, was born in Johnson County, Missouri, and was a descendant of one of the pioneer families of that county. In early life, he learned the blacksmith trade and later was engaged in the mercantile business. During the Civil War, he served in the Confederate army. He died in Clinton, Missouri. To William A. and Mary (Glass) Williams were born the following children: Etta, married Benjamin D.

Clark, the subject of this sketch, and James W., who lives in western Kansas. After the death of the mother of these children, William A. Williams was married to Amanda Gray and to this union were born two children, Don D. and Sidney E. The former is now deceased and the latter resides in Pueblo, Colorado.

To Benjamin D. and Etta (Williams) Clark were born the following children: William Lawrence, who is engaged in farming and stock raising in Elk Fork township; James Edwin, died in infancy; Mary E., resides at home with her mother, and Allen M., at home.

Mrs. Clark resides on the old homestead in Elk Fork township and is one of Pettis County's estimable women.

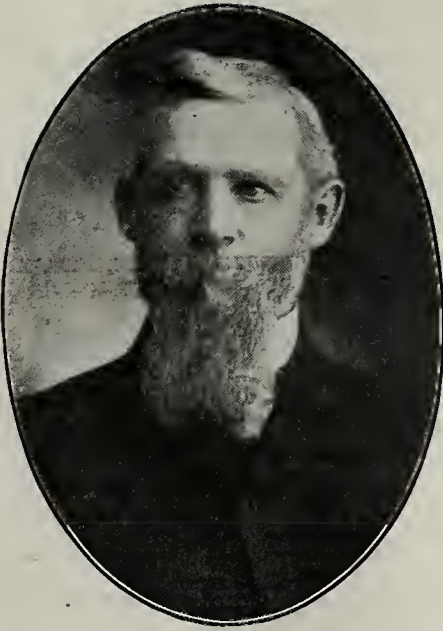
Clarence G. Johnson, a successful farmer and stockman of Elk Fork township, is a native of Pettis County. He was born on the place where he now resides, August 2, 1878, and is a son of John L. and Christina (Erickson) Johnson, natives of Stockholm, Sweden, and early settlers of Pettis County. A more extensive history of whom appears in the sketch of Joseph A. Johnson, which appears in this volume.

Clarence G. Johnson received his education in the public schools of Pettis County and Green Ridge College. Since his boyhood days farming and stock raising has been his chief occupation, and he has spent most of his life on the old home place, where he now resides. When his father died, he inherited a part of the home farm, his share being about eighty acres. This was in 1905. Since that time he has bought additional land and now owns a valuable farm of 280 acres. He has made many improvements and his farm is now in a splendid condition.

Mr. Johnson was married February 20, 1901, to Miss Willia Taylor, a native of Pettis County who was born in Houstonia, September 10, 1881. She is a daughter of James L. and Ollie (Kalfus) Taylor. James L. Taylor was born near Sedalia, Pettis County, his parents being very early settlers in this part of Missouri. He now lives at Turon, Reno County, Kansas. To Clarence G. Johnson and wife have been born the following children: Carl, J. L., Roy, Walter, Taylor, Harold, Frances L., and Gladys.

Mr. Johnson is a Republican and takes an active interest in public affairs. He has been a member of the local school board for eight years, and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the progressive citizens of Pettis County and takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding and betterment of the community.

Edward B. Gibson.—The career of Edward B. Gibson, retired farmer and large land owner, of Sedalia, Missouri, residing at 400 West Fourth street, is one of successful accomplishments. Mr. Gibson came to Pettis



County in 1877, with very little funds, and immediately began farming on rented land, in Blackwater township, near the town of Houstonia. He has become one of the largest individual land owners of Pettis County, and has well earned his present period of retirement.

Mr. Gibson was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, December, 1845, the son of Joseph and Marah (Jenkins) Gibson, both natives of Virginia, and they spent their lives there. Mr. Gibson's widowed grandmother brought her family of children from Scotland early in the nineteenth century, and settled in Virginia. Joseph and Marah Gibson were parents of fourteen children, all of whom were reared to maturity: George, Mary, Louisa, Anna Eliza, Judge W. C. Gibson, John, Margaret, Douglas, Fannie, Gilbert, Edward B., Nellie and Blanche.

George, the eldest of the family, is deceased. Mary Gibson resides in Virginia, and has attained the great age of ninety-seven years. Louisa, is deceased.

Judge W. C. Gibson, late prominent resident of Pettis County, owned a large estate south of Houstonia, and filled the office of presiding judge of the County Court of Pettis County. He left a son, Eugene C. Gibson, St. Louis, who is a salesman for the Cassidy Southwestern Commission Company, and a daughter, Grace, who is the wife of Dr. C. T. McConnell, of Houstonia.

Joseph Gibson served with a Virginia regiment during the Civil War, and at the close of hostilities was a prisoner in the hands of the Federals, and is now deceased.

John, deceased, served in the Confederate army, and was wounded at the Battle of Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

Margaret is deceased. Douglas Gibson, an ex-Confederate soldier, resides in Fauquier County, Virginia.

Fannie, lives in Loudoun County, Virginia. Gilbert, deceased, served with the Confederate forces during the Civil War. Nellie, lives in Fauquier County, Virginia. Edward B. Gibson, subject of this review. Mrs. Blanche Gunnell, the youngest child, is deceased.

Edward B. Gibson was reared to young manhood in Virginia, and there received his education. Opportunities not being to his liking in Virginia, he came to Pettis County in April, 1877. His first location was upon a rented farm, five miles south of Houstonia. A few years later he bought 450 acres from John Gregg and Henry Reese, and began raising and feeding live stock on a large scale. His operations as a stockman proved to be very successful, and he continuously enlarged his land holdings in Pettis County until he became owner of 1400 acres, in Blackwater township. The Gibson farm is in one body, located in township 47, range 23, and is a splendidly improved place, boasting one of the best and largest barns in Pettis County, 60x100 feet in dimension, and erected at a cost of \$5,000. This barn has an inclined driveway which leads directly to the large grain bins on the upper floor, and is arranged with modern conveniences. One of the adjuncts to the livestock feeding on the place is a deep well, from which water is pumped by a gasoline engine during the dry seasons. The Gibson farm is now operated by his son, Joseph Clay. This farm has three sets of improvements, and is considered one of the best farms in western Missouri.

Mr. Gibson resided upon his farm, in active charge of his livestock operations until 1904, when he came to Sedalia to reside. He was married in November, 1883, to Miss Mary Gregg, a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Shepard) Gregg. Mrs. Gibson departed this life on July 12, 1914, and her remains are interred in Crown Hill Cemetery. To Edward B. and Mary Gibson were born children as follow: Ethel, died at the age of twenty years; Edna May, is the wife of G. C. Goodloe, formerly of St. Louis, a farmer and stockman, residing at 300 West Fourth street; Joseph Clay, operating the Gibson farm.

Joseph A. Johnson, a leading Pettis County farmer and stockman, who owns and operates a valuable farm of 412 acres in Elk Fork township, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Knox County, June 28, 1869, a son of John L. and Christina (Erickson) Johnson, both natives of Sweden.

John L. Johnson was born near Stockholm, Sweden, March 29, 1834, and when about twenty years of age, immigrated to the United States

He located in Knox County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until 1876. He then came to Missouri with his family and settled in Elk Fork township, Pettis County. Here he was engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years, meeting with success. The last few years of his life, he spent in retirement in Green Ridge, Missouri, where he died February 12, 1905. His wife, Christina (Erickson) Johnson, who was also a native of Sweden, born October 15, 1840, died July 15, 1917.

To John L. and Christina (Erickson) Johnson were born the following children: Minnie A., deceased; Emma M., deceased; Charles A., deceased; George B., deceased; Joseph A., the subject of this sketch; Miles A., deceased; Nettie M., married George Shelley, and is now deceased; Carrie A., deceased; Charles E., who is engaged in the harness and implement business at Green Ridge, Missouri; Hattie, deceased; Clarence G., who resides on the old home place in Elk Fork township; Arthur L., Portland, Oregon, and Forrest, Elk Fork township.

Joseph A. Johnson was educated in the public schools and remained on the home place until his father's death in 1905. He then inherited eighty-three acres, and later bought additional land, until he acquired 412 acres. He has a well improved farm and has made a success in his chosen field of endeavor. In addition to general farming and stock raising, Mr. Johnson feeds cattle for the market.

March 1, 1903, Joseph A. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Zora M. Reavis, a native of Pettis County, Missouri, born September 26, 1875, a daughter of Daniel and Mollie (Pemberton) Reavis, the father a native of Pettis County, Missouri, and is now deceased; and the mother resides at LaMonte. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have no children.

Mr. Johnson is a Republican and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Church, South.

George H. Kyd of Elk Fork township, is one of the progressive farmers and stockmen of Pettis County. Mr. Kyd is a native son of this county. He was born in Elk Fork township, January 27, 1881, and is the son of Charles and Margaret (Mackie) Kyd, natives of Scotland. Charles Kyd was born in Scotland, December 27, 1841. When a young man he left his native land and immigrated to America, locating near Rockford, Illinois. Here he followed farming and stock raising about three years. In 1870 he came to Pettis County and in partnership with his brother, John Kyd, bought eighty acres of land. They bought more

land from time to time as opportunities offered and circumstances permitted and later divided their interests and at the time of Charles Kyd's death he owned 205 acres in Elk Fork township. He made many improvements on the land which he bought, which was largely unbroken prairie at that time. He was an industrious and frugal man and contributed his part to the early development and upbuilding of Pettis County. He was a good citizen and a member of the Congregational Church. He contributed much to the cause of religion, both in time and money. He departed this life March 5, 1910. His widow, who was also born in Scotland, June 16, 1851, now resides in Green Ridge, Missouri.

To Charles and Margaret (Mackie) Kyd were born seven children as follow: Elizabeth, who has specialized in music, having taken a course in St. Louis, Missouri, and Columbia University, New York City, and is now devoting herself to teaching and writing music in New York City; Jessie, who is connected with Stevens College, Columbia, Missouri; George H., the subject of this sketch; Grace, married Oliver C. Calvert and they reside near Sedalia; John, resides on the old home place in Elk Fork township; Charlotte, a teacher in the Green Ridge schools, and Everett S., died in infancy.

George H. Kyd was educated in the public schools of Green Ridge, Missouri, and taught two terms of school. In 1904 he went to South Dakota and homesteaded 160 acres of Government land which he improved and still owns. In 1907 he purchased his present place in Elk Fork township, Pettis County, upon which he has made many improvements, including a modern residence which he has just completed. His farm consists of 220 acres which is one of the well located and productive farms of the county. He carries on general farming and stock raising and is meeting with well merited success. He is a successful breeder of Holstein cattle.

Mr. Kyd was married March 5, 1908, to Miss Clarice Ream, a native of Clinton, Missouri. Mrs. Kyd was a successful Pettis County teacher for a number of years prior to her marriage. She is a daughter of A. R. and Ella (Truel) Ream, both natives of Pettis County and now residents of Elk Fork township. To Mr. and Mrs. Kyd have been born the following children: Lois Myrtle, Margaret Truella, Charles Ream and George Lyle.

Mr. Kyd is a Republican and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He and Mrs. Kyd are members of the Congregational

Church. The Kyd family are prominent in the community and Mr. and Mrs. Kyd have an extensive acquaintance and many friends.

Spencer Delos Haight, a prominent farmer and successful fruit grower of Elk Fork township, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born in Winnebago County August 22, 1846, son of Moses and Lydia (Hibbard) Haight. The father was a native of New York and in early life learned the tanners and shoemakers trade. He came to Missouri in 1856 and opened the first shoe shop in Calhoun, Missouri. He also had the first shoe shop in Sedalia. He was a man who traveled a great deal and was engaged in the shoe business in a number of places at various times. He died at McAlester, Oklahoma, January 22, 1884, aged seventy-four years, five months and twenty-six days. The mother of Spencer Delos Haight was born in Green County, New York, in 1813, and departed this life in Neenah, Wisconsin, in 1851.

Spencer Delos Haight came to Missouri July 7, 1862, and remained at Springfield, Missouri, for a few months with his father, who was engaged in the shoe business there. He then enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company F, 14th Missouri Cavalry. During the Civil War his command operated in Missouri and Arkansas, principally, and Mr. Haight remained in the army after the close of the Civil War and saw some service on the plains and in the West. After he was discharged from the army he went to Arkansas, where his father was, and remained there a short time. He bought 117 head of cattle there and started to Pettis County with them. However, he reached here with only eighty head. He settled on the place where he now resides and here worked for R. F. McCormack. Mr. Haight rented this place for twenty years before he bought it. He has made extensive improvements, has good substantial buildings, which makes this one of the valuable places in Elk Fork township. He has twenty-five acres devoted to an apple orchard which has proven very productive and profitable. Mr. Haight has made a careful study of the fruit industry and is posted on the subject of horticulture as well as being one of the most practical fruit men of the county.

August 22, 1871, Spencer Delos Haight was united in marriage at Green Ridge, Missouri, with Miss Henrietta Scofil, a native of Rome, Oneida County, New York. She was born March 15, 1849, and came to Missouri with a sister. Her parents spent their lives in New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Haight have been born the following children: George

M., died August 8, 1873, aged nine months and four days; Helen E., died March 11, 1883, aged six years, nine months and seventeen days; Carrie B., died March 16, 1883, aged nine years, ten months and sixteen days; Levi D., died February 16, 1888, aged nine months and two days; Hattie Ethel, a graduate of the Green Ridge High School, resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Haight has seen much of the pioneer life of Pettis County and recalls with much interest the early days on the prairie here, and notes the great transformation that has taken place since the days of the primitive conditions when he herded cattle on the prairie of what is now the well tilled and highly improved farms of Pettis County. Mr. Haight is a Republican and has always taken a keen interest in local public affairs. He has served on the school board a number of terms. He is a charter member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Green Ridge Lodge No. 224. He has been a Mason for many years and helped organize two lodges in Green Ridge. He is one of the pioneer citizens and Civil War veterans of whom Pettis County is justly proud.

John B. Kyd belongs to the younger generation of progressive agriculturists of Pettis County. He was born in Elk Fork township on the place where he now resides July 13, 1885. He is a son of Charles and Margaret (Mackie) Kyd, natives of Scotland, who settled in Elk Fork township, Pettis County, in 1870. Charles Kyd spent the remainder of his life in this county, after coming here, and died March 5, 1910, and his widow now resides in Green Ridge, Missouri. A more complete history of the Kyd family appears in the sketch of George H. Kyd in this volume.

John B. Kyd was reared on the home farm in Elk Fork township and attended the public schools. Later he attended the Green Ridge High School and afterwards attended the University of Missouri for three and one-half years. He then taught in the Fredericktown High School, at Fredericktown, Missouri, and also taught in the Green Ridge High School. In 1909 he engaged in farming on the old home place, where his father settled nearly fifty years ago. This place consists of 205 acres, and here Mr. Kyd carries on general farming and stock raising and is one of the successful farmers of Pettis County. He has purchased the interests of the other heirs in his father's estate and is now the sole owner. He is interested in a number of other enterprises, in addition to his farming interests and is a stockholder in the Sedalia Dairy Company.

Mr. Kyd was married June 11, 1913, to Miss Eula Hollenback, a native of Green Ridge township, Pettis County. She is a daughter of George E. and Minnie (Flesher) Hollenback. George E. Hollenback is now deceased and his widow lives on her home place near Green Ridge, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Kyd has been born one child, Margaret Estella.

Mr. Kyd is a member of the Masonic Lodge and he and Mrs. Kyd are members of the Eastern Star and the Knights and Ladies of Security. They belong to the Congregational Church.

James E. Ream, the well-known cashier of the Peoples Bank of Green Ridge, Missouri, is a native of Pettis County, and is a descendant of one of the old and honorable pioneer families of Missouri. Members of the Ream family settled in Missouri over a century ago. The family is traced from Switzerland, through France, and was founded in the United States some time between 1715 and 1718. James E. Ream was born about four miles east of Green Ridge, December 14, 1866. He is a son of James S. and Ellen (Melvin) Ream, who were the parents of four children, as follow: James E., the subject of this sketch; Maud A., who resides in Green Ridge; Frederick E., a merchant of Green Ridge and mayor of that town, and Minnie F., who died in infancy.

James S. Ream was born near old Georgetown, Pettis County, Missouri, March 4, 1847. During the Civil War, he served in the State militia in Capt. Wash Stark's company, and participated in the engagement which took place near Sedalia. He followed farming in early life. In 1872, about the time the town of Green Ridge was founded, he engaged in the general mercantile business there, and later conducted a drug store. He was a lifelong Democrat, and prominent in local politics. He served as postmaster of Green Ridge for one term. He also served as mayor of Green Ridge. He died January 24, 1911.

James S. Ream was a son of Absalom and Mary Ann (Biggs) Ream. Absalom Ream was born in Booneville, Missouri, in 1824. His wife, Mary Ann Biggs, was also born in Cooper County in 1824. They came to Pettis County at a very early day in the settlement of this county, and first located near old Georgetown. In 1879 they removed to Green Ridge, where Absalom Ream died, in 1894. He was a farmer all his life. His wife died in 1898. They were the parents of ten children, as follow: Two died in infancy; James S., mention of whom appears above; Mrs. Mary F. Bennett; Albion, lives in Elk Fork township, Pettis County; Larkin B., a hardware implement and furniture dealer, Green Ridge,

Missouri; Martin C., deceased; Rosa D., married John W. Hicks and is now deceased; Mrs. Martha W. Hurt, Clinton, Missouri, and Charles M., deceased.

James E. Ream was reared to manhood in Green Ridge, and received his education in the public schools. Early in life he became a registered pharmacist, and clerked in his father's drug store in Green Ridge until 1909. He then became cashier of the Peoples Bank of Green Ridge, and has held that position to the present time. This bank is one of the leading financial institutions of Pettis County, and some of the best business men and farmers in Green Ridge and vicinity are interested in it. Since its organization it has been under capable management and has ever offered the greatest safety in banking to its many customers, as well as paying satisfactory dividends to the stockholders. Mr. Ream, who has been cashier of this bank now for over ten years, is a careful banker, as the record of the institution shows. He is both conservative and progressive, which are the rare but essential elements of a successful banker in this day and age. Mr. Ream is a close student of the perplexing and manifold problems of legitimate banking and finance.

Mr. Ream is unmarried, and resides with his mother and sister. Politically, he has been a constant supporter of the policies and principles of the Democratic party.

Jacob D. Helman, a Union veteran of the Civil War, now living retired, after a long and successful active career, has been identified with Pettis County for half a century. Mr. Helman traces his ancestry, in this country, back about 150 years. He was born in Ashland County, Ohio, January 31, 1834, and is a son of John and Sophia (Dougherty) Helman. John Helman was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1786. He was a farmer all his life, and when a young man removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He died November 20, 1874. Sophia (Dougherty) Helman was born in Pennsylvania January 30, 1795. She was of Irish descent. She died January 21, 1885.

To John and Sophia (Dougherty) Helman were born seven children, as follow: Mary, married Dan Eshleman, and they are both now deceased; Catherine, married M. Crial, and they are deceased; Herman, died in California; Able, died in Oregon; Emmaline, married David Brickley, and they are deceased; John R., deceased; Jacob D., the subject of this sketch.



J. D. HELMAN.

Jacob D. Helman was reared in Ohio and received his education in the public schools of Ashland. His early life was spent on the home farm until the Civil War broke out, when he enlisted in Company C, 42d Ohio Infantry, in September, 1861. He served under James A. Garfield, who was colonel of his regiment until he became general. For two years Mr. Helman was regimental color bearer. He participated in many important battles, as well as numerous minor skirmishes. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and in a number of engagements in that vicinity, which led up to this notable siege. Much of his service was along the Mississippi River, between Vicksburg and New Orleans. He served through the greater part of the war as a corporal. He received an honorable discharge and was mustered out of the United States service at Columbus, Ohio, in 1864. He then returned to his home, in Ashland County, where he was engaged in farming until 1869, when he came to Missouri and settled in Pettis County. He bought a farm near Camp Branch, where he was actively engaged in farming and stock raising until 1913. Mr. Helman made a success of farming and stock raising. His farm consists of 415 acres of well-improved land, with fifteen acres of natural timber. Mr. Helman retired in 1913 and removed to Green Ridge, where he is now enjoying a well-earned rest at the close of a successful and honorable career. He is a stockholder, and one of the directors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Green Ridge, and his judgment on matters of business and finance is as keen now as it was in the midst of his active career.

Mr. Helman was married in 1860 in Center County, Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary H. Bower, a native of Center County, born October 24, 1838, and a daughter of Christian and Susan (Schenck) Bower, natives of Pennsylvania, who spent their lives in that State. To Jacob D. Helman and wife were born the following children: Elvie, who resides with her parents in Green Ridge; Eugene B., and Forrest E., further mention of whom are made in this volume.

Mr. Helman has always been identified with the Republican party, and while living on his farm served as township clerk for a number of years. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a charter member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 24, Green Ridge, Missouri. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic since the post was organized, at Green Ridge. Mr. Helman is one of the grand old men of Pettis County, and will long be remembered as

one who contributed his part to making Pettis County one of the leading counties of Missouri. It can be truly said of him, that in war he did his duty as a soldier, and in peace he did his duty as a citizen.

William Baker, now living retired at Green Ridge, has for sixty years been identified in various ways with the growth and development of Pettis County. He came here, a young man, long before the Civil War, when this section of Missouri was practically an uninhabited waste, for the most part, and has contributed in many ways to the great changes that have been brought about in making this county one of the leading political subdivisions of the great State of Missouri.

Mr. Baker is a native of Ohio. He was born in Stark County May 2, 1840, a son of Bernhart and Margaret (Hoover) Baker, both natives of Germany. They were married in their native land about 1830, and were the parents of eleven children, the two oldest of whom were born in Germany. William, the subject of this sketch, was the fifth in order of birth, and is the only member of the family now living. The father was born in 1803, and died in 1855. He was a stonemason, and worked at his trade in Stark County, where he died. His wife was born in 1812, and after the death of her first husband she married Nicholas Burkhart, a native of Switzerland. They came to Sedalia in 1866, where he worked at his trade, which was that of a shoemaker. The mother died in 1875.

William Baker was reared in Stark County, Ohio, and learned the carpenters' trade. Early in life he went to Iowa, where he worked at his trade for a time, and in 1858 came to Pettis County, Missouri, and settled on Flat Creek, in Washington township. Here he worked at his trade, building residences for the early settlers, and was thus engaged when the Civil War broke out. He first enlisted in the home guards in Captain Thatcher's company, and later served in Captain Montgomery's company, which was attached to the Sixth Missouri Regiment. This was disbanded in 1862, and Mr. Baker enlisted in the State militia, in a company commanded by Captain Sneed, and later by Captain Brown. He was at the engagement near Sedalia, during which he captured a Confederate soldier, and, on an election day, 1864, he captured another Confederate.

After the Civil War Mr. Baker engaged in farming in Green Ridge township, and worked on the farm and at his trade, alternately, from 1867 until 1898. He then went to Green Ridge and bought out a lumber yard, and was successfully engaged in the lumber business until March,

1916. He had an extensive trade, and did a big business and, perhaps, during that period, handled equally as much lumber as other retail country yards in Pettis County. Mr. Baker's straightforward methods in all his business transactions won the confidence of the buying public. He proceeded upon the theory that a satisfied customer was the best advertisement. His theory proved to be sound, and both he and his customers profited thereby. Upon retiring from the lumber business, in 1916, he turned it over to his son, Arthur N. Baker, who still conducts it.

October 24, 1865, William Baker was united in marriage with Miss Mary Burkhart, a native of Switzerland, born December 30, 1843. She came to America with her parents when she was about eight years old. They settled in Stark County, Ohio. To William Baker and wife have been born seven children, as follow: Charles, resides in Green Ridge township; Minnie, married H. Carr, who is now deceased, and she resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Fred, deceased; Rosa, deceased; John, resides at Granite City, Illinois; Arthur N., engaged in the lumber business at Green Ridge, Missouri, and Emma, deceased.

Mr. Baker owns a valuable and well-improved farm of 202 acres, situated in sections 1 and 11, Green Ridge township, and is a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Green Ridge, of which he was one of the organizers. He has always been identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Congregational Church, of which he is a deacon. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Baker is truly one of the pioneers of Pettis County, and there are very few now living whose settlement here antedate his. He built the first dwelling house in the city of Sedalia. This building was for a school teacher, named W. C. Westlake. No man in Pettis County is entitled to recognition in a work of this character more than William Baker, of Green Ridge.

Edward R. Wilson, a former judge of the County Court and successful farmer and stockman of Pettis County, now living retired in Green Ridge, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Chester County, August 4, 1845, and is a son of William and Margaret (Monaghan) Wilson, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they spent their lives. The father was a farmer, and died in 1889, aged eighty-six years, and the mother died in 1845, when the subject of this sketch was a baby. Five children were born to William and Margaret (Monaghan) Wilson, as follow: Mary, deceased; Emma, married F. S. Stichter, and they are

both deceased; James, deceased; William, deceased, and Edward R., the subject of this sketch. The father married for his second wife, Rachael McDowell, a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and two children were born to this union: Patterson, deceased, and Sarah, married David Bell, and they reside at Silver Springs, Maryland.

Edward R. Wilson was reared on his father's farm in Pennsylvania, and educated in the public schools. In 1864 he came to Missouri and settled in Pike County, where he clerked in a dry goods store at Louisiana, Missouri, for his brother-in-law. He remained there about a year, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1868 came to Missouri again, and settled in Pettis County. Here he engaged in the operation of a farm owned by his uncle, R. E. Monoghan. He remained on this place for thirty years and made many improvements. It is now owned by William G. Mayfield. In 1896 Mr. Wilson purchased his present place, of 320 acres, and for a number of years operated both this and his uncle's farm, which totaled 960 acres. He was quite extensively engaged in the cattle business, and fed a great many for market.

Mr. Wilson has been twice married. November 3, 1870, he was married to Miss Emma Diamond, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Parr) Diamond, natives of New York State. Emma Diamond was born in Peoria, Illinois, September 12, 1846, and died in Pettis County, June 21, 1891. To Edward R. and Emma (Diamond) Wilson were born six children, as follow: William, deceased; Mabel, married William Briscoe, Maplewood, Missouri; Emmet, lives in Franklin County, Washington; Frank, Casper, Wyoming; Orval, resides at home with his father, and Edward R., Jr., who lives on the old home farm. March 14, 1901 Mr. Wilson was married to Mrs. Nellie (Reed) Manvell, a native of Geneva, Ontario County, New York. She was born February 19, 1846, a daughter of Hiel and Sarah (McArthur) Reed. Mrs. Wilson's first husband, William Manvell, has been dead a number of years. Three children were born to them, all of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Wilson is one of four children born to Hiel and Sarah (McArthur) Reed, and is the eldest. The others are: Frank B. Reed, mail carrier at Green Ridge; Nathan, farmer in Green Ridge township, and Harriet, married George Farr, the latter who is now deceased.

Mr. Wilson is a Democrat, and has always taken an active interest in political matters. He has served as a member of the County Court for two years. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and is

one of its trustees. He is one of the substantial men of Pettis County, who has made good. He has a long and honorable career to his credit, and is one of Pettis County's first citizens.

Charles L. Calvert, of Green Ridge township, is one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Pettis County, and is a descendant of a pioneer family of this State. Mr. Calvert was born in Cooper County, Missouri, October 21, 1853, a son of Elias and Kisiah (Hughes) Calvert, both natives of Tennessee, who with their parents were early settlers in Cooper County, Missouri. In 1860 Elias Calvert and his family came to Pettis County, and settled on a farm in Elk Fork township. This was an unbroken section of the country at that early date, and Mr. Calvert broke the primitive prairie with ox teams and improved a farm in that township, and met with a reasonable degree of success in his undertakings. He was industrious, a good citizen, and a Christian man. He was one of the organizers and charter members of the Baptist Church of Green Ridge. He and his wife died of lagrippe in 1890, their deaths occurring within two days of each other. They were each seventy-four years of age. Elias and Kisiah (Hughes) Calvert were the parents of the following children: Mary, married Sam Rains, and they reside at Twin Falls, Idaho; Ellen, married Mathew Rains, Kansas City, Missouri; James M., Craig, Missouri; Charles L., the subject of this sketch; Henry, Nevada, Missouri.

Charles L. Calvert was about seven years of age when he came to Pettis County with his parents. He was reared and educated in this county and remained at home with his parents until 1882. He has always followed farming, and in 1882 purchased his present place, in Green Ridge township. He made many improvements, and now owns a well-cultivated, fine-appearing and fertile farm of 130 acres. He carries on general farming and stock raising, and gives special attention to raising high-grade Duroc Jersey hogs. He is justly regarded as one of the successful and up-to-date agriculturists of Pettis County. He has set out a number of trees on his place which, together with the splendid farm buildings, give the place an imposing appearance.

Mr. Calvert was united in marriage February 10, 1881, with Miss Ella J. Weedin, a native of Moniteau County, Missouri, and a daughter of Caleb and Amanda (Wilkerson) Weedin, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Illinois. They settled in Pettis County in 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Calvert have been born seven children, as follow:

LeRoy, resides in Green Ridge township; Oliver C., East Sedalia, Missouri; Nellie M., married L. Ream, Green Ridge, Missouri; Gertrude, married Forrest Helman; Marie, deceased; Forrest L., and Robert Carl, at home.

Mr. Calvert is a Democrat, and he takes a commendable interest in public and political affairs, but has never sought office. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

John W. Smith, a well known farmer and stockman of Green Ridge township, was born in the township where he now resides June 26, 1868. He is a son of Melvin R. and Elizabeth (Funk) Smith, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Kentucky.

Melvin R. Smith was born in Rushville, Indiana, July 17, 1840. He was a son of Rev. William Smith and wife, who were natives of Tennessee. William Smith went from Tennessee to Indiana at an early day. He was a farmer and blacksmith when a young man, and later became a minister in the Methodist Church, South. He came to Missouri in 1847 and settled in Lafayette County. In 1861 he went to Benton County, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives.

Melvin R. Smith, the father of John W., came to Missouri with his parents in 1847 when he was about seven years of age. He was reared and educated in this State and during the Civil War enlisted in the Union army at Warsaw, Missouri. He served in the cavalry and at one time was taken prisoner. After the close of the war he settled in Elk Fork township, Pettis County, where he owned 107 acres of land at the time of his death, March 25, 1914. Elizabeth (Funk) Smith, wife of Melvin R. Smith, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, November 19, 1849, and now lives on the old homestead in Elk Fork township. She is a daughter of John and Lucinda (Rodgers) Funk, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Maryland. The Funk family settled in Pettis County before the Civil War and John Funk conducted a hotel at Dresden, in the early days, and later followed farming in Green Ridge township.

To Melvin R. and Elizabeth (Funk) Smith were born eleven children, all of whom were born and reared in Pettis County: John W., the subject of this sketch; Lucinda, married Lee Glenn and lives in Johnson County, Missouri; Ollie, married John Neal, Kansas City, Missouri, whose son, Virgil R., was one of the first volunteers to serve in the World War and is now with the 140th United States Infantry in France; Jesse M.,

Kay County, Oklahoma; Robert W., resides at home in Elk Fork township; Lillie, married Charles Neal and they live in Oklahoma; Herman T., deceased; Lyle, lives in Johnson County, Missouri; Alice, married Charles Yost, Elk Fork township; Lena, married R. Ray, Elk Fork township, and Ovid, Elk Fork township.

John W. Smith was reared on a farm in Elk Fork township and received a good common school education in the public schools. He began life for himself as a farmer on rented land when he was nineteen years old. In 1898 he purchased the farm which he improved and later sold at a profit and has bought and sold a number of farms since that time. He purchased his present place of 124 acres in Green Ridge township in 1908. Here he has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising since that time. He is particularly successful in stock raising as well as general farming, and his constant aim is to keep a herd of high grade stock.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage December 5, 1893, with Miss Minnie Yost, a native of Benton County, Missouri, born in Lake Creek township, December 30, 1869. She is a daughter of Antone Yost, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born one child, Tony C., married Eugenia King and resides in Johnson County, Missouri. They have one child, Mary Christina.

Mr. Smith is a Republican and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1919 Mr. Smith was appointed road overseer of District 27. He is one of Pettis County's progressive farmers and he and Mrs. Smith have a broad acquaintance in this county and are highly respected.

William Proctor, of Green Ridge township, has been a resident of Pettis County for over half a century, and is one of the honored old residents of this county. He was born in Portfordshire, Scotland. He was reared and educated in his native land, and in early life was engaged in farming there. In 1867 he immigrated to America, and settled in Winnebago County, Illinois. Here he was engaged as a farm laborer until 1869, when he came to Pettis County, Missouri, continuing the same line of work. Later he engaged in farming on rented land in Green Ridge township. He then bought a farm of 120 acres, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years, when he retired.

Mr. Proctor was married September 18, 1872, to Isabel Kyd, a native of Scotland, who came to this country in 1870 to join her two brothers,

John and Charles Kyd, in Pettis County. A history of the Kyd family will be found in connection with the sketch of John B. Kyd, which appears in this volume.

To William and Isabel (Kyd) Proctor have been born the following children: Charles K., lives in Green Ridge township; Robert, lives near Camp Branch, Missouri; Mrs. Anna Knapp, Green Ridge township; Elizabeth, married Jesse Ragar, Green Ridge township, and John, who resides on the home place, which he rents.

John Proctor was born in Green Ridge township, Pettis County, August 31, 1885. He was educated in the public schools, and grew to manhood here. He was married November 30, 1916, to Miss Mildred L. Pfaff, a native of Pettis County, born August 16, 1888. She is a daughter of William H. and Mary C. (Laney) Pfaff, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of New York State, and now residing in Green Ridge township, Pettis County.

William G. Mayfield, one of the large land holders of Pettis County, and an extensive stockman, is a native of Georgia. He was born in the northern part of that State, February 2, 1853, and is a son of John and Casandra (Garner) Mayfield. They were the parents of ten children—five girls and five boys—of whom William G. was the fifth in order of birth. John Mayfield, the father, was a native of South Carolina. He followed farming all his life, and died in Morgan County, at his home, just east of Smithton, aged eighty-four years. The mother was a native of Kentucky, and died at the age of fifty-four years. Their remains are interred in the cemetery at Smithton, Missouri. The Mayfield family settled in Missouri in 1863, on a farm about five miles east of Sedalia. They remained there about six years when they moved to Morgan County, settling on a farm just east of the Pettis County line, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives.

William G. Mayfield attended the public schools very little, only about eleven months in all. However, his mother was an unusually well-educated woman, and under her private instructions he obtained a good education. When he was twenty years of age Mr. Mayfield began teaching school, and taught in Pettis, Morgan and Benton counties for six years. In 1879 he engaged in the stock business in Benton County, in partnership with his brother, D. B. W. Mayfield, who now resides eight miles southeast of Windsor, in Benton County, where they first engaged in the stock business. They carried on an extensive business, and leased



WILLIAM G. MAYFIELD.

a great deal of land in addition to their own. They handled thousands of cattle and prospered. This partnership continued until 1895, when it was dissolved, and since that time William G. Mayfield has been in the stock business alone. For a time he was engaged in the business in Benton County, and during the course of his career he has owned farms in various sections of the State, and lived in a different number of places. He now owns 960 acres of well-improved and valuable land in Green Ridge township, and in addition to this Mrs. Mayfield owns 280 acres. He also rents a great deal of land, as his extensive stock business requires considerable acreage. He is also an extensive cattle feeder, frequently having on hand from 200 to 700 head. He employs from three to five men in connection with his general farming and stock operations. In fact, Mr. Mayfield is no doubt the most extensive cattle man in Pettis County today.

Mr. Mayfield was married, in 1894, to Miss Blanche Amick, who was born in Tebo township, Henry County, Missouri. She is a daughter of M. R. and Cerepta (Merritt) Amick. To Mr. and Mrs. Mayfield have been born nine children, as follow: Cassie, married E. Bagby, Green Ridge, Missouri; Logan A., who was born in Benton County, Missouri, in 1896, enlisted in the limited service corps, United States Army, and received training at Columbia, Missouri, in the University of Missouri; William G., Jr., at home with his father; Cerepta; Imogene; Merritt; Thomas and Susan, twins, and Pauline.

Mr. Mayfield is a Republican, and attends the Christian Church. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Windsor, Missouri. He is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and does business on a big scale. He has practically spent his lifetime in the stock business, and is one of the best-posted men in that particular line in the State, to which the success that he has attained bears testimony. He has an extensive acquaintance throughout this section, and his integrity in the business world is unquestioned.

George E. Hollenbeck, now deceased, was for fifty years identified with the interests of Pettis County, and during the course of his career was prominently identified with banking business and agricultural interests, and was recognized as a potent factor in the industrial development of Pettis County.

George E. Hollenbeck was born in Ohio November 27, 1850, and died in Pettis County December 10, 1907. He was a son of Alfonzo and

Amanda (Archer) Hollenbeck, natives of Ohio. The father was an extensive traveler and was on the western coast of South America at the time of his death, June 26, 1872. His wife died in May, 1889.

George E. Hollenbeck obtained a fair education under adverse circumstances, as the schools in general were closed in this section during the Civil War. He was about eight years old when he came to Missouri with his parents. He was one of the real pioneers of Pettis County. When a young man he hauled lumber from Sedalia to his father's farm with oxen. His father went to South America when George E. was about eighteen years of age, and then the young man engaged in farming for himself. He gave considerable attention to stock raising and later bought and sold cattle, and during the course of his career probably bought and sold more cattle than any other man in Pettis County. He was a good judge of stock and not only that but was a man of high class business ability and a good manager and made a success of whatever business enterprises he undertook. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Green Ridge, and was president of that institution for a number of years and during his incumbency in that office he showed an unusual knowledge of the intricate system of banking and finance. During the panic of 1907 the bankers held a meeting at Sedalia, Missouri, to decide on issuing cashier's checks, or deposit certificates, as a medium of circulation, in lieu of cash which was generally favored by bankers throughout the country. Mr. Hollenbeck and E. E. Durand, cashier of the bank, absolutely refused to consent to such a measure, and while other banks went over to that system the Farmers and Merchants Bank kept doing business on a cash basis which has ever been their policy. This act won for the bank many friends in the financial world and gave the Farmers and Merchants Bank a substantial rating equaled by few banks in the State. Mr. Hollenbeck always supported the policies and principles of the Democratic party, and in all his dealings with his fellow men, his honesty and integrity were the paramount principles of his business methods.

In December, 1885, George E. Hollenbeck was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Flesher, a daughter of Dr. William H. and Mary C. (Parr) Flesher. Doctor Flesher was born in Virginia June 12, 1829. He received a good education and later read medicine in Meigs County, Ohio, and in the University of Louisville, Kentucky. During the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the 8th Virginia Infantry and was later commis-

sioned a captain and served until the close of the war. In 1877 he came to Green Ridge, Pettis County, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine until his death.

To George E. and Minnie (Flesher) Hollenbeck were born the following children: Eula, married John B. Kyd and resides in Green Ridge township; Mary A., died in 1913; Elizabeth B., married J. L. Purchase, Elk Fork township; Ralph E., was born July 8, 1896, and is now serving in the United States Signal Corps in the World War; George E., resides at home; Lelia, married M. C. Funk and resides in Colorado, and Wilfred and Mildred, twins, residing at home with their mother.

Mrs. Hollenbeck is an estimable woman and resides with her children on their fine farm of 211 acres in Green Ridge township. The Hollenbeck family are highly respected and rank among the leading families of Pettis County. Mrs. Hollenbeck is a member of the Congregational Church.

Edwin Newell Knapp, a successful farmer and stockman of Green Ridge township, is a native of Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois. He was born September 6, 1866, a son of James H. and Lydia S. (Courier) Knapp. The father was a native of New York State and when a young man went to Michigan and a few years later went to Knox County, Illinois, where he was county superintendent of schools and later he had a music store at Galesburg, Illinois. He then came to Missouri in 1869 and settled in Green Ridge township, Pettis County, where he bought a farm in section 9 which he improved and farmed. He lived there until his death in 1884, at the age of fifty-six years. James H. Knapp was a pioneer school teacher in Green Ridge township, having taught school in District No. 75. The first year he received no pay, but donated his time in order to get the school started. He taught this school for three terms and the district is known as the Knapp school. Lydia S. (Courier) Knapp, mother of Edwin Newell Knapp, was born in Michigan and died in 1909 while on a visit at Brookville, Kansas, aged seventy-nine years. Her remains are buried at Green Ridge, Missouri. She had made her home with Edwin N. Knapp about all her life. James H. and Lydia S. (Courier) Knapp were the parents of thirteen children, six of whom are now living, Edwin Newel being the only one who resides in Pettis County.

Edwin Newel Knapp was about three years of age when he was brought to Pettis County by his parents. He was reared in this county and educated in the district schools and the public schools at Windsor, Missouri, where his mother lived after the death of his father on account

of the better educational facilities afforded there for her children. Later she moved to Warrensburg, Missouri. Mr. Knapp has made farming and stock raising his chief occupation and for a number of years farmed on the home place. He bought his first land in 1898 and now owns eighty acres in Green Ridge township which is considered one of the valuable farms of that section of the county. Mr. Knapp carries on general farming and stock raising and has met with very satisfactory success.

June 9, 1901, Mr. Knapp was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Ann Proctor, a daughter of William Proctor, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have been born five children, as follow: Agnes M., Isabel, Lydia C., Mary L., and Anna Louise.

Mr. Knapp is a Republican and a member of the Congregational Church. His lodge affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is a progressive citizen and one of the substantial men of the community.

Victor Lewis, a prosperous stockman and farmer of Green Ridge township, is a native of Pettis County and was born on the farm where he now resides February 12, 1870. He is a son of Elijah W. and Malinda (Montgomery) Lewis. They were both natives of Kentucky. The father was born in 1820 and came to Pettis County, Missouri, from Kentucky prior to the Civil War. When the war broke out he returned to his native State but returned to Pettis County after the war closed. He died in 1874. His wife died the same year at about the age of thirty-two years. They were the parents of five children, as follow: Otis, deceased; Mrs. Beatrice Hanlon, Los Angeles, California; Victor, the subject of this sketch; Hattie, deceased, and Frances, married L. J. Woody, Richards, Missouri.

Victor Lewis' parents died when he was about four years of age, and he was reared by the Montgomery family in Kentucky to the age of eight years, when he came to Pettis County and lived with his uncle, Frank Montgomery, until he was eleven years old and for the following four years lived with his brother. During that time he worked out some as a farm hand, and also attended district school in the winter. Shortly after this he went west and was employed in ranch work two years, then engaged in the railway train service as brakeman and afterwards fireman. He was engaged in this line of work about two years and later in general merchandise business at Butte, Montana, and Denver, Colorado. In 1893 he returned to Missouri and engaged in farming six

miles south of Windsor, Missouri. In 1897 he began farming the home place where he now lives. He inherited fifty-three acres, and has acquired more land from time to time and now owns 675 acres, 500 of which are in Pettis County. He has carried on general farming and stock raising but has given more special attention to feeding cattle for the market and generally has from 200 to 300 head. He has found cattle feeding to be his most profitable department and is one of the successful feeders of Pettis County.

Mr. Lewis was married February 12, 1893, to Miss Eliza McMillin, who was born in Gasconade County, Missouri, October 5, 1868. She is a daughter of John B. and Mary (Anderson) McMillin. The McMillin family settled in Benton County, Missouri, about 1867. The father died in Windsor, Missouri, in 1902, aged seventy years. His wife preceded him in death a number of years, having departed this life in 1878, aged thirty-five years. Four children have been born to Victor and Eliza (McMillin) Lewis, as follow: John W., born March 17, 1895, in Windsor, Missouri, is now serving in the United States army at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, having been called to the service in September, 1918; Leland, residing at home with his parents; Milford and Mary, both residing at home with their parents.

Mr. Lewis is a Democrat and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a progressive and public spirited citizen and stands ever ready to contribute his part for the betterment and upbuilding of the community.

Washington Stark, now deceased, was an early settler in Pettis County and a prominent factor in the affairs of this section of the State for many years, during his active career. He contributed to the development of Pettis County from an industrial, educational and moral standpoint. He was of that sturdy type of man who laid the foundation of the great West upon which the present generation is building and upon which the safety of the future depends.

Washington Stark is a descendant of the Stark family of Revolutionary fame in this country, and no name coupled with the Colonies' struggle for independence shines with greater luster on the pages of American history than the name Stark. Mr. Stark was born in Pike County, Missouri, March 10, 1834. His parents were Judge James and Jane (Watts) Stark. Seventeen children were born to them, of whom Washington Stark was the fourteenth in order of birth. He was the

last survivor of the family and he died in Windsor, Missouri, October 11, 1914.

Judge James Stark and his wife were natives of Kentucky. Judge James Stark went from Kentucky to Pike County, Missouri, in 1816. He drove through the wilderness with ox teams and carts, bringing with him his family, household goods, etc. He also brought apple seedlings and slips with which the famous Stark nursery had its beginning. This nursery, the headquarters of which are now located at Louisiana, Missouri, has been in the hands of the Stark family for four generations, and has developed into the largest nursery in the United States.

Much has been written on numerous occasions concerning the prominence of the Stark family during Colonial times, and the services performed by that family in the Revolutionary War, and suffice it is to confine ourselves in a work of this character more to the immediate family and biographical review of Washington Stark, the subject of this sketch, whose life and career were intimately associated with Pettis County. Among others who have written at length on the history of the Stark family is Hon. Champ Clark, who has given a very clear and concise review of this prominent old American family.

Washington Stark was reared in Pike County and received a good education. When he was a young man, his father gave him Government land in Green Ridge township, Pettis County, of which the father held a Government grant. This land is situated in section 3 and consists of 400 acres of valuable land which Mrs. Stark now owns. Washington Stark was engaged in farming in Pettis County after coming here in 1854 until the Civil War broke out. When that great conflict came on, he first became a member of the State Guards and was stationed at Sedalia and was soon commissioned captain of a company and served in that capacity practically through the war. At the close of the war he returned to his farm and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years. He was a man of keen judgment, close observation and a constant student of men and events. In 1891 he rented his farm and moved to Windsor. There he helped organize the Citizens Bank, which was organized several years before his removal to Windsor, of which he was president for several years. In fact, he held that office until the time of his death. He was at one time mayor of Windsor and was prominent in the public affairs of that town. Politically he was ever a staunch supporter of the policies and principles of the Democratic

party. He was not a lodge member, neither did he hold membership in any particular church, but he was a broad minded Christian gentleman and the personification of liberality towards all creeds and denominations.

Washington Stark was united in marriage in 1856 to Miss Martha W. Whitledge, who was born in Pike County, Missouri, October 18, 1836, a daughter of Thomas B. and Christina (Jacoby) Whitledge. Thomas B. Whitledge was born in Pike County, Missouri, and was engaged in business there practically all his life. The Jacoby family are of old Kentucky stock and were related to Daniel Boone, whose name and fame is inseparably linked with the early history of Kentucky.

To Washington Stark and wife have been born seven children, two of whom died in infancy: Mrs. Augusta Pepper, who resides in Windsor; Mrs. Cora Shelton, Windsor, Missouri; Lewis, resides with his mother in Windsor, and Martha, married Doctor Draper, now residing at Columbia, Missouri, while her children are attending the university, but her permanent home is in Windsor, Missouri.

Mrs. Stark resides in Windsor, where she has a splendid home, although she still retains the home farm of 400 acres in Pettis County. She is an estimable lady and a member of the Christian Church.

James A. Fleming, vice-president of the LaMonte Bank, who is also extensively interested in farming and stock raising, is one of the progressive and enterprising business men of LaMonte. Mr. Fleming was born in LaMonte, September 19, 1868, a son of John S. and Eliza R. (Routsong) Fleming, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter, of Maryland. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are now living. James A., the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. R. H. Wheeler, who resides in La Monte, Missouri.

John S. Fleming came to Pettis County in 1858, and engaged in farming in LaMonte township. He was an extensive farmer and stockman, and had a very successful business career. At the time of his death he owned about 900 acres of land. He was active in a number of other enterprises, as well as farming and stock raising. He was one of the organizers of the LaMonte Bank, and for sixteen years was president of that institution. He was a public-spirited citizen, and did business on a big scale. He was a lifelong Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Church South. He retired from active participation in business affairs the last few years of his life, and died in May, 1916, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His widow now resides in LaMonte

with her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Wheeler, at the age of eighty-five years.

James A. Fleming was reared on the home farm, in LaMonte township, and educated in the public schools and Central College, at Fayette. He then worked in the LaMonte Bank for a time, when he went to Kansas, where he, with Mr. C. B. Littlefield and George Talpey, of Knob Noster, organized the Cassoday Bank of Cassoday, Kansas, and operated it about three years. He was then employed as office manager at the Stock Yards in Kansas City, Missouri, for a livestock commission company. In 1908 he returned to LaMonte and engaged in farming and stock raising, and also interested in banking. He owns 520 acres of valuable land and, in addition to carrying on the livestock business, he directs the operation of the farm work on his place.

Mr. Fleming is a Democrat, and takes a keen interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is one of the capable business men of Pettis County.

Henry Gregory, a well-known farmer and stockman of Green Ridge township, has been a resident of Pettis County over fifty years. Mr. Gregory was born in England April 16, 1841, a son of Henry and Jane (Laney) Gregory, both natives of England. The father died in his native land in 1852, and the following year the mother with her children immigrated to America and settled at Waterloo, New York. There Henry Gregory grew to manhood and attended school some, although his principal task, from the time he was eleven years of age, was to assist his mother in the support of the family. He worked in a tannery, where his duty was to grind tanbark in an old-fashioned mill used for that purpose. He walked two miles to and from his work each day, and received for his labor twenty-five cents per day. When he was sixteen years old he began work at the carpenters' trade for an uncle. After learning the trade he was engaged in building houses in the vicinity of Waterloo, until 1867. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the oil business. This venture did not prove a success. He then decided that he wanted a farm, and in 1868 he came to Pettis County, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising, and has met with very satisfactory results. He now owns 139 acres of land in Pettis County, eighty acres of which is in Green Ridge township and fifty-two acres in Washington township. His property is well



HENRY GREGORY AND WIFE.

improved, and in the matter of value compares favorably with the best land in Pettis County.

Mr. Gregory was first married, in 1870, to Miss Mary M. Lambert, a daughter of John and Margaret (Sutliff) Lambert, of Waterloo, New York. The following children were born to this union: Clara L., resides at home with her father; Isaac L., Washington township, Pettis County; Henry E., Rochester, New York, and Herbert S., who resides on the home place. The mother of these children died in 1883. On October 13, 1893, Mr. Gregory was married to Miss Ellen Alice Lambert, a native of Waterloo, New York, born June 14, 1855. She is a sister of Mr. Gregory's first wife.

Mr. Gregory has always supported the policies of the Republican party. He was reared in the Episcopal faith. His children attend the Congregational Church. Mr. Gregory has an extensive acquaintance, and during his long and honorable career in Pettis County has made many friends. He has lived a good Christian life and has never, knowingly, done a wrong to his fellow-men.

Everett A. Wood, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section of the State, is a native of Pettis County. Doctor Wood was born about five miles northeast of Sedalia March 26, 1864. He is a son of John L. and Adaline (Vickers) Wood, both natives of Kentucky. The father came to Missouri when a young man and first settled in Henry County, where he was engaged in farming until the Civil War broke out. He then came to Pettis County and was also engaged in farming here until the close of the war, when he returned to Henry County and spent the remainder of his life there. He was born in Kentucky in 1836 and died in Clinton, Missouri, in 1916. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1844 and died in Clinton, Missouri, in 1914. They were both members of the Baptist Church. To John L. and Adaline (Vickers) Wood were born the following children: Dr. Everett A., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Ella T. Puntney, Kansas City, Missouri; Herman, a cabinet maker, Kansas City, Missouri, and Harry, a decorator.

Doctor Wood spent his boyhood days on the home farm and attended the district school, and later took a course at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri. He then taught school for a time. In 1885 he engaged in the real estate business at Clark County, Kansas, remaining there until 1888. He then went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was employed as book-keeper in a wholesale grocery house until 1893. He then entered the

Keokuk Medical College, where he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After completing his medical course, Doctor Wood engaged in the practice of his profession at Sedalia. His skill and ability as a physician was soon recognized and it was not long until he had a good practice. In 1905 he founded the Maywood Hospital, the institution being named in honor of his wife. Doctor Wood conducted this hospital in connection with his practice until 1915, when he sold it to the Sisters of the Incarnate Word and it is now known as St. Mary's Hospital, and is situated on the corner of Broadway and Ohio street. Doctor Wood then erected a building on West Fifth, corner Osage and Fifth streets, which is known as the Wood Building. This is a two story structure, the second floor of which is specially designed for physicians' offices and besides Doctor Wood's office, three other physicians occupy this floor. These offices are commodious, conveniently arranged and have all the conveniences of any offices to be found anywhere.

Doctor Wood was first married in 1888 to Miss Stella Picken, a native of Carthage, Illinois. She died in 1900. Two children were born to that union: Paul, died in infancy, and Ruth, who is a graduate of Maryland College, Baltimore, Maryland, and is now taking a special course of study at the Hull House, Chicago, Illinois. In 1903 Doctor Wood was married to Miss May Jaynes, who was born and reared in Sedalia in the house which later was converted into a hospital by Doctor Wood, as above mentioned and given the name, Maywood, by the combination of Mrs. Wood's name, May Wood. Mrs. Wood is a daughter of Col. A. D. Jaynes, who was treasurer of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company and who also organized the First National Bank of Sedalia. He and his wife are now deceased. A sketch of Col. A. D. Jaynes appears in this volume.

Doctor Wood is a close student of the science of his profession. In fact he has been a student all his life, and early in life acquired the habit of thoroughness which no doubt was the foundation for the success which he has attained in his chosen field.

Harry E. Agee, editor and publisher of the "LaMonte Record," is one of the live, progressive newspaper men of Pettis County, and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this county. Mr. Agee is a native son of Pettis County. He was born on a farm, about one mile west of LaMonte, February 18, 1879, and is a son of William H. and Nannie (Terry) Agee.

William H. Agee is also a native of Pettis County, born in April, 1857. He is a son of William Agee, a Kentuckian, as was also his wife. William Agee settled in Pettis County, on Flat Creek, about 1832. He laid out the town of Dresden, Missouri, of which he was the founder, and for a number of years was engaged in the mercantile business in this county in the early days. William H. Agee was educated in the town of Dresden, and in early life began clerking in his father's store. He has practically spent his life in the mercantile business. In 1888 he moved to LaMonte, where he has since conducted a hardware store, and is one of the prominent merchants of that thriving town. William H. Agee was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Terry, a daughter of Vincent Terry, an early settler in Pettis County. To this union were born the following children: Harry E., the subject of this sketch; Ollie G., engaged in the hardware business with his father, in LaMonte; Estella, married W. C. Maltby, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Herbert, resides in St. Louis, Missouri, and Walter D., city editor Sedalia "Democrat," Sedalia.

Harry E. Agee received his education in the LaMonte public schools, attending the high school there, and in early life, assisted in his father's store, when not attending school. He then worked for a time in the printing office at LaMonte, and after becoming proficient in typesetting, he went to Sedalia, in 1901. Here he was employed on the "Sentinel" and the "Daily Capital," remaining there until 1903. He then returned to LaMonte and purchased the "LaMonte Record." This is one of the old newspapers of the county, having been established by John W. Baldwin, in 1882. Since purchasing this paper, in 1903, Mr. Agee has made substantial success with it, built up a large circulation and established a very satisfactory job printing business, notwithstanding the fact that he met with a loss by fire in 1909, which completely destroyed his plant. This disaster occurred just after he had his plant equipped with a good, complete line of modern machinery. However, he proceeded at once to rebuild and install new machinery, and today, he has one of the well equipped small printing plants of the county, and has built up a pleasant and profitable business. Mr. Agee is a member of the Christian Church, and his political views are Democratic, as is the policy of his newspaper. He has served as city clerk of LaMonte. He has manifested a fondness and evinced an exceptional ability for writing since boyhood, and his well-edited newspaper bears testimony that journalism is his proper sphere.

Wilbur D. Wade, of LaMonte, a man of extensive interests in western Pettis County, is one of the notable examples in this county of what can be accomplished by a young man of ability and ambition with a determination to succeed. Mr. Wade is a native of Virginia. He was born in Highland County, Virginia, March 27, 1855, and is a son of William McCoy and Nancy (Ruckman) Wade, who were the parents of thirteen children, six of whom are living, as follow: Mary Anne, born August 24, 1838, married William Gum and died July 20, 1904; Samuel R., born December 12, 1839, and during the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate army in Cooper County, Missouri, was wounded in battle and, after recovering from his wounds, was murdered while on his way to join his regiment, which was with General Price's army; Mrs. Matilda F. Weedin (a sketch of the Weedin family history appears in this volume); Mrs. Margaret Winston (a sketch of the Winston family also appears in this volume); James S., born May 16, 1846, and died January 6, 1907; Reuben Alexander, born January 8, 1848, and resides in Los Angeles, California; Sarah I., married T. M. Bobbitt, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; John R., born January 17, 1852, now resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Virginia A., born October 2, 1853, married Joe Smith and lives in Pueblo, Colorado; Nancy Alice Adella, born March 27, 1855, and died at the age of four years; Wilbur D., the subject of this sketch, a twin brother of Nancy Alice Adella; Marilla C., born March 28, 1857, married William Burton, and died in 1913, and Anson L., born December 21, 1858, and died in infancy.

William McCoy Wade was born in Bath County, now Highland County, Virginia, January 12, 1817. He lived in Virginia until 1859, when he came to Missouri with his family and settled in Cooper County. He remained there until March, 1865, when he came to Pettis County, and settled on a farm about ten miles northwest of LaMonte. He was a farmer all his life, and at the time of his death was the owner of about 100 acres of land. He was an industrious and hard-working man, and met with a reasonable degree of success, although he met with some reverses, including the depressing period of the Civil War. He reared a large family, and well deserves to be recorded among the honored pioneers of Missouri. He died November 17, 1881. Nancy (Ruckman) Wade, mother of Wilbur D. Wade, was born in Highland County, Virginia, August 20, 1816, and died in Phelp City, Missouri, March 22, 1882. She was a devout Christian woman, and she and her husband belonged to the Methodist Church South.

Wilbur D. Wade was four and one-half years old when his parents came to Missouri, and ten years old when they settled in Pettis County. He had attended school before coming to Pettis County, but received the principal part of his education in the public schools of Blackwater township. He remained on the home farm with his father until 1875, when he went to LaMonte and learned telegraphy, under the preceptorship of his brother, John R., who was at that time employed as telegraph operator for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, at LaMonte. After learning telegraphy Mr. Wade was employed as a telegraph operator at various stations on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, and also was in the employ of the Missouri Pacific in Missouri and Kansas, as a telegraph operator.

In 1881 Mr. Wade returned to Pettis County, bought the old home farm, which his father owned, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He has also been an extensive feeder of cattle for the market. In addition to his farming and stock operations, he traveled on the road for six years, for a St. Louis grain commission house, and while thus engaged he got his first real financial start. He worked hard and saved his money. He has bought more land, from time to time, until he now owns 1,265 acres of some of Pettis County's best land. His farm property is all located in LaMonte township except 346 acres, which is in Elk Fork township. His property is all well improved, and under a high state of cultivation. He has built a number of large, commodious barns and nice residences. He carries on general farming and stock raising, and feeds cattle and hogs on an extensive scale. Mr. Wade has resided in LaMonte since 1889, where he built a magnificent fourteen-room residence, in 1914. This is a modern structure throughout, luxuriously furnished, and one of the finest homes in Pettis County. It is built of stone and stuccoed, and this place is known as "Wayside Farm."

On October 14, 1886, Wilbur D. Wade was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Snoddy, who was born in Pettis County, June 10, 1864. She is a daughter of Dr. William D. and Elnor (Brown) Snoddy, natives of Virginia and Franklin County, Missouri, respectively. Doctor Snoddy was a pioneer physician of Pettis County, and lived at old Georgetown in the early fifties. He entered government land, southwest of LaMonte, where he lived until 1882, when he retired and moved to LaMonte. He died in Warrensburg in 1910, aged about eighty-eight years. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur D. Wade have been born two sons: Lawrence L., who lives

in LaMonte township, and Linden Foy, assistant cashier of the LaMonte Bank, who resides with his father.

Mr. Wade is a Democrat, and takes a commendable interest in public affairs. He was elected mayor of LaMonte in 1916, and has given that town one of the best administrations that it ever had. He is a member of the Christian Church, in which he is an elder, and takes an active interest in Sunday school work. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Wade has worked hard, and he has been justly rewarded by success, and the story of his career should act as an inspiration to the young men of today, who are willing to make an honest endeavor to attain success. Mr. Wade is public spirited and patriotic, and has always been a liberal contributor to charitable institutions, churches and all patriotic movements during the great World War.

Paul L. Wensell, secretary and manager of the LaMonte Milling & Grain Company, is the active head of one of LaMonte's important business institutions. This business was organized in 1893 by M. H. Morris, who is now a prominent real estate man in Sedalia; C. W. Ruddy, who is still interested in the business, and Paul L. Wensell, the subject of this sketch, and these three gentlemen still constitute the firm. Mr. Morris is president, Mr. Ruddy treasurer and Mr. Wensell secretary and manager. In 1910 they built an elevator. The mill is 40x80 feet in dimension and is equipped with all modern machinery for grinding meal and feed. They handle meal, feed, grain and flour but do not manufacture flour, as the other products fully tax the capacity of their plant. This is one of the thriving industries of LaMonte. In 1917 they shipped 85,000 bushels of corn and in 1918, 130,000 bushels of wheat to Kansas City and St. Louis.

Paul L. Wensell is a native son of Pettis County. He was born in LaMonte March 19, 1876, and is a son of Aaron L. and Amanda (Reed) Wensell. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom are living, Paul L., of this sketch, being the third in order of birth.

Aaron L. Wensell was born in Ohio in 1838. He served in the Civil War and in 1870 came to Pettis County, Missouri, and for a number of years was engaged in railroading. Shortly after coming to Pettis County he became a locomotive engineer on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad out of Sedalia. However, he was an experienced railroad man when he came to Missouri. Later in life he operated a threshing machine. He

died in LaMonte in 1896. Amanda (Reed) Wensell, mother of Paul L. Wensell, is a native of Pennsylvania and now resides in LaMonte. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as was her late husband.

Paul L. Wensell was reared in LaMonte and educated in the public schools and has been engaged in the milling business at LaMonte practically all his life. He was united in marriage in 1909 with Miss Maggie Shelley, a native of Blackwater township, Pettis County. She is a graduate of the LaMonte High School and the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Wensell are member of the Presbyterian Church, and he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is a Republican.

Earl Stanton Elliott, an enterprising and successful agriculturist of LaMonte township, is a native son of Pettis County. He was born in Hughesville, August 15, 1886, and is a son of Joseph and Carrie (Berry) Elliott, early settlers in the vicinity of Hughesville. Earl Stanton Elliott was one of a family of seven children born to his parents, five of whom are living. Mr. Elliott received his education in the district schools and the Hughesville High School. In 1908 he engaged in farming on his own account and has operated rented land extensively. He is now farming 485 acres of land in LaMonte township which he rents from W. D. Wade. In addition to this, he owns 172 acres in Johnson County which he purchased in 1917. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has met with a very satisfactory degree of success.

Mr. Elliott has been twice married. In 1908 he was married to Sallie Aldridge, a native of Pettis County and a daughter of James and Anna (Howe) Aldridge, early settlers of this county. To this union was born one son, James Spencer Elliott. Mrs. Elliott departed this life in 1912. In 1915 Mr. Elliott was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Knight, a native of Pettis County and a daughter of James W. and Izora (Hatton) Knight. James W. Knight is a former superintendent of schools of Pettis County. To Mr. and Mrs. Elliott has been born one child, Stella Grace.

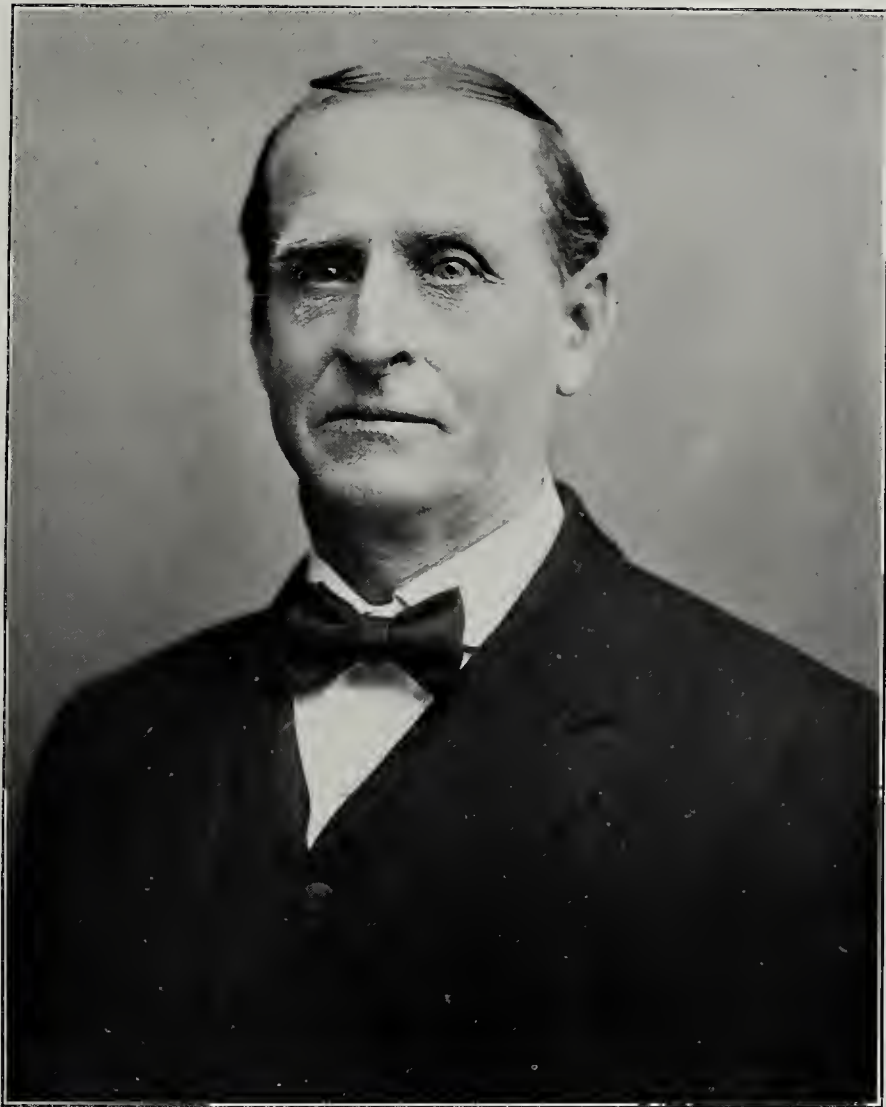
Mr. Elliott is a supporter of the policies and principles of the Democratic party and his fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of Pettis County's substantial young men who is making good.

Lewis T. Berry, a well-known farmer and stockman of Prairie township, belongs to a pioneer family of Missouri. He was born near Linneus, Linn County, Missouri, February 8, 1857, a son of John R. and Eliza (Wright) Berry. The father was born in Kentucky, and came to Missouri just after the Civil War closed. He engaged in the mercantile business at St. Joseph, and later was in business at Holden and at other places in western Missouri. The mother was a native of Virginia. They are both now deceased. They were the parents of six children, two of whom are now living: James H., who resides in Los Angeles, California, and Lewis T., whose name introduces this sketch.

Lewis T. Berry was reared, principally, in Pettis County, his parents having settled here about the time the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad was being constructed. In early life he worked as a farm hand, and for a time worked for Mr. Hubbard, a dairyman at Sedalia, remaining with him about five years. He then entered the railway service as engine caller, and began firing about 1878, and later was promoted to locomotive engineer. About 1886 he resigned and bought his present farm, in Prairie township, which at that time had very little improvements on it, with the exception of an unpretentious pine cabin. Mr. Berry has made extensive improvements, and now has one of the well-improved and productive farms of the county, where he is successfully carrying on general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Berry was united in marriage November 17, 1880, with Miss Lizzie Davidson, a native of Pettis County, and a daughter of J. T. and Angeline (Warren) Davidson. Mrs. Berry was born August 1, 1863, and departed this life January 19, 1916. To Mr. and Mrs. Berry were born four children: Lena, deceased; Edna, married C. A. Richards, Dresden township; Thomas L., lives in Pettis County, and Hazel, resides at home with her father.

When Mr. Berry was a child, he passed through the experience of being stolen by the Indians—an experience common to a certain extent in the Colonial, or even later history of our country, but there are few of the present age or generation who have such an adventure to their credit. When the Berry family lived at St. Joseph, Missouri, where the father was engaged in the wholesale mercantile business, the Berry home was located on about an acre of ground, and young Lewis and his brother were playing in the yard one day, and the Indians, who were plentiful in that vicinity, kidnapped Lewis, who was the younger of the



L. T. BERRY.

two boys, he being about three years old. The Indians started for their camp with the child. The mother missed her boy, and immediately an alarm was given and a posse formed, which went in pursuit of the Indians and in a short time located the child and, after much parleying, the Indians surrendered the boy without a fight. This, perhaps, is an experience that no living person in Pettis County has ever had.

John M. Baldwin, a prominent farmer and breeder and president of the Farmers Bank at LaMonte, is a native of Kentucky. He was born May 13, 1856, at Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky, the son of Robert L. and Sallie E. (Metcalf) Baldwin, both natives of Kentucky who spent their lives in that State. The father was a farmer. He died in 1866 at the age of forty-five years. The mother died in 1862, aged forty years. They were the parents of two children, John M. Baldwin, the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Emma T. Patterson, now deceased.

Mr. Baldwin was left an orphan at an early age, being only a little past five years old when his mother died, and only nine years old at the time of his father's death. After the death of his father, he was reared under the guardianship of W. W. Baldwin, an uncle. He was educated in the schools of Kentucky and the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Virginia. When he was twenty years of age he entered the employ of his uncle as bookkeeper in a plow factory which his uncle operated. In 1879 Mr. Baldwin came to Missouri and settled in Lafayette County, where he remained about eighteen months. He then went back to Kentucky, but remained a short time, however, when he returned to Missouri and engaged in farming and stock raising in Pettis County, near Dresden. In 1904 he located on his present place in LaMonte township. Here he has 460 acres of well improved land, under a high state of cultivation. It is one of the fine farms of Pettis County and is known as "Auvergne," which translated into English means Evergreen. The residence is located on section 24. Mr. Baldwin carries on general farming and stock raising and makes a specialty of breeding Shropshire sheep, and for thirty-two years has been a successful breeder of these sheep. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers Bank of LaMonte, which began business in 1914, and has been president of that institution since its organization. Further mention is made of the Farmers Bank of LaMonte elsewhere in this volume in the chapter on banks. The field of banking is by no means a new venture for Mr. Baldwin. He has been interested in the banking business in Pettis County for a number of years and was one of the organizers of the Sedalia National Bank.

Mr. Baldwin was married in October, 1883, to Miss Nannie L. Catron, a native of Lafayette County, Missouri. Her parents were also natives of Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have been born six children, as follow: Robert Lee, an electrical engineer, Kansas City, Missouri; Dolf, at home; Elizabeth, resides at home; Mrs. Emma Denton, LaMonte township; John M., Jr., in training for Government service in the University of Missouri at Columbia, and one child died in infancy.

Mr. Baldwin is a stanch supporter of the policies and principles of the Democratic party and is a member of the Methodist Church, South. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, holding membership in the Blue Lodge and chapter at LaMonte, the Commandery at Sedalia and the Shrine at Kansas City, Missouri.

The business career of Mr. Baldwin may truthfully be said to be a successful one. He has not only succeeded for himself but in so doing he has contributed to the development of the great resources of Pettis County and Missouri.

Wilbur Ewers Files.—For many years it has been a recognized fact in this country that the raising of standard stock is one of the most important features confronting the stock raiser of the present and future. A number of stockmen have invaded this important field of stock husbandry, but, like all other important vocations, the sphere of the successful breeder requires especial knowledge, as well as study and application, to win success. Some have failed altogether, others have succeeded along special lines. We frequently find a man who is a successful breeder of some particular breed of horses, and others, various breeds of cattle, sheep, etc. It is a rare instance, where we find a man who has won a state-wide reputation as a breeder of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Such a man is Wilbur Ewers Files, whose name introduces this sketch. He is one of the successful breeders in the state of Missouri, and is recognized as such by those who are in the best position to know.

Mr. Files is a native of Ohio, born near Mount Vernon, Ohio, April 14, 1863, and is a son of William S. and Martha Ann (Ewers) Files. William S. Files, the father, was a native of Maine, born at Belfast Bay, June 11, 1824. When about eleven years of age he moved to Ohio with his parents, where he was reared and educated, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. In 1852 he was married to Miss Martha A. Ewers, a daughter of Robert Ewers. William S. Files continued farming in Ohio until 1866, when he came to Missouri and settled in Pettis County, on a

farm near Dresden. In 1876 he took charge of the LaMonte House, which was the principal hotel in LaMonte, and conducted it for a number of years prior to his death.

Wilbur Ewers Files was about three years of age when his parents settled in Pettis County, and here he was reared and received his education in the public schools. He has made farming, stock raising and breeding his life's work. He owns a splendid farm of 240 acres of well-improved land, with commodious dwelling and other farm buildings, located in section 23, LaMonte township. Mr. Files is a breeder of Holstein cattle, Percheron horses, Mammoth Jacks and Jennys, and Shropshire sheep. He is also extensively engaged in the dairy business, and feeds cattle for the market. All his stock are either registered or eligible to registration. For the past three years he has exhibited Percheron horses at the Missouri State Fair, and taken the grand champion prize. At the last fair his seven-year-old mare was awarded first prize. His stallion, "Champaigne" No. 46,934, took the first prize at the State Fair. This horse was imported from France, and was bred by the French government. The horse was imported by McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, in 1904. Mr. Files bought this horse from S. E. Martin, and owned him for a number of years. This is one of the best horses ever owned in Pettis County. Mr. Files conducts an extensive dairying business, which is in thorough keeping with all his methods, and is carried on on a scientific basis.

Mr. Files was united in marriage January 21, 1904, with Miss Ursula Terry, who was born in LaMonte, and her parents moved to the farm where she now resides, when she was two and a half years old. She is a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Ewing) Terry, who now reside in LaMonte. To Mr. and Mrs. Files have been born two children, Wilbur Terry and Claire E., both residing at home.

Mr. Files is a Republican, and is a member of the Christian Church. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masonic Lodge. He also holds membership in the Holstein Friesian Company of Sedalia. In addition to his other numerous interests, Mr. Files is a stockholder and director in the LaMonte Telephone Company. He is a man well known, not only in Pettis County but throughout the State, and has done and is doing as much as any other man in Pettis County to encourage the raising of better stock.

Jefferson Davis Woodward, a successful farmer and stockman of LaMonte township, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Montgomery County August 17, 1861, a son of Richard M. and Cynthia (Faulkner) Woodward. They were the parents of nine children. Richard M. Woodward was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1838. He grew to manhood in his native State, and followed farming there until 1882, when he came to Pettis County and settled in LaMonte township, where he followed farming until his death, in 1905. He was an industrious man and a successful farmer and stockman. He took a commendable interest in public affairs, and was a lifelong Democrat. His wife, Cynthia (Faulkner) Woodward, was born in Powell County, Kentucky, December 25, 1841, and now resides in LaMonte, Missouri. She is a member of the Christian Church.

Jefferson Davis Woodward was reared in Kentucky and educated in the public schools of his native State, and came to Missouri in 1882, about a month after his parents came here. Farming and stock raising has been Mr. Woodward's life occupation. He remained at home and followed farming with his father for a number of years. He and his father bought part of Mr. Woodward's present farm in partnership, and Mr. Woodward is now the sole owner, having purchased his father's interest in 1896. He has made extensive improvements on the place, built a large silo, as well as other modern improvements. He owns 121 acres of land, which is situated in section 22, LaMonte township. Mr. Woodward carries on general farming and stock raising, in which he has been very successful, and for the last fifteen years he has been a breeder of Poland China hogs and Holstein cattle. He is a member of the Pettis County Holstein Friesian Company.

Mr. Woodward was married March 14, 1894, to Louisa Fisher, a native of Callaway County, and a daughter of Walter and Mattie (Terry) Fisher, the former a native of West Virginia, and the latter of Callaway County, Missouri. The Fisher family came to LaMonte about 1903, and 1905 moved to Arkansas, and 1916 returned to LaMonte, where the father died, 1917, and where the mother now resides with her youngest daughter, Miss Edna Fisher. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have been born the following children: Ralph B., born May 9, 1895, enlisted in the United States army after this country entered the World War, and is now serving in the construction department of the Aviation Corps in France; Mary, a student at Missouri University; Paul, deceased; Clarence, residing

at home, and Mildred, also at home. Mr. Woodward and his family are members of the Christian Church, and stand high in the community.

John W. Johnston, a successful and well-known farmer and stockman of LaMonte township, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Benton County August 29, 1869. His parents were William and Mary (Johnston) Johnston. They were the parents of six children, John W. being the only one who resides in Pettis County. William Johnston was a native of Scotland and, when a young man, he came to American and settled in Sangamon County, Illinois, prior to the Civil War. There he met and was married to Miss Mary Johnston, who was also a native of Scotland. William Johnston and his wife came to Missouri in 1859, and settled in Benton County. The father was engaged in farming and stock raising, and they spent the remainder of their lives in that county. The father died in 1904, aged seventy-four years, and the mother departed this life in 1889, aged forty-nine years. They were highly respected people, and prominent in Benton County.

John W. Johnston was reared and educated in Benton County. He was reared on a farm and has made farming his life's vocation. He followed farming in Benton County, where he owned the old Johnston homestead until 1904. He then sold his farm in that county, and removed to Pettis County, and in 1910, bought his present farm in LaMonte township. This place consists of 200 acres; it is well improved, and under a high state of cultivation, and is one of Pettis County's valuable farms. Mr. Johnston has made valuable improvements and has recently built a large silo. He carries on farming and stock raising, and is now making a specialty of breeding Aberdeen Angus cattle, and has a herd of eight head of pure-bred cattle of this breed.

Mr. Johnston was married in December, 1899, to Miss Jessie Rolstin, a native of Benton County, Missouri, and a daughter of David R. and Josephine (Chastain) Rolstin, the former a native of Canada, and the latter of Benton County, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have been born one son, John R., who resides at home with his parents. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and he and Mrs. Johnston are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Johnston is one of the progressive citizens of Pettis County, and a supporter of any worthy movement, or enterprise, which tends to the betterment of the community. He is interested in the Farmers Bank of LaMonte, in which he is a stockholder.

Dennis Connor, of LaMonte township, is an early settler in Missouri and for many years has been engaged in farming and stock raising in Pettis County, where he has met with success, and is one of the substantial citizens of this county. He began life a poor boy, but by hard work and good management he has attained a competence and is now the owner of 320 acres of valuable land in LaMonte township. Mr. Connor was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1842, a son of Humphrey and Mary (English) Connor.

When Dennis Connor was eight years old, in 1850, he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Kentucky. The father followed railroad construction work. The family removed to Missouri prior to the Civil War and the father was employed on the construction of the Wabash railroad. Shortly afterwards he came to Pettis County, where he was engaged in farming until the time of his death, in 1878. He was seventy-four years old when he died. The mother was also a native of Ireland. She died in 1890, aged eighty years.

Dennis Connor worked on railroad construction work when a young man in the capacity of teamster. When the Civil War broke out he was engaged as a teamster in the employ of the United States Government. In this capacity he hauled supplies for the United States troops to various points from Sedalia. Shortly after the close of the war he engaged in farming in Pettis County with his father, northeast of LaMonte. He sold this place in 1881 and purchased his present farm in 1881 and has made practically all the improvements that are on this place, including the fine residence and other farm buildings.

Mr. Connor was married in 1868 to Miss Ellen Clifford, a native of Ireland, who was brought to the United States by her parents when she was five years old. She is a daughter of John and Katherine (Coffey) Clifford. They came to Missouri about 1855 and settled in Johnson County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The both died at Warrensburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Connor have been born eight children, as follow: Dennis, Jr., lives in Kansas City, Missouri; Anna, resides at home with her parents; John, at home with his parents; Mrs. Emma Brosnahan, lives in Kansas City, Missouri; Agnes, married A. Cross and they live in LaMonte township; Lula, married P. J. Devine and they reside in Cooper County, Missouri; James, lives in LaMonte township, and Dora, at home with her parents.

Mr. Connor is a Democrat, but inclined to be independent in political

affairs. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Connor has spent over half a century of his life in Pettis County and is well worthy of being classified as a worthy pioneer in a work of this character. When he first came to this county, the present site of the city of Sedalia was an open stretch of prairie, with some swamp land during rainy weather, and the county was mostly an open and unbroken country. He has seen many changes worked out in this county since the days of the Civil War. While he has been handicapped on account of a limited education, he has gone on and succeeded to a very considerable extent by hard work and the application of good, sound, practical judgment. He is now living practically retired, while his sons carry on the work of the home place.

John W. Sims, who is associated with the Morris Real Estate and Loan Company of Sedalia, is one of the progressive business men of Pettis County. Mr. Sims is a native of Missouri. He was born in Audrain County, and is a son of Benjamin O. and Luella (Walden) Sims, both natives of Audrain County and descendants of pioneer families of that section of the State. Benjamin O. Sims was engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years but is now engaged in the banking business at Wellsetka, Oklahoma.

John W. Sims is the eldest of a family of eight children born to his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Mexico, Missouri, and the Sproul Academy. He then took a general business course and studied law at the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. After completing his business course, Mr. Sims engaged in the land business in Texas. In 1904 he promoted the handling of 42,000 acres of land in Texas which involved the founding of the town of Kingsville, Texas, which now has a population of from eight to ten thousand people. This town is located on the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railroad. In 1908 Mr. Sims came to Sedalia and since that time has been associated with the Morris Real Estate and Loan Company, one of the leading institutions of its kind in Pettis County.

Mr. Sims was united in marriage June 26, 1906, with Miss Edna T. Morris, a daughter of Wilber T. Morris, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Sims have been born two children, Wilber Morris and Elouise.

Mr. Sims is a Republican and a member of the First Baptist Church of Sedalia and is one of the deacons of the church. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

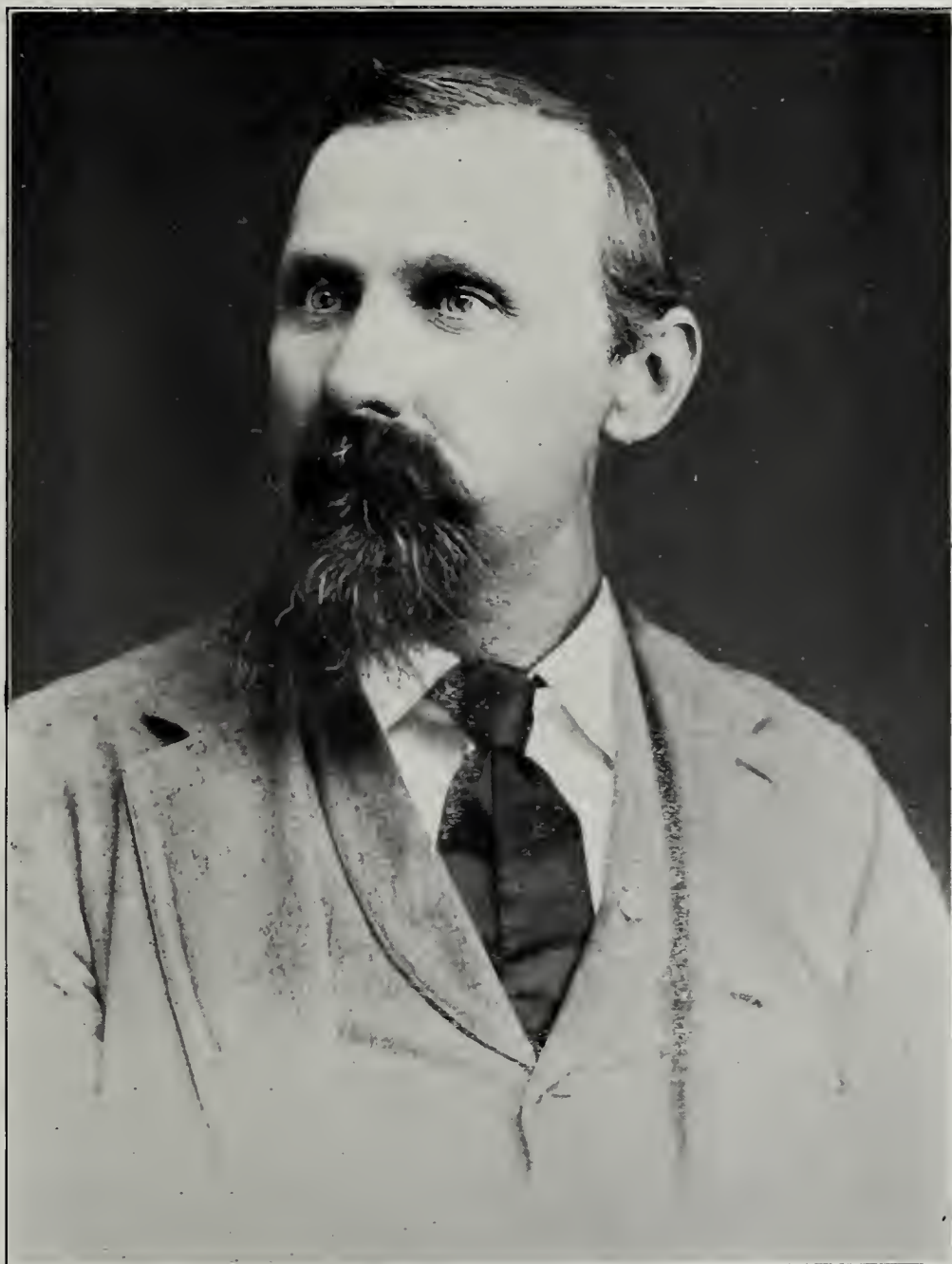
George E. Spears, a prominent farmer and stockman of Prairie township, who has won a wide reputation as a successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, is the owner of 336 acres of well-improved and valuable land in Pettis County.

Mr. Spears was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, June 29, 1851, and is a son of Dr. Hugh C. and Susan M. (Munday) Spears, both natives of Kentucky, the former of Jessamine County and the latter of Woodford County. In 1854 Doctor Spears left his Kentucky home with his family, came to Cass County, Missouri, and when the Civil War broke out he went to southern Tennessee.

Dr. Hugh C. Spears was a physician and surgeon, having been educated in the Lexington Medical School at Lexington, Kentucky, receiving much of his medical instruction from Dr. Berg Dudley, a celebrated surgeon of that day. After returning South, at the outbreak of the war, Doctor Spears served as surgeon in General Forrest's Confederate command. At the close of the war he returned to Kentucky, remaining there from 1865 to 1868. He then returned to Missouri and settled in Pettis County, where he followed farming, and also practiced medicine until 1885. He then went to Williamson County, Texas, where he remained for a time, when he removed to Hill County, Texas, and spent the remainder of his life there. He died May 18, 1906. His wife, the mother of George E. Spears, died January 14, 1876. Doctor Spears was a prominent Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church.

George E. Spears was one of a family of eight children born to his parents, two of whom are living. The other living member of the family is John C., and resides in the northern part of Pettis County. George E. Spears received his education in the public schools, and was engaged in farming with his father in early life. In 1879 he bought his first land, in Heath's Creek township, and followed farming there, and also stock raising, with uniform success until 1918, when he sold his place and bought 336 acres, most of which is situated in Prairie township. This place was known as the Clay Whitzel farm, and is now called the "Prairie View Farm."

Mr. Spears was united in marriage December 5, 1878, with Miss Lucy B. Burford, a native of Webster County, Missouri, born July 25, 1858. She is a daughter of Daniel W. and Mary (Clark) Burford, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of North Carolina. They



GEORGE E. SPEARS.

were married in Webster County, Missouri, and a few years later, or about the close of the Civil War, they came to Pettis County and settled in Heath's Creek township, where they both spent the remainder of their lives. Daniel Burford was a Methodist minister and an early-day circuit rider. He was born July 22, 1818, and died January 27, 1888. His wife was born April 30, 1822, and died December 5, 1886. To George E. Spears and wife have been born the following children: Mary, married T. J. Todd, Sedalia, Missouri; Sidney, deceased; Alexander Campbell, was educated in Hill's Business College, Sedalia, and lives near Otterville, Missouri; Sallie, married J. K. Barley, and is deceased; Hugh C., who was educated in the Sedalia Central Business College and the Auto School of Kansas City, Missouri, enlisted in the United States Aviation Corps, and in 1917, and at this writing, is in England with the United States Army; George V., lives near Clifton, Missouri; Anna, resides at home; Lee, married Gilbert Rains, and lives in Heath's Creek township; and two children died in infancy; Roy F., youngest, at home.

Mr. Spears is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Spears is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. Mrs. Spears holds membership in the D. of H. and the A. O. U. W. The Spears family is one of the highly respected families of Pettis County, and Mr. Spears is a substantial and progressive citizen.

Wilber T. Morris, of the Morris Real Estate and Loan Company, of Sedalia, Missouri, is a native of this State. He was born near Armstrong, Howard County, September 15, 1860, a son of Rev. William H. and Sarah Elizabeth (Williams) Morris, who settled in Missouri about 1830, coming from Virginia. The following children were born to them: Mary E., married Joseph H. Robertson, now deceased, and she resides in Sedalia; William Clay, deceased; Anna, married Frank Payne and is now deceased; Wilber T., the subject of this sketch; Maggie, died in infancy; Melvin H., a member of the firm of Morris Real Estate and Loan Company; Sarah E., married W. M. Hayden of Sedalia; Edwin, deceased; Edward R., a farmer and stockman near Sedalia, and Lassie, married Charles Powell of Renick, Missouri, and to her union two children were born, a son and daughter, the son, C. Chester, now in France in the Medical Corps.

Wilber T. Morris was educated in the public schools, the Roanoke High School at Roanoke, Missouri, and William Jewel College at Liberty,

Missouri. He then engaged in teaching and for three years was thus engaged in the public schools at Clark, Missouri. In 1881, Mr. Morris came to Pettis County and engaged in farming and stock raising four miles north of LaMonte in Blackwater township on what is now known as the A. O. Teeter farm. Mr. Morris owned this farm for several years. In 1872 he moved to Sedalia, where he engaged in the real estate and loan business. He was first associated with John West and later the firm became known as Morris and Shultz. In 1900 his brother, Melvin H., became a member of the firm and since that time it has been known as the Morris Real Estate and Loan Company. This company does an extensive loan business and during its existence has handled some of the most important real estate transactions of this section of the State. Mr. Morris is also interested in farming and stock raising and owns a valuable farm of 400 acres in LaMonte township. This place is operated under his personal supervision. He makes a specialty of raising Jersey and Holstein cattle and at this writing has about seventy-five head on his place.

Mr. Morris was united in marriage November 11, 1879, with Miss J. Ella Whitfield, a native of Pettis County, born in Blackwater township. She is a daughter of James E. and Hixie (Winston) Whitfield, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee.

James E. Whitfield was a son of William Whitfield, who was a native of North Carolina and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. William was the son of James E. Whitfield, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. James E. Whitfield, father of Mrs. Morris, was born in Granville, North Carolina, August 9, 1817. In the spring of 1849 he came to Pettis County and settled in Blackwater township and spent the remainder of his life there, engaged in farming. He was an active worker in the Baptist Church and was a Democrat. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate army. He was married June 12, 1844, to Miss Hixie Winston, a native of Franklin County, North Carolina, and a daughter of Jesse Winston of North Carolina. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Mrs. Morris is the youngest.

To Wilber T. Morris and wife has been born one child, Edna T., who is now the wife of John W. Sims, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Mr. Morris is a Republican and while he takes an active part in political affairs, has never aspired to hold political office. He is a member of the Baptist Church at Sedalia and is one of its trustees. He takes

a commendable interest in promoting all worthy public enterprises which tend to the betterment and upbuilding of his city and county. He takes a special interest in the advancement of agricultural methods and the betterment of the public school system. He is one of the worthy and substantial citizens of Pettis County. He is an advocate of good roads, and has always taken an active interest in that movement.

Peter Hoffman, one of Sedalia's leading hardware men and dealer in sporting goods, is a veteran merchant of this city. Mr. Hoffman is a native of Texas. He was born in Austin, April 15, 1855, a son of Philip and Mary (Meyer) Hoffman, who were the parents of five children, one of whom died in infancy. Philip Hoffman was born in Nassau, Germany, and when a young man left his native land and went to Texas. Here he worked at his trade, which was that of a wagonmaker, and conducted a wagonmaking and repair shop at Austin, Texas. In 1865 he came to Sedalia with his family, driving through from Texas in a covered wagon, or what was known as a "prairie schooner." Here he worked at his trade as a wagonmaker about ten years, and later engaged in the grocery business. He spent his latter years in retirement and died in 1889, aged sixty-nine years. Mary (Meyer) Hoffman died when Peter Hoffman was about five years of age.

Peter Hoffman was educated in the public schools of Sedalia, and in early life began work in a drug store for J. H. Mertz, and later worked for Mertz & Hale until 1876. He then went to St. Louis and worked in a drug store, and at the same time attended the Pharmaceutical College of St. Louis, where he was graduated with honors. In 1881 Mr. Hoffman returned to Sedalia, and the following year engaged in the hardware business, which he has since continued. He has built up a large trade, and carries a complete line of hardware, including shelf hardware, stoves, sporting goods and, everything usually found in a first-class hardware store. His stock averages about \$20,000.00. The business is located at 305 South Ohio street, Sedalia, and occupies the basement, main floor and upper floors of the building. Mr. Hoffman began the hardware business here with his brother Frank, and they conducted a store for about eight years, when he bought Frank's interest. For the past six years Mr. Hoffman's sons have been with him in the business, and the firm is known as P. Hoffman Hardware Company.

Mr. Hoffman was married October 1, 1883, to Miss Sophia Mayer, a native of Cooper County, Missouri, and a daughter of Victoria Mayer.

The father was a farmer, and they later removed from Cooper to Pettis County. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have been born the following children: Arthur M., Sedalia; Edward, Sedalia, and Victoria, resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Hoffman is a Republican, a member of the Congregational Church and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has had a long and honorable career in the mercantile business in Sedalia, and by his square dealing and upright methods he has built up a business that is based on nearly forty years of honorable dealing.

Ben H. Nash, who is now living at LaMonte, is a successful farmer and stockman, and, with his two daughters, Constance and Ethel, is now the owner of 208 acres on section 36, LaMonte township. Mr. Nash was born in Kentucky, January 29, 1852. He is a son of James and Sarah E. (Wilson) Nash, both natives of Kentucky. James Nash was a farmer, and fairly successful in his undertakings, and did well, considering the opportunities of the pioneer times in which he lived. He died in Mason County, Illinois. Sarah E. (Wilson) Nash, mother of Ben Nash, belonged to a prominent Kentucky family, and was a direct descendant of George M. Wilson. He held the first land grant, granted by King George. This grant of land was eight miles north of Marysville, Kentucky, and Sarah E. Wilson fell heir to a part of this estate.

When Ben H. Nash was about four and a half years old his mother died, and he was reared by an uncle, Ben M Bush, after whom Ben H. Nash was named. Mr. Bush was in the railroad service prior to the Civil War, and during the war he was a captain of a United States government towboat, the name of which was "Crescent City." He was engaged in transporting supplies to federal troops at various places along the great waterways of the South. Capt. Ben M. Bush was present and saw the engagement at Palmyra, and transported the guns which were captured from the Confederate army on his boat, the "Crescent City."

Ben H. Nash remained with his uncle until he was twenty-one years old. He received his education in the public schools and the Aurora High School, at Aurora, Indiana. In early life he worked at the carpenters' trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later in railroad shops at Indianapolis, Indiana. After that he went to Boone County, Kentucky, and worked on a farm with a brother-in-law. In 1868 he returned to Aurora, Indiana, and worked in a chair factory, as a chair finisher. In 1880, Mr. Nash came to Missouri, settled at El Dorado Springs, where he clerked in a

general store, and was also deputy postmaster there. In 1883 he went to Kansas, but shortly afterwards returned to Missouri, and settled in Pettis County and since that time has been engaged in farming and stock raising. For a number of years he was well known as a successful breeder of Poland China hogs. His farm is well improved and is one of the valuable places of the county. It was entered from the Government by Mrs. Nash's grandfather, Marion G. Pemberton. In 1911 Mr. Nash retired and removed to LaMonte, where he now resides.

April 29, 1885, Mr. Nash was married to Miss Zora A. Pemberton, a daughter of M. M. and Sophronia (Robinson) Pemberton, who were pioneer settlers of Pettis County, the Pemberton family having come here in 1832. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nash, as follow: Constance H., who resides at home with her parents; Ethel M., also resides at home with her parents, and Sophronia Z., married C. L. Clingan, a prominent auctioneer of LaMonte. The Nash family met its supreme bereavement in the death of the mother, in 1898. She was born in Pettis County in October, 1868.

Mr. Nash is a Democrat, and has always consistently advocated and supported the principles of that party. He is a member of the Methodist Church and a steward of the LaMonte congregation. He is one of Pettis County's substantial citizens who has made good, and the Nash family are prominent members of the community.

Scott Mahin, a prominent farmer and stockman of LaMonte township, is a native of Illinois. He was born February 9, 1867, in Lawrence County, Illinois, and is a son of Samuel Taylor and Letutia (Claggett) Mahin, the former a native of Jessamine County, and the latter of Todd County, Kentucky. They were the parents of four children, as follow: James M., deceased; Ira C., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Addie, married Charles M. Reed, Warrensburg, Missouri, and Scott, the subject of this sketch.

The Mahin family settled in Pettis County over sixty-three years ago. The parents of Scott Mahin were married in Kentucky, and in 1855 came to Missouri. They made the trip by steamboat part of the way, and completed the trip in an old prairie schooner type of wagon, which was well-known to the pioneers of the West. They settled at Knob Noster. Johnson County, where Samuel Taylor Mahin worked at the carpenters' trade until the war broke out. In 1861 he went to Illinois and located in Lawrence County, where he followed farming until 1873, when he returned

to Missouri. In 1878 he bought a farm in LaMonte township, Pettis County, where he remained until his death, in 1915, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife was born February 12, 1833, and died June 5, 1905. Samuel Taylor Mahin was prominently identified with the affairs of western Pettis County, during his lifetime, and met with success in his private undertakings. Politically, he was a Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was an active worker in the Sunday school, and was superintendent from the organization of the Sunday school at LaMonte for many years. He left his imprint on society, and made the world better for having lived in it.

Scott Mahin was educated in the public schools and the University of Missouri. He began farming on his own account, on rented land, when he was twenty-one years of age. In 1891 he purchased a small tract of land in LaMonte township, and he has added to his original purchase, from time to time, until he now owns a valuable farm of 200 acres, where he carries on general farming and stock raising, and is meeting with well-merited success. His farm is well improved, with good farm buildings and a fine residence.

Mr. Mahin was united in marriage in 1894 to Miss Laura Dorrance, a native of Pettis County, Missouri. She departed this life in 1899, at the age of twenty-five years, leaving two children, Roy E., who was one of the brave boys to give up his life for democracy in the World War. He enlisted in the United States Aviation Corps in 1917, and on December 3 of that year sailed for overseas. He died at Narze, France, December 27, 1917, and his remains are buried there. He was born August 28, 1895. The youngest son born to Mr. Mahin's first marriage is Guy W., who married Goldie Shull, of Hughesville, and is on the home place with his father. Mr. Mahin was married the second time, in 1905, to Miss Gussie B. Wharton, of Wheeling, West Virginia, whose parents came to Pettis County in 1878.

Mr. Mahin is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church. He is one of the progressive farmers of Pettis County, and his success in this life is no accident. He is a hard worker, and a man of sound business judgment and keen foresight.

An interesting historic fact in connection with Mr. Mahin's place is that there is a very fine spring there, which in the early days was a favorite camping place for the Indians. Many arrow heads and other Indian relics have been found in the vicinity of this spring.

George S. Patterson, a well-known stock dealer, who is also engaged in farming and stock feeding, is one of the progressive citizens of LaMonte. Mr. Patterson was born in Rush County, Indiana, July 19, 1874. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Parker) Patterson, who were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, George S. being the youngest of the family.

James Patterson was born in Ohio February 4, 1834, and died at Lynnville, Iowa, October 1, 1908. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. His widow now resides at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

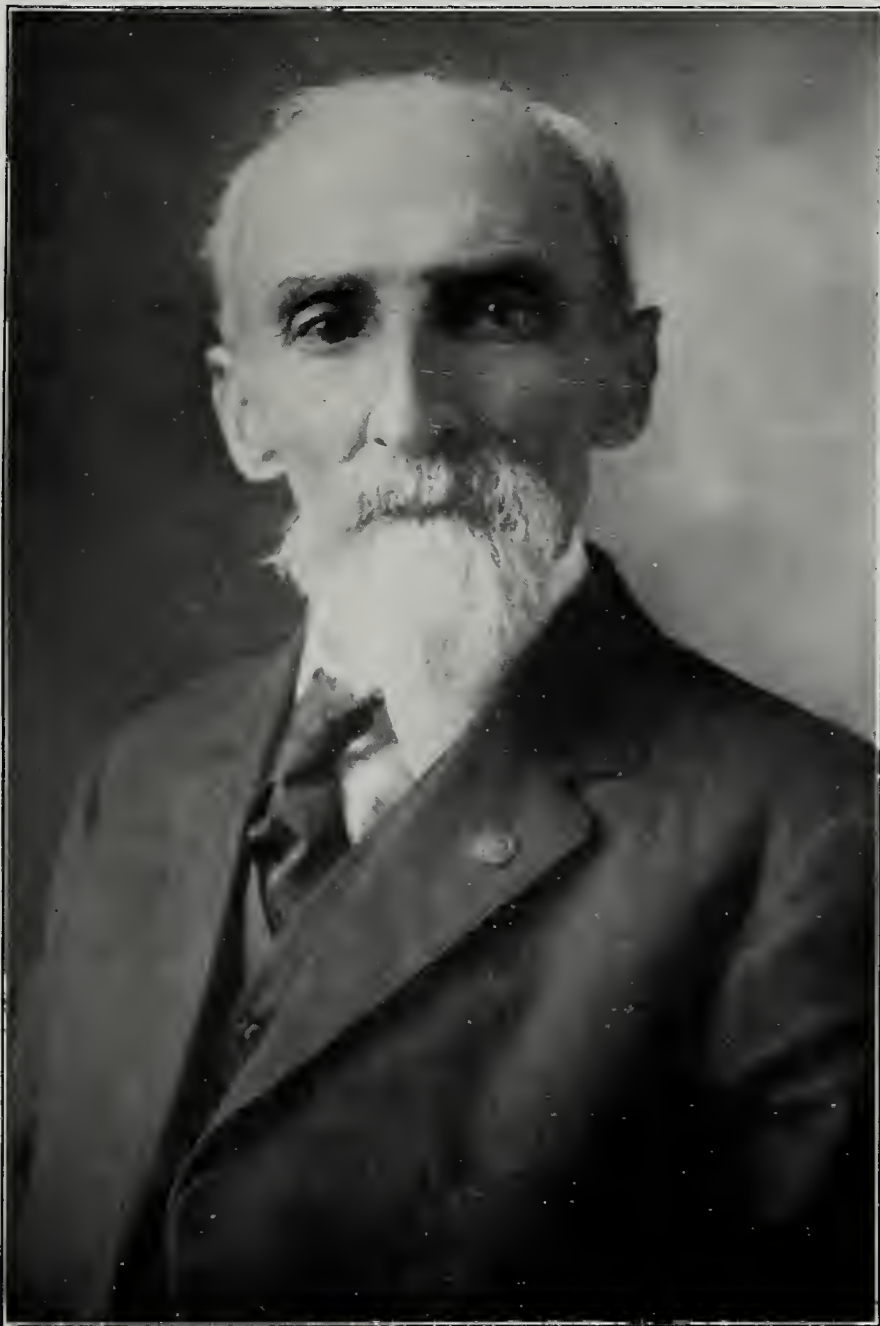
George S. Patterson was reared in Iowa and educated in the public schools at Lynnville and Highland Park University, at Des Moines, Iowa. After leaving school he was engaged in farming and stock feeding in Iowa, and owned a farm there. In 1904 Mr. Patterson came to Missouri, and located in Blackwater township, Pettis County, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1910. He then removed to LaMonte, where he was employed in a mill about a year, when he engaged in farming again. He has owned a number of farms in this vicinity which he has bought and sold, and now owns ninety-six acres just east of LaMonte. Here he carries on general farming, stock raising and feeding. In 1915 he engaged in buying and shipping stock, which he has continued to the present time. He handles a great deal of stock, and has established a reputation as a square dealer and honest buyer, which is a man's greatest asset in this or any other industry.

September 21, 1899, George S. Patterson was married to Miss Marietta Parker, who was born near Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana, December 29, 1872. She is a daughter of Eli G. and Mary M. (Thomas) Parker, the former a native of Wayne County, Indiana, and the latter of Randolph County, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have been born one child, Francis W., born December 26, 1901, in Jasper County, Iowa. Eli G. Parker, Mrs. Patterson's father, is now deceased, and her mother makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Patterson.

Mr. Patterson is a Republican, and takes an interest in local affairs, and has served as treasurer of LaMonte. He is a stockholder of the Holstein Friesian Company. He and Mrs. Patterson are members of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Patterson is active in missionary society work and takes a deep interest in Red Cross work. She is also a member of the W. C. T. U. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are well known in Pettis County, and have many friends.

William Duke, now living retired in LaMonte, after an active and successful career, is a native of Ohio. He was born at Woodville, Ohio, December 12, 1841, a son of John and Nancy (Burnham) Duke, who were the parents of seven children, three of whom served in the Union Army in the Civil War, and five of the family are now living, as follow: Mathew, lives in Texas; Isaac, lives in Iowa; Mrs. Mary Hiser, also lives in Iowa; John, New Mexico, and William, the subject of this sketch. John Duke was born in North Ireland, in 1807. He settled in Ohio at an early day, where he made farming his life's occupation. He died in 1852. Nancy (Burnham) Duke died in 1855.

Mr. Duke was reared and educated in Ohio, and spent his early life in the same manner as the average boy of his time, until the Civil War broke out. On October 16, 1861, he enlisted at Woodville, in Company D, 72d Ohio Infantry, under Capt. Andrew Nuhfer, Col. R. P. Buckland and Lieutenant-Colonel Canfield. The latter was killed at the battle of Shiloh. His company was sent to Camp Crogan, Fremont, Ohio, and after being drilled there and at Camp Chase, Ohio, until March 1, 1862, they were ordered to Cincinnati, and from there down the Ohio River and up the Tennessee to Pittsburg Landing, where they went into camp as a part of General Sherman's army. Shortly afterwards they participated in the battle of Shiloh, and later at Corinth. After that battle they were marched to Memphis, Tennessee, where they did guard duty until the fall of 1862. In the early part of 1863 Mr. Duke was with his command in a number of skirmishes in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in the spring of 1863 they were ordered to Vicksburg, Mississippi. On the way they were in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, and proceeded to Vicksburg and took part in the memorable siege there, which ended July 4, 1863. They then returned to Jackson, and followed the Confederates from there to Brandon and, after a skirmish with the enemy, returned to Jackson, remaining there about six weeks. About this time the term of enlistment of this company had expired, and Mr. Duke, with the other members, re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, and they were given furloughs for thirty days, after which they reassembled at Memphis, Tennessee. In May, 1864, they were ordered to Guntown, Mississippi, in a raid under command of General Sturgess, and on June 11, 1864, about 200 of the regiment were taken prisoners, including Mr. Duke. They were sent to Andersonville, and experienced all the horrors of that notorious place, and in September of that year an exchange of



WILLIAM DUKE.

prisoners was arranged between Generals Hood and Sherman. The terms of the exchange were not exactly known to all the prisoners, so a great many more than exchanges had been contemplated for, rushed out of the prison and were allowed to go to "Rough and Ready," the place of exchange on neutral ground, and those that were not included in the exchange, were compelled to return to Andersonville. Those who were being returned were forced to ride on the tops of freight cars, and while enroute to the prison Mr. Duke and a comrade, Charley Gurnsey, dropped from the train while it was in motion and succeeded in making their escape, and immediately started to make their way back to the Union lines. They experienced many hair-breadth escapes. At Jonesborough they stumbled over a guy rope of a tent in the dark, which was occupied by some Confederate soldiers who were asleep. They traveled at night and hid in the daytime, and were not far from the Union lines when they suddenly came to the end of their journey by running into a Confederate picket post, who captured them. After being sent to headquarters they were taken to Savannah, Georgia, and later to Lawton and Blackshire, and in December, 1864, they were marched across the country some sixty miles to Albany, and from there sent to Andersonville again, reaching there on Christmas Day, 1864. Here they were confined until the close of the war. On April 24, 1865, they were put on board the steamer Sultana, and while on their way up the Mississippi River, when a few miles above Memphis, the boilers of the Sultana exploded, and, out of 2,300 persons on board, mostly paroled prisoners, only 600 were rescued. Mr. Duke was sleeping not more than ten feet from the boilers when the explosion took place, and he was severely scalded and otherwise injured. He was sent to Overton Hospital until he recovered from the shock. He was then taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was sent to the hospital again for a time. He was discharged in May, 1865, having attained the rank of sergeant.

After the close of the war Mr. Duke returned to Woodville, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming with his brothers, until 1869. He then came to Pettis County, Missouri, and bought a farm, three and one-half miles southwest of LaMonte, where he made extensive improvements, and followed farming and stock raising until 1908, when he retired and removed to LaMonte. Mr. Duke's farm consists of 215 acres. He has a splendid modern residence in LaMonte, where he is spending his time in well-merited retirement and rest, from the more strenuous duties of his active career of the past.

Mr. Duke was married October 1, 1867, in Ohio, to Miss Emaline Brim, who was born in Wood County, Ohio, May 4, 1846. She is a daughter of George and Betsy (Loop) Brim. George Brim was born in Devonshire, England, in 1807, came to America when he was twenty-one years old, and settled in Ohio, where he followed farming until his death, in 1873. His wife was born in New York, in 1813, and died in 1895. To Mr. and Mrs. Duke have been born the following children: Walter, deceased; Charles C., deceased; Minnie M., deceased; Estella C., married Doctor Clabaugh, a Sedalia physician, now serving in the United States Army Medical Corps; Luella M., married H. L. McCune, Dresden township; Arthur W., Meeker, Oklahoma; Emma E., married George Wagner, Jr., LaMonte township. Estella and Luella are twins.

Mr. Duke is a Republican, and takes an active interest in local affairs. Mr. Duke was presented with a medal by the State of Ohio, for services during the Civil War.

William H. Shernaman, one of the progressive and enterprising young farmers and stockmen of Pettis County, was born in LaMonte township July 15, 1887. He is a son of William Shernaman, a prominent farmer and stockman of this county, a personal history of whom appears in this volume.

William H. Shernaman was reared on his father's farm and received a good education in the public schools. He remained at home with his father until he was twenty-one years old, when he began life for himself. He rents 280 acres of land in LaMonte township from his father, where he has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising since 1912. He feeds a large number of cattle and has found this to be a very profitable branch of the stock business. As well as making a notable success of various phases of the stock business, Mr. Shernaman is especially successful in raising grain. He has produced some of the best corn crops in recent years, raised in this section. He planted his first corn crop in 1907 and has raised some very good corn. In 1898 he made exhibit of his corn at the State Fair at Sedalia. For the past seven years he has been quite extensively engaged in breeding brown Leghorn chickens.

Mr. Shernaman was married April 22, 1914, to Miss Rose Brosnahan, who was born in Johnson County, Missouri, September 28, 1893. She was educated in the public schools and the State Normal School at Warrensburg, having graduated from that institution and taught school for three terms. She is a daughter of John and Mary (Lynch) Brosnahan,

and is one of a family of ten children born to them, eight of whom are living.

John Brosnahan was born in Ireland and came to the United States in early life and settled in Johnson County, Missouri, where he is successfully engaged in farming. Mary (Lynch) Brosnahan is a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Brosnahan are members of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Shernaman is a Republican and attends the Catholic Church, of which Mrs. Shernaman is a member. Mr. and Mrs. Shernaman are well known and have many friends in the community.

Joseph V. Stirlen, of LaMonte township, is prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Pettis County, as well as numerous other important enterprises. He is the owner of a valuable farm of 354 acres, upon which he is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and also feeding for the market. Mr. Stirlen has been engaged in farming since early life. He also buys and ships livestock and grain at Dresden, where he is the owner of the grain elevator.

Mr. Stirlen was born in Dresden township, Pettis County, March 27, 1880, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Mary V. (Gorrell) Stirlen, and was the only child born to their marriage. Benjamin F. Stirlen was born near Fort Wayne, Indiana, July 9, 1851, and was a son of William C. and Margaret (Spearman) Stirlen, natives of Ohio. They came to Missouri in 1872 and settled near Hughesville. Here William C. Stirlen purchased a farm and spent the remainder of his life. Benjamin F. Stirlen, father of Joseph V., was a farmer and stockman all his life, after coming to Pettis County with his parents. He was the owner of 320 acres of land at the time of his death, March 27, 1912. His first wife, Mary V. Gorrell, died in 1880. For a history of the Gorrell family, see sketch of Hinton Gorrell. Benjamin F. Stirlen married, for his second wife, Mary V. Dawes, a native of Saline County, Missouri, and one child was born to this union, Martha F., who married F. B. Weathers, and they live in Blackwater township. Benjamin F. Stirlen was a member of the Baptist Church, and a lifelong Democrat. He was recognized as one of the substantial men of the community, and an upright citizen.

Joseph V. Stirlen was reared in Pettis County, and received his education in the district schools and the Sedalia High School. He moved to his present farm in 1917. This is one of the well-improved farms of the county.

Mr. Stirlen was married April 30, 1908, to Miss Mollie Fisher, a

native of Blackwater township, Pettis County. She is a daughter of Hampton G. and Mary Jane (Newbill) Fisher, both natives of Pettis County, whose parents were among the very earliest settlers in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Stirlen have been born two children, as follow: Virginia Ellen and Delilah Kathryn.

Mr. Stirlen has always supported the policies of the Democratic party. He is a man of keen business judgment, coupled with habits of industry which are the principal elements of his success.

Daniel I. Tevis, a well-known citizen of LaMonte township, who is a prominent farmer and stockman, is a native of Missouri. He was born a half-mile north of Tipton, Missouri, September 5, 1864. He is a son of Hebrew and Anna (Igo) Tevis, and is one of twelve children born to them. The parents were natives of Kentucky, and very early settlers in Missouri. They came to Pettis County in 1866, and settled sixteen miles north of Sedalia, where they spent the remainder of their lives on a farm. The father was a progressive farmer, and prominent in the early-day affairs of northern Pettis County. He was an exemplary citizen, and he and his wife lived good Christian lives. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, while she worshiped with the Christian denomination. Hebrew Tevis was born in Kentucky January 14, 1824, and died in Pettis County, September 7, 1902. His wife was born in Kentucky October 12, 1827, and died January 1, 1890.

Daniel I. Tevis was about eight years old when he came to Pettis County with his parents. Here he was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools, and remained at home with his parents until he bought a farm, near the old home place. He purchased his present place in 1899, where he has since been engaged in farming and has met with very satisfactory results. His farm consists of 120 acres of land, which is well improved and conveniently arranged for general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Tevis was married October 3, 1888, to Miss Ida May Smith, a native of Pettis County, born July 1, 1868. She is a daughter of William L. and Louisa (Spratt) Smith, both natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Pettis county. They settled in Blackwater township where they spent the remainder of their lives. To Daniel I. and Ida May (Smith) Tevis have been born two children. The elder, Thurman M. Tevis, was born in Longwood township, Pettis County, April 13, 1890. He was educated in the public schools, Hill's Business College, Sedalia, the State Normal School at Warrensburg and the Ransomerian School of Kansas City,

Missouri, where he graduated in 1915. He made a special study of penmanship and that, coupled with the fact that he was a natural penman, made of him an expert who has few, if any, equals in this country. He married Miss Stella Winger, a native of Iowa, and one child, Harold P., was born to this union. When the United States entered the World War, he was engaged as teacher in penmanship in the Walter Jackson Business College at Chillicothe, Missouri. He was drafted and on July 5, 1918, entered the army. He is now a member of Company K, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Seventh Division, and is in France. The second child born to Mr. and Mrs. Tevis, Maud M., resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Tevis is a Democrat and has held local office including constable and membership on the school board. The family are members of the Christian Church and are prominent in the community. In addition to his interests in agricultural pursuits, Mr. Tevis is interested in the banking business. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers Bank of La Monte, which began business in 1912, and he has been a member of the board of directors of that institution since 1916. He is a capable business man, a successful farmer and a citizen worthy of the highest consideration.

Ira C. Mahin, a well-known farmer and stockman of La Monte township, is a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of Missouri. Mr. Mahin was born at Knob Noster, Johnson County, August 24, 1857. His parents were Samuel Taylor and Letutia (Claggett) Mahin, both natives of Kentucky, the former of Jessamine, and the latter of Todd County.

Samuel Taylor and Letutia (Claggett) Mahin were married in Kentucky, and settled in Missouri in 1855. They made the trip from Kentucky to Johnson County, Missouri, part of the way by steamboat and part of the way in a covered wagon. The father was a carpenter and worked at his trade at Knob Noster until 1851, when he went to Lawrence County, Illinois, where he followed farming until 1873, when he returned to Missouri. He bought a farm in Pettis County in 1874 and died on this place in 1915, aged eighty-three years. His wife departed this life, June 6, 1905. She was born February 12, 1833. For further history of the Mahin family, see sketch of Scott Mahin which appears in this volume.

Ira C. Mahin was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools, and when a young man engaged in farming. In 1883, he bought his present farm which was practically unimproved, with the

exception of an old log cabin. Mr. Mahin made improvements, and erected suitable farm buildings until he has one of the well-improved farms of the county. His place consists of 125 acres. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has met with success. Richard Breeding was the first settler on the place which Mr. Mahin now owns.

Ira C. Mahin was married in 1883 to Florence A. (Mahin) Guyn, widow of Rankin Guyn of Kentucky. She was born in Knob Noster, July 28, 1857. To Ira C. Mahin and wife were born two children, Emma, married Dan Mann, and Samuel G., now at Los Angeles, California. He was in the Government service and was at Camp Carney, California, breaking horses for Government service. Later he belonged to the first aid corps. By her former marriage to Rankin Guyn, Mrs. Mahin has two children, Minnie, married Roe Kiblinger, and is now a widow, residing at Sedalia, Missouri, and Lelia, married James Mahin, Sedalia, Missouri.

Mr. Mahin is a member of the Masonic Lodge and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. His political allegiance is with the Democratic party.

Leon H. Archias is one of the successful business men of Sedalia who is prominently identified with the business interests of this city. Mr. Archias is president of the Archias' Seed Store Corporation and also president of the Archias Floral Company, both well-known and flourishing commercial institutions of Sedalia. The Archias Seed Store Corporation was incorporated in 1905 with a capital stock of \$20,000, with Leon H. Archias as president; L. A. Kipping, vice-president; and L. Archias, secretary. This company is known for the reliability of its products and the motto on the trade-mark of the Archias Seed Store is "Sure Seeds," which in view of the methods of this company, is a very appropriate trade slogan. This business was founded in 1884, several years before the incorporation of the company. Their main office and sales room are located at 106-108 East Main street, Sedalia, and they handle a complete line of all varieties of field, garden and flower seeds as well as everything for the poultry yard, dairy and bee keeper.

The Archias Floral Company of Sedalia, have their offices at 106-108 East Main street, their green house at Fourth and Park avenue and their nursery at Fifth and Sneed avenue, Sixth and Carr avenue. They produce and market choice cut flowers, floral designs, roses, plants and bulbs and are growers and propagators of a complete line of fruit and ornamental trees and evergreens. This is one of the extensive insti-

tutions of its kind in the State, and, not only supplies a large local trade in and around the city of Sedalia, but they have a large mail order business to which they give special attention. They deliver fresh flowers anywhere in the United States on a few hours' notice, being members of the Society of American Florists and Florist Telegraph Delivery Association. The Archias green houses are spacious and modern, being equipped with every modern innovation in floraculture and is not only one of the attractive, but one of the important commercial institutions of Pettis County.

Leon H. Archias was born in Helena, Arkansas, February 12, 1869. He is a son of Leon Joseph and Marguerite Anna (Wellauer) Archias, the former a native of France and the latter of Augusta, Georgia. They were the parents of the following children: L. E., deceased; Leoncie M., married George H. Nixon, who is now deceased and she resides in Denver, Colorado; Annie E., married F. W. Steere of Seattle, Washington, deceased; Leon H., the subject of this sketch; Rosalie, married A. J. Blackwell and resides in El Paso, Texas; John Conrad resides at Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Florence A. Corey, Ft. Worth, Texas; and Mrs. Alberta Johnson, who resides in California.

Leon Joseph Archias was born at Donzere in the province of Drome in southern France, August 30, 1829, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1902. He was a son of Leon Archias who was born in 1794 in France and served in the Napoleonic wars under Napoleon Bonaparte and won a title for meritorious service. In civil life he was a farmer and fruit grower in his native land. Leon Joseph Archias grew to manhood in his native land and was identified with horticultural work from boyhood. He came to America in 1853, landing in New York, March 26th of that year, and later went to Helena, Arkansas, where he engaged in the florist and nursery business. He afterwards retired and during the last ten years of his life he was an invalid, having been afflicted by a paralytic stroke. He died in 1902 and his wife is also deceased.

Leon H. Archias, the subject of this sketch, has been engaged in the seed, florist and nursery business all his life. In early life, he was associated with his father. For a time he and his brother, L. E., now deceased, owned and operated stores in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and Carthage, Missouri.

October 26, 1892, Leon H. Archias was united in marriage with Miss Loretto McCabe of Helena, Arkansas. She is a daughter of James and Sarah (Burns) McCabe. The father was a general contractor and is now

deceased and the mother resides at Helena, Arkansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Archias have been born six children as follow: Elise Loretto, a graduate of Notre Dame College, Baltimore, Maryland, who served at the Red Cross headquarters, Washington, D. C., during the World War; and Edith Marie, a graduate of the Sedalia High School, and College of St. Teresa, Winona, Minnesota, who was also in the Red Cross service at Washington, D. C.; Helen Agnes, a graduate of the Sedalia High School, is a student in the Springfield Business College, Springfield, Missouri; and Leon, a student in the Central Business College at Sedalia, Missouri; Marian Cecelia and Ruth Anne, both pupils of Sacred Heart parochial school.

Mr. Archias is a member of the Catholic Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Lodge 381, Sedalia, of which he is a charter member; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge, 125, Sedalia; Modern Woodmen of America, Camp 2065; Knights and Ladies of Security; Fidelity Council No. 53; and the T. P. A. He is one of the oldest members of the American Seed Trade Association, a member of the Society of American Florists and Florists Telegraph Delivery Association. He was a charter member and secretary of the Missouri State Florists Association; a member of the State Horticultural Association of Missouri; the Association of American Nurserymen; the State Corn Breeders Association and the Holstein Friesian Association of Pettis County.

Mr. Archias is a capable business man and is recognized as one of the progressive and public spirited men of Sedalia and Pettis County.

Mrs. Henrietta J. Amick, now residing in LaMonte, Pettis County, is one of the noble pioneer women of this section of Missouri, and belongs to a family of pioneers. She was born October 1, 1840, in Trigg County, Kentucky. Her maiden name was Henrietta Weathers, and she was a daughter of William and Susan (Goodwin) Weathers, the former a native of Lewis County, Kentucky, and the latter a native of Christian County, Kentucky.

William Weathers was born May 22, 1807. He was a son of John and Henrietta (Carrington) Weathers, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. She was born February 15, 1785, and died October 27, 1864.

William Weathers was reared in Kentucky, and when fourteen years old began the shoemaker's trade. In 1826 he was married, in Caldwell County, Kentucky, to Miss Sallie Storms, a native of Indiana. She died



JOSEPH J. SCOTT, JR.

in 1829, leaving three children: William C., Peter J., and John M. The same year that the mother of these children died William Weathers was married to Susan Goodwin, a native of Christian County, Kentucky, born December 25, 1815. She died March, 1897. The following children were born to William and Susan (Goodwin) Weathers: Mrs. Henrietta Amick, the subject of this sketch; Payton N., Stillwater, Oklahoma; Mrs. America L. DeSpain, a widow, who now resides with her sister, Mrs. Amick, at LaMonte, Missouri; George P., deceased; Alfred G., deceased, and Young G., who resides in Sedalia, and has the distinction of having three sons who served in the great World War.

In 1842 William Weathers came to Pettis County with his family, and first settled near old Pink Hook Mill, where he farmed rented land, and the first year raised nine acres of corn. In 1844 he entered government land in Houstonia township. These were primitive days in this section of Missouri. Mr. Weathers built a log cabin on his claim, and had to travel twenty miles to get neighbors to assist him. He was an industrious man and a good citizen. After coming here, he devoted the remainder of his life to farming and stock raising, and at the time of his death owned over 400 acres of land. He was a Christian gentleman, and had been a member of the Primitive Baptist Church since 1830. He died December 16, 1884, and his wife departed this life in March, 1897.

Henrietta Weathers, now Mrs. Henrietta Amick, the subject of this sketch, was first married January 28, 1858, to Joseph J. Scott, a native of Pettis County, Missouri, and a descendant of a pioneer family of this part of the State. He was born in 1835, a son of Joseph J. and Nancy (Roberts) Scott. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812. Joseph J. Scott, Jr., remained in Pettis County until 1865, and at the close of the Civil War went to Bates County with his family, where he remained until 1872, when he returned to Pettis County and spent the remainder of his life here. A few years before his death he retired and removed to LaMonte. He died in 1892. To Joseph J. and Henrietta (Weathers) Scott were born the following children: Allie M., married R. F. Keels, who is now deceased, and she resides at Santa Fe, Kansas; Eveline J., married Thomas McIlvane, and is now deceased; Rush M., lives in Houstonia township; Louetta, married J. Inman, a livestock commission man, Kansas City, Missouri; Susan E., married H. M. Janney, Dresden township; Harmon Y., deceased; Nancy E., deceased; Martha A., deceased, and Winfield, deceased.

In 1897 Henrietta (Weathers) Scott was married to Judge M. R. Amick, who is now deceased, and who, during his lifetime, was prominently identified with Henry County and was a descendant of pioneer parents. Judge Amick was born December 8, 1846, in Tebo township, Henry County. His father died in 1847. His name was Marandy Amick. Judge Amick's mother was a daughter of Major William and Elizabeth Wall, and she died in 1854. Thus, Judge Amick was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and at that time became a member of the household of his uncle, Dr. James W. Wall, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He inherited 500 acres of fine farming land, and when he reached his majority he devoted his time to improving it, and beautiful "Elm Grove," where he lived and died, was a model farm home, and a haven of hospitality. Judge Amick was first married January 18, 1872, to Miss Serepta V. Merritt, daughter of the late Judge M. B. and Susan A. Merritt. To them were born six children, three of whom are living: Walter M. Amick, of Windsor; Mrs. Mayfield, of Green Ridge, and Charles Amick. Judge Amick's first wife died in 1891, and in 1893 he married her sister, Mrs. Emily (Wall) Gaines, widow of the late Richard Gaines. She died in 1895, and in 1897 he was married to Mrs. Henrietta Scott, as above stated. Judge Amick was a member of the Sardis Primitive Baptist Church, and was active in church work up to the time of his death. He was a lifelong and consistent Democrat, and served one term as associate judge and one term as presiding judge of the County Court of Henry County. In all his life's relations, he was a good man, a warm friend, a kind neighbor, and a devoted husband and father.

Mrs. Henrietta Amick is one of the grand old pioneer women of this section of the State. She has thirty-six living grandchildren, forty-two great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. She now resides in her comfortable home in LaMonte, and is as active in body and keen in mind as many women several years her junior.

James D. Fisher, a well-known and successful farmer and stock man of Blackwater township, is a member of one of the very early pioneer families of Pettis County and Missouri. He was born on the place where he now resides in Blackwater township, December 21, 1866. His parents were Rodney D. Fisher and Kate C. (Higgins) Fisher, to whom were born four children, as follow: Sallie, died in infancy; James D., the subject of this sketch; Copsie H., Springer, New Mexico; and R. Emmett, who resides in Kansas City.

Rodney D. Fisher, who was better known to his many friends as "Uncle Rodney," was a life long resident of Blackwater township and one of the honored pioneers of Pettis County. He was a son of Samuel and Sallie (Hampton) Fisher and was born in Cooper County, September 27, 1831, and died on the home place in Blackwater township, January 30, 1909. He was one of eight children, two of whom are now living: Hampton G., who resides in Blackwater township, and Rhodes C., who resides in La Monte, Missouri.

Rodney D. Fisher was about two years old when his parents removed from Cooper to Pettis County, in 1833, and settled in Blackwater township. Here he grew to manhood amidst the pioneer surroundings of that day, and when he reached his majority, he entered land from the Government at a cost of \$1.25 per acre. He spent his life on this place and improved it, meeting with a reasonable degree of success, as a farmer and stock raiser. His son, James D. Fisher, now owns the land which his father entered upon. Rodney D. Fisher was married, September 27, 1863, to Miss Kate C. Higgins, who was born in Johnson County, Missouri, in August, 1840. She was a daughter of Bush Higgins, whose wife bore the maiden name of Cromwell and whose parents were early settlers in Johnson County and spent their lives there. Mrs. Fisher died January 29, 1870.

Rodney D. Fisher was a member of the State Guards during the Civil War. He was one of the best-known residents of northern Pettis County. He was a life long Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church, and was known for his regular attendance until old age and feebleness prevented. He was a man of kindly disposition and had a good word for everyone with whom he came in contact. He was particularly fond of children and enjoyed the society of young people.

Samuel Fisher, the father of Rodney D. Fisher, was a native of Tennessee, born February 2, 1800. He was a son of John Fisher. In 1809, when Samuel Fisher was nine years of age, his parents removed from their Tennessee home to Green County, Kentucky, and in the fall of 1816, the family went to Illinois. They remained there until 1820, when they came to Missouri and settled in Cooper County. In 1833, Samuel Fisher came to Pettis County and settled in Blackwater township, where the Fishers were one of the first four families to locate. This section of the State was then sparsely settled and well on the border of the wild and unbroken frontier. The Indians were still here and the buffalo, elk,

bear, deer and other wild animals were in abundance. The nearest markets were Boonville and Lexington, and the nearest grist mill was at Lexington, and when the settlers made a trip there with their ox-teams, it required three days. At that time, the settlers made all their clothing from homespun cotton and flax.

Samuel Fisher was married to Sarah Hampton, a native of South Carolina, March 4, 1829. She died in 1888, at the age of eighty years, and Samuel Fisher departed this life in 1890 at the age of ninety years.

James D. Fisher, whose name introduces this sketch, was reared on the farm where he now resides in Blackwater township, and was educated in the district school of Blackwater township, the Sweet Springs Academy, at Sweet Springs, Missouri, and the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. In early life he engaged in teaching and for eight years followed that profession. He taught in Bates County two years and in Pettis County six years. In 1894, Mr. Fisher engaged in farming on the home place, in Blackwater township. In 1911, he bought the place and since that time has made extensive improvements, including a residence and other buildings. The place is in a high state of cultivation and one of the valuable farms of Pettis County. Mr. Fisher carries on general farming and stock raising, and has met with well merited success.

August 23, 1893, James D. Fisher was united in marriage with Miss Etta Velma Wilson, a native of Bates County, born in Hudson township, April 9, 1876. She is a daughter of James T. and Fannie (Holt) Wilson and is one of a family of ten children, all of whom are living. James T. Wilson is a native of Boone County and his wife was born in Callaway County, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have been born six children, as follows: Virgil, married Sallie Means and resides in Blackwater township; Kate G., who is a graduate of Sweet Springs High School, is now a teacher in the consolidated schools at Houstonia, Missouri; Grace L., a student in the Sweet Springs High School, resides at home; Ruth F.; James W.; and Virginia L., all at home with their parents. Mr. Fisher is a Democrat and takes an active interest in political affairs. He has served as justice of the peace of Blackwater township for ten years and in 1918, was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State representative from Pettis County. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of Pettis County's progressive citizens and is widely and favorably known.

William M. Lee, a Civil War veteran and early settler in this section of Missouri, is now living practically retired at Dunksburg, Missouri. Mr. Lee is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Pulaski County, September 14, 1843, a son of George W. and Elizabeth G. (Bobbitt) Lee. They were the parents of nine children of whom William M., the subject of this sketch, was the eldest. In 1856, William Lee came to Pettis County with his parents and settled in Blackwater where he engaged in farming. The father, George W. Lee, died at La Monte, Missouri, about 1897, aged seventy-seven years, and the mother died in 1891 at the age of sixty-nine years.

William M. Lee was engaged in farming in Blackwater township, Pettis County, until the Civil War broke out. April 12, 1862, he enlisted in the Union Army, becoming a member of Company F, Seventh Regiment, Missouri State Militia. He served under Col. John Phillips, and Thomas T. Crittenden, who afterwards became Governor of Missouri, was his lieutenant colonel. Mr. Lee saw service in Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, and at the close of the war, was discharged from the service with an honorable military record to his credit. He then was engaged in farming for three or four years in Johnson County when he located in Pettis County. He has served as justice of the peace and constable for a number of years and for the past fourteen years has been a notary public. He practically retired from active business in 1908. He owns a comfortable home in Dunksburg, and besides his other interests, is a stockholder in the Concordia Savings Bank and is vice-president of that institution.

Mr. Lee was united in marriage July 12, 1866, with Miss Mary A. Swope, a native of Pettis County, who was born in Longwood township, December 15, 1849, a daughter of Milton Swope, who was one of the early pioneers of Pettis County. Milton Swope was a son of Jesse Swope, an early pioneer. To William M. and Mary A. (Swope) Lee have been born the following children: Willie, a daughter, deceased; Percy, deceased; Ernest, Dunksburg, Missouri; Lora, married C. C. Curnutt, who is now deceased and she resides at home with her parents; Pearlie, deceased; and one child died in infancy.

Mr. Lee is a Republican and a member of the Christian Church. He is one of the substantial pioneers of this section who is well entitled to a place in a work of this character.

Dr. R. Seaton Tyler, a prominent physician and surgeon, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Dunksburg and vicinity for forty years, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, December 3, 1855, a son of M. W. and Mary (Seaton) Tyler. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living. M. W. Tyler and his wife were both natives of Jefferson County, Kentucky, from which State they moved to Indiana, and in 1868, with their family, came to Missouri and settled in Johnson County. The father was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising in Johnson County for many years. In later life, he retired and removed to Dunksburg where he died in September, 1891, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife preceded him in death a few months. She was seventy-nine years old.

Doctor Tyler was reared in Indiana until the age of thirteen and attended the public schools there. The family then settled in Johnson County, Missouri, and here he attended the public schools until 1872, when he entered the State Normal School at Warrensburg. After attending that institution for two years he engaged in teaching. He taught three winter terms and worked on the farm during the summer season and during his spare time, studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. B. F. Dunkley, a prominent pioneer physician of Johnson County from whom Dunksburg takes its name. In 1877, Dr. Tyler entered the St. Louis Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, and was graduated from that institution with a degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1879. In April of that year, Doctor Tyler began the practice of his profession at Dunksburg where he has since been engaged in active practice.

During the forty years of Doctor Tyler's activity in the practical fields of the great science of medicine and surgery, much progress has been made in this sphere of scientific research and practical application. Doctor Tyler is one of the men of the medical profession whose constant aim and effort has been to keep in touch with the advances in his profession. While his professional life has been a busy one, and the duties of his every-day practice has taxed his time to a considerable extent, yet he has always endeavored to devote some portion of his time to investigation and studious research of his profession. Doctor Tyler's practice has extended over sections of four counties, and when he began his practice the hardships and laborious methods of travel for the country doctor, was anything but pleasant. It was his lot to make long drives,

either with a team or on horseback, both day and night, over roads, in all kinds of conditions, except good. This was long before the days of the automobile, which in a large measure, has facilitated the work of the country doctor.

Doctor Tyler was united in marriage, November 3, 1880, with Miss Florence Shanks, a native of Pettis County, born in Blackwater township, July 5, 1860. She is a daughter of Samuel and Emeline (Bobbitt) Shanks. Samuel Shanks was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, in 1826, and died at Sweet Springs, Missouri, April 26, 1906. He had a remarkable and interesting career as a soldier and frontiersman. He served in the Mexican War and after receiving his discharge from the United States Army in 1849, he made the trip across the plains and over the mountains to the newly discovered gold fields of California. After remaining there about eighteen months, he returned to Missouri and entered Government land in Blackwater township, Pettis County. About this time he was married to Emeline Bobbitt. She was born in Kentucky, July 6, 1829, and died March 27, 1864, leaving four children, of whom Mrs. Tyler was the third in order of birth. About five years after the death of his first wife, Samuel Shanks was married to Lucy B. Tate, a native of Kentucky. Four children were born to that union, three of whom are now living.

To Doctor and Mrs. Tyler have been born the following children: R. Seaton, Jr., a farmer and stock man of Johnson County, Missouri; L. W., a farmer and stock man of Blackwater township, Pettis County; DeWitt, deceased; Paul M., now in the United States service at Camp Merritt, New Jersey; Lyon S., a general merchant at Dunksburg, Missouri; Mary K., married W. Van Bibber, Blackwater township, Pettis County.

Doctor Tyler is a member of the Baptist Church and his fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Democrat and stands high in the counsels of his party. He represented his district in the General Assembly during the forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions of the State Legislature. He and Mrs. Tyler own a splendid farm of 250 acres in Blackwater township. Doctor Tyler is not only a leading physician of Pettis County, but is one of its substantial citizens of whom Pettis County is justly proud.

The doctor is a member of the Pettis County Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association.

William Shernaman, a well-to-do and progressive farmer and stockman, of LaMonte township, is a notable example of a successful, self-made man. He is the owner of a valuable farm of 720 acres of well-improved land. The well-kept buildings and the clean, cultivated fields and the high-class stock bear mute testimony to the fact that Mr. Shernaman is an up-to-date farmer and stockman. He was born in Germany, February 28, 1850, and when sixteen years of age immigrated to America, settling in New York State. He remained there about a year, when he went to Lafayette, Indiana, where he worked as a cabinet-maker about two years. In 1869 he came to Missouri and settled at Knob Noster, Johnson County. Here he worked as a farm laborer. He saved his earnings and soon was able to buy a farm. Later he bought land in LaMonte township, Pettis County. He worked hard to get a start, and has succeeded as a general farmer and stock raised, and has also been an extensive cattle feeder. In 1893 he moved to the place in LaMonte township, where he now resides.

Mr. Shernaman was married in 1880 to Miss Theresa Hartman, who was born in Canada, September 12, 1859. She is a daughter of Sebastian and Eva (Fogel) Hartman, natives of Germany. The Hartman family came from Minnesota to Pettis County, and from here moved to Kansas, where the father died, and his widow now lives at Ellenwood, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Shernaman have been born seven children, as follow: Mrs. Belvedera Mardex, who lives in Johnson County, Missouri; Emma, married Robert Fowler, and they live northwest of LaMonte, Missouri; William H., a farmer in LaMonte township; John, resides at home with his parents; Mary, married Garland Spaulding, Johnson County, Missouri; Frank and Nannie, residing at home with their parents.

Mr. Shernaman is a Republican, and a member of the Christian Church. He is a worthy citizen, and success has not come to him by accident. It is the result of thrift and industry. He began with nothing, and is today one of the substantial and well-to-do men of Pettis County. He has not only made financial progress, but has raised a large family and given each of them a good education, and helped them in a financial way in their start in life.

Nathan J. French, a well known and prosperous farmer and stockman of Blackwater township, is a native of Virginia. He was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, March 19, 1849, a son of Lewis and Phoebe (Marshall) French, who were the parents of seven children, three of whom are now living. The parents were both natives of Virginia and



WILLIAM SHERNAMAN AND FAMILY.

spent their lives in that State where the father was a successful farmer.

Nathan J. French was reared on the home farm in Loudoun County, Virginia, and received his education in the public schools of his native State. In 1874, when he was twenty-five years of age, he came to Pettis county and settled in Blackwater township. Here he worked by the month for a number of years, and for a time was employed on the farm by Judge W. C. Gibson. He was industrious and saved his money. He first bought sixty acres of land, borrowing the purchase money for the same from H. F. Bradford who is now deceased. In three years, Mr. French had paid for this land and since that time has bought additional acreage and now owns 316 acres which comprises one of the valuable and well improved farms of Blackwater township. In 1910 he bought the George W. Lee farm. He has followed general farming and stock raising and has been an extensive and successful feeder as well. His career has been a successful one. He started out in life a poor boy, and of the 316 acres which he now owns, there is not a dollar of obligation against it.

Mr. French has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Ella Cox, a native of Pettis County, to whom he was married in 1876. She departed this life in 1880, at the age of twenty-six years, leaving two sons, William, who now resides in Kansas City, Missouri, and Arthur of St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1887, Mr. French was united in marriage with Miss Mary Lee, a native of Kentucky, born April 22, 1855. She is a daughter of George W. Lee. A more extensive history of the Lee family appears elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. French have been born four children as follow: Ada, who resides at home with her parents; Emma, deceased; Alice, married H. L. Parsons and lives in Blackwater township; and Amy Edith, resides at home with her parents.

Mr. French is a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church of Mt. Zion, of which he is an elder. He is one of the substantial citizens of Pettis County and the French family are well known and highly esteemed in the community.

Thomas Milton Bobbitt, now deceased, was a Union veteran of the Civil War and one of Pettis County's most valued citizens. He belonged to a pioneer family of this section of the State, and during his lifetime was an important factor in the progress and development of Blackwater township, which had been his home for many years. Thomas Milton Bobbitt was born December 1, 1838, and died April 24, 1911. He was a native of Pulaski County, Kentucky, and a son of John and Orpha (Paschal) Bobbitt, both natives of Virginia who migrated to Kentucky

in early life where they were married. They were the parents of six children as follow: Columbus was a druggist at Georgetown, Pettis County, and died during the Civil War; James A. was a farmer and is now deceased; Emeline married Sam Shanks and is now deceased; Thomas M., the subject of this sketch; Nancy P., deceased; and John G., deceased.

John Bobbitt, with his wife and family, left their Kentucky home in 1849 or 1850 and came to Missouri, first settling in Howard County. They drove through from their native State in covered wagons. After remaining in Howard County a short time, they went to Holt County, Missouri, and a few months later they went to Johnson County and settled. Here they began life in the primitive pioneer style of that day, their first home being a log cabin, with all its crude fixtures and furnishings, including a dirt floor. John Bobbitt spent the remainder of his life in Johnson County. He was born December 14, 1804, and died August 8, 1867. His wife was born June 1, 1804, and died January 23, 1888.

Thomas Milton Bobbitt remained at home until the outbreak of the Civil War and in 1862 enlisted in the Union Army at Warrensburg, Missouri, and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out of the service at St. Louis, Missouri. He then returned to his home in Blackwater township, Pettis County, and three years later purchased the home where Mrs. Bobbitt now resides. Mr. Bobbitt was a successful farmer and stock raiser, making a specialty of pure blood Poland China hogs. He was a Republican and took a commendable interest in public affairs and was an especial strong advocate of good schools. He served on the local school board for many years. He was a quiet modest man of a retiring disposition and made many friends. He was a member of the Christian Church.

April 18, 1869, Thomas Milton Bobbitt was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Isabelle Wade, a native of Highland County, Virginia, born April 16, 1850, and a daughter of William McCoy Wade. A more extensive history of the Wade family appears elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Bobbitt have been born four children, as follow: Dexter H. married Cartie Bright and lives near Sweet Springs, Pettis County; Cora married F. W. Terry, now at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and they have one son, Dexter, who served in the World War in a machine gun company and took a course in an officers' training camp in France where he was commissioned lieutenant; John Elmer was drowned in 1911; Fay A., who resides at home and manages the home farm.

Timothy J. Buckley, a prominent farmer and stockman and vice-president of the Farmers Bank of LaMonte, is one of the well-known and successful men of Dresden township. Mr. Buckley is a native of Missouri, born in Saline County, December 25, 1860. His parents, Michael and Mary (Mullen) Buckley, were both natives of County Cork, Ireland. They were the parents of twelve children, four of whom are living as follows: Nellie, who resides at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Timothy J., the subject of this sketch; Michael A., of Dresden township, Pettis county; Thomas A., who resides near Sedalia.

Michael Buckley was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1822. He was reared to manhood in his native land and when twenty-nine years of age came to America and located in Iowa where he was engaged in railroad contracting about four years. In 1855 he came to Missouri and located in St. Louis. Here he continued his business as a contractor and constructed the first street railway in the city of St. Louis. He also had the contract of building and grading the first race track on the old fair grounds there. He had the contracts for several other important construction works during his active career as a contractor. He built seven miles of railroad track out of Brownsville, now known as Sweet Springs, Missouri. During the Civil War he disposed of all his construction equipments including several teams, tools, etc., and came to Pettis County. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising, near Dresden, and also met with success in this line of endeavor, and at the time of his death, in 1882, he was the owner of 630 acres of land, upon which he had made extensive improvements. His wife survived him for a number of years. She died in Sedalia, in 1907, aged seventy-two years. Michael Buckley was a Democrat and he and his wife were members of the Catholic Church. He was an honored citizen of Pettis County and contributed no small part towards the development and upbuilding of this county.

Timothy J. Buckley was reared on a farm and received a good common school education. He remained at home with his parents until his father's death when he, with his brothers, continued to operate the home farm. In 1903 he and his brother, Michael A., purchased a farm of 450 acres of which Timothy J., now owns 210 acres. When they purchased the place it was very little improved; the improvements, practically, consisted of a three strand wire fence around the place. It was formerly owned by A. J. Hall. Mr. Buckley has made extensive improvements and his place today compares favorably with any other farm in Pettis County.

It is known as "Woodside Stock Farm." In addition to his agricultural interests, Mr. Buckley is a stockholder in the Farmers Bank of LaMonte and has been vice-president of that institution since its organization.

In February, 1890, Timothy J. Buckley was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Connor, a native of Dresden township, born February 26, 1865. She is a daughter of John Connor, a prominent Pettis County pioneer, a more extensive sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Buckley as follow: Joseph E., born December 6, 1893, was first paying teller in the Central National Bank at Tulsa, Oklahoma, when the United States entered the World War and on December 1, 1917, enlisted in the United States Army as an aviator, and is now in France; Eugene P., born June 4, 1895, was educated in the public schools and enlisted in December, 1917, as a mechanic in the aviation corps and was serving in that capacity when the war ended; Mary E., a teacher of domestic science in the Holden High School, at Holden, Missouri; Norine and John T. at home.

Mr. Buckley is a progressive man and takes an active interest in promoting the welfare of his county and State and has ever been ready and willing to co-operate with any worthy public enterprise. He was one of the first directors of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company. Politically he is a Democrat and he and his family are members of the Catholic Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus, Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of the Maccabees.

Michael A. Buckley, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Dresden township, is well known throughout this section, as a successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Buckley is the owner of 240 acres of well-kept and productive land, known as "Valley View Farm." He was born in Saline County, Missouri, September 3, 1862, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Mullens) Buckley. A more extensive history of the Buckley family appears in connection with the sketch of Timothy J. Buckley to be found elsewhere in this volume.

Michael A. Buckley was reared on a farm and attended the district schools. His education was supplemented by private instructions from his father who was an unusually well educated man and an excellent mathematician. Michael A. Buckley began life on rented land which he continued to operate for three years. He then bought a farm in the northwestern part of Dresden township. In the spring of 1895, he pur-

chased his present place of 240 acres. There were very few improvements on the place when he bought it. When he first moved here, he lived in a canvas house while he dug a well and built a smokehouse. Later he erected a fine modern residence of fourteen rooms, which is equipped with electric lights, a heating system and hot water. It is one of the most modern residences to be found in the county, affording all the conveniences of city life, with the freedom of the country. Mr. Buckley has built two large barns and a silo on his place and has set out a number of trees which, altogether, give the place an unusually attractive and well-kept appearance.

January 13, 1897, Michael A. Buckley was united in marriage with Miss Loucetria Thompson, a native of Missouri who was born eight miles south of California, December 27, 1870. She is a daughter of J. B. and Mary (Bowen) Thompson, natives of Kentucky. The father was a successful farmer and stockman, and died in 1914, at the age of eighty-four years and ten months. The mother now resides in Springfield, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have been born the following children: Natalie, a bookkeeper in St. Louis, Missouri; Joseph; Edward; Helen; John, and Geraldine, all of whom reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Buckley is a supporter of the policies and principles of the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Catholic Church. He is one of the successful and substantial men of this county.

George W. Steele, a well-known farmer and stockman and leading breeder of Dresden township, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Knox County, Illinois, July 10, 1866, a son of James M. and Jane (Richmond) Steele. They were the parents of five children as follow: John, deceased; Samuel L., deceased; Joseph W., Kansas City, Kansas; William E., Kansas City, Missouri; and Gorge W., the subject of this sketch.

James M. Steele, father of George W. Steele, was born in Pennsylvania. He was a cabinetmaker in early life and in 1857 went to Illinois where he remained ten years and in 1867, came to Missouri and settled in Dresden township, Pettis County. About a year after coming here, he bought the place now owned by George W. Steele. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising and was quite an extensive cattle man. He was an industrious, hard-working man and met with a fair measure of success. He was a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in 1904, aged seventy-five years. His wife was a native of Virginia, born in 1831. She died in Dresden township in 1906.

George W. Steele was about one year old when he was brought to Missouri by his parents. He attended the district school in Dresden township where the family settled, and received a good common-school education. He has spent his life on the old home place where he now resides, and after the death of his parents, he purchased the interests of the other heirs. The place consists of 170 acres of good tillable and productive land. It is well improved and here Mr. Steele carries on general farming and stock raising, giving special attention to breeding Poland China hogs, a field of endeavor in which he has met with very satisfactory and profitable results.

In September, 1898, George W. Steele was united in marriage with Lillie E. Chryst, a native of Pettis County. A more extensive history of the Chryst family appears in the sketch of C. B. Chryst, which will be found in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Steele have been born the following children: Melvin, Leslie, Albert, Edward, Della M., Earle and Leone, all of whom reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Steele is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church. He belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Security. He is one of Pettis County's progressive citizens and the Steele family stand high in the community.

John H. Bothwell, of Sedalia, is not only one of the ablest and most distinguished lawyers in the State, but for many years he has also been a conspicuous figure in Missouri in an industrial, financial and political way. He was born in Clay County, Illinois, near Clay City, November 20, 1848. He is a son of James K. and Mary A. (Brissenden) Bothwell, to whom were born seven children as follow: Henry C., spent his life in the mercantile business and is now deceased; John H., whose name introduces this sketch; Florence, resides at the old home in Clay City, Illinois; Camilla, deceased; James, Seattle, Washington; William B., deceased; and Frank, deceased.

James K. Bothwell was a native of Ohio, born in Athens County, April 20, 1818. He was a son of James and Charlotte (Potter) Bothwell, the former a native of the north of Ireland of Scotch parentage and the latter, a native of either Pennsylvania or New Jersey. Her parents, however, were natives of New Jersey. James K. Bothwell removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1840. He spent most of his life in the mercantile business in Clay County, Illinois. He was married, February 22, 1846, to Mary A. Brissenden, who at the time of her marriage resided in Edwards County, Illinois, the marriage ceremony taking place at her home. She

was born August 23, 1821, in Edwards County, Illinois, and was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Mee) Brissenden, natives of England, who come to America in 1818 and settled with an English colony in Edwards County, Illinois. John Brissenden was a farmer and also an extensive merchant for that day. While he never conducted a store himself he established various stores and turned the management over to his sons and other relatives. James K. Bothwell spent his life in Clay County, Illinois, where he died May 26, 1899, in his eighty-second year. His wife died July 16, 1898.

John H. Bothwell was reared on a farm close to Clay City, Illinois, and after receiving a good public school education he entered the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, Indiana, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, July 2, 1869. He then began reading law and later read law in Springfield, Illinois for a time. He then entered the Union University Law School at Albany, New York, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law, in 1871. In May of that year he was admitted to the bar of the State of New York, and in November, 1871 he came to Sedalia, Missouri. Mr. Bothwell immediately engaged in the practice of his profession here and in a short time had built up a very satisfactory practice. His practice has been mostly on the civil side of the courts and during his career he has handled some of the most important cases in this section of the State, both in the State and federal courts.

Soon after coming to Sedalia, Mr. Bothwell became actively identified with this section in a business way as well as professional and he also has extensive interests elsewhere in the State. He is a stockholder in the Sedalia National Bank and for a number of years was president of that institution. In 1902 he organized the West St. Louis Water & Light Company of St. Louis, Missouri. This is an extensive corporation with large interests in St. Louis County. Mr. Bothwell is the president of that company and also its attorney, having held the office of president since 1904. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Bothwell has owned thousands of acres of Pettis County land and is now the owner of the far-famed "Bothwell Lodge," noted for its picturesque beauty, further mention of which is made elsewhere in this volume and a view of which appears in this book.

Mr. Bothwell is a Republican and has always taken a deep interest and an active part in political matters. He has represented Pettis County in the State Legislature four terms, being a member of that body during

the sessions of 1889, 1895, 1901 and 1903. He served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Pettis County from 1873 to 1876. In 1890 he was acting judge of the Circuit Court to assist the judge during illness. He has been strongly urged on several occasions to consent to enter the race for the governorship of Missouri by prominent members of his party, but he has declined to do so. He was chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1892, 1893 and 1894. In 1896 and in 1908 he was a delegate-at-large from the State of Missouri to the Republican National Conventions.

Mr. Bothwell has been active in promoting and encouraging the civic and industrial welfare of Sedalia and Pettis County. He has cheerfully given his time and money for the encouragement and advancement of local enterprises. He has been unceasing in his efforts to bring institutions to Sedalia and encouraged the investment of outside capital, such as the building of railroad shops here, the permanent location of the State fair and other lesser institutions. He was one of the first to start the movement for a new court house when it was built.

October 22, 1884, Mr. Bothwell was married to Miss Hattie E. Jaynes, a daughter of Col. A. D. Jaynes, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. No children were born to this union. Mrs. Bothwell departed this life in June, 1887.

Few men in Pettis County, if any, have played a more important part in its development, betterment and upbuilding than John H. Bothwell.

Fred H. Schenk, well known in Pettis County as one of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stockmen, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Madison County, Illinois, February 9, 1860, and is a son of John G. and Anna (Stroeter) Schenk, natives of Germany. They were married in their native land and immediately immigrated to America, and for a time lived in Wisconsin. Later, they moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where the father worked at his trade, which was that of a miller. After remaining in St. Louis for a time he went to Illinois and bought a farm in Madison County. This was a small place and heavily timbered and he lived upon this place for a number of years, and here all his children were born. In 1881 the family came to Missouri and settled in Pettis County, and here both parents spent the remainder of their lives. The mother died in 1900, aged sixty-seven years and the father departed this life in 1913, aged eighty-three years. They were the parents of the following children: Augusta, married F. A. Stahlhut, of Sedalia town-



F. H. SCHENK AND FAMILY.

ship; Fred H., the subject of this sketch; Charles J., who resides in Idaho; Oscar W., LaMonte township and Mrs. Elizabeth Logan, now deceased.

Fred H. Schenk has followed farming all his life. He remained with his parents until he was married. In early life he worked for farmers by the month and after his marriage he rented land south of LaMonte and continued to operate rented land until 1893 when he bought his present place. His farm contains 180 acres of well improved and productive land and is one of the well-kept and neat-appearing farms of Pettis County. The transformation which Mr. Schenk has wrought in the improvement of this place since he bought it, twenty-five years ago, affords mute testimony as to his industry and ability as a farmer. Before he bought the place it had been poorly farmed, sadly neglected and in a dilapidated state. Neighbors discouraged him and told him that he could not raise black eyed peas on such a farm. Only weeds were in evidence on every hand. The buildings were dilapidated and the fences neglected. In spite of all these conditions, Mr. Schenk went to work and, under systematic cultivation, he has developed one of the best farms in Dresden township. He has added improvements, the equal of which is to be found on few farms in this county. He has erected farm buildings and his residence which he built in 1912 is one of the finest modern homes to be found in the county. It is equipped with acetylene lights and vapor vacuum heat.

Mr. Schenk was married September 30, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth Magnus, a native of Benton County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Fredrick and Anna (Roef) Magnus, natives of Luxemburg, who came to this county about 1859. To Mr. and Mrs. Schenk have been born five children as follow: Elmer W., a building secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago, Illinois; Fred, who is now operating the home farm; Lorine, a teacher in the public schools of Johnson County, is a graduate of the LaMonte High School and has attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg; Oscar, deceased; and Agnes, deceased.

Mr. Schenk is a Democrat and takes a commendable interest in public affairs, and is now serving as road commissioner of LaMonte special road district. He is a member of the Christian Church of which he is an elder and an active worker and liberal supporter of church work. He is one of Pettis County's best citizens.

Wilbur F. Wheaton, a well known and successful farmer and breeder, of Dresden township, is one of the substantial citizens of Pettis County. Mr. Wheaton is a native of Illinois and was born in Dupage County, May 12, 1860. His parents were Warren L. and Harriet (Rickard) Wheaton, both natives of Connecticut and descendants of some of the early New England families. Warren L. Wheaton was born in 1812 and died in 1903. His wife died in 1863. In 1837 they came west and settled in Dupage County, Illinois. This was an early day in the settlement of that section of the country. Mr. Wheaton engaged in farming and stock raising and met with success to an extent considerably more than the average man. He was prominent in the early day politics of Illinois and was a conspicuous figure in political affairs about the time that Abraham Lincoln was coming into national prominence. He was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Lincoln for president in 1860. He also held local offices of trust and responsibility and was a member of the Illinois State Legislature. The town of Wheaton, Illinois, was named in honor of Warren L. and his brother, Jesse C. Wheaton. When the Chicago & Northwestern railroad was being constructed, the right-of-way was surveyed through Warren L. Wheaton's farm, and when the railroad officials came to Mr. Wheaton for a settlement he told them that he did not want any pay for the right-of-way through his farm, if they would agree to have a station near there. The railroad company agreed and built a station on Mr. Wheaton's farm. This was the beginning of the town of Wheaton which was platted on Mr. Wheaton's farm, and today the town of Wheaton is a thriving city of about 6,000 population, located twenty-five miles west of Chicago and is the county seat of Dupage County.

The Wheaton brothers gave liberally to Wheaton College, one of the early educational institutions in Illinois. Warren L. Wheaton gave thirty acres of land for the college grounds, in addition to contributing to its maintenance. He was a progressive and public-spirited man who was widely known throughout Illinois.

Wilbur F. Wheaton was one of a family of six children born to his parents. He was reared in Dupage County, Illinois, and educated in the public schools and Wheaton College, the institution above mentioned and has made farming his chief occupation. When a young man, he went to Nebraska and spent nine years on the, then, frontier of the west. He then returned to Illinois where he remained above five years and went to

Iowa. Three years later, or in 1902, he came to Pettis County, Missouri, and settled in Dresden township and purchased the Couey farm, which was known as the old Agee place. This farm contains 240 acres of highly improved land and bears the name "Outlook Farm." Since buying this place, Mr. Wheaton has made extensive improvements; he has remodeled the residence and equipped it with electric lights. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has been especially successful in breeding Poland China hogs, having become interested in this field of animal husbandry in 1907.

Mr. Wheaton was united in marriage December 30, 1896, to Miss Emma Rette Nind, a native of Kane County, Illinois. They have no children. Mr. Wheaton is a member of the Methodist Church and is a Republican, but inclined towards independence in politics.

Charles Campbell Gentry, better known as "Cam" Gentry, is one of the extensive farmers and stockmen of Pettis County. He owns 500 acres of rich valley land, in Dresden township, which is devoted to general farming and stock raising. Mr. Gentry raises mules and Duroc Jersey hogs, principally, and perhaps is better known through his success in this line of endeavor, than any other branch of agricultural activities, although he carries on diversified farming extensively and has been successful in cattle raising.

"Cam" Gentry is a native son of Pettis County and a descendant of pioneer ancestors of this section. He was born June 12, 1867, in Dresden township and is a son of John C. and Dotty (Haggard) Gentry, both natives of Missouri. John C. Gentry was a son of Joshua Gentry, a native of Kentucky. Further mention is made of the Gentry family history elsewhere in this volume. John C. and Dotty (Haggard) Gentry were the parents of two children: Charles Campbell, the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. Mary Belle Mawhorter, now deceased.

John C. Gentry was born in Marion County, Missouri, and died January 15, 1878, in Dresden township, Pettis County. He served in the Union Army in the Civil War. He came to Pettis County in 1866 directly after the war.

Joshua Gentry, grandfather of C. C. Gentry, had three sons in the Union Army and three sons in the Confederate Army. At the time of his death he was president of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. He was an early Indian trader at Big Springs, near Hannibal.

"Cam" Gentry was reared on a farm and attended the district school

and has practically made his own way in the world since he was seventeen years of age. He first began working for farmers by the month and later operated rented land. In 1891 he bought his first land which consisted of an eighty acre farm which was not very well improved. He proceeded to make improvements and cultivate the soil with profit. This property cost him fifteen dollars per acre. He has added to his original purchase from time to time, as opportunity offered and circumstances permitted, until he now owns a valuable farm of 500 acres upon which he has made extensive improvements. He has a fine modern residence, lighted with gas and other improvements, and the farm buildings in general are in thorough keeping with the residence.

Mr. Gentry was married May 31, 1893 to Miss Minnie Gottschalk, a native of Pettis County, Missouri. Three children have been born to this union as follow: John C., deceased; Mrs. Maud Randleman, Sedalia, Missouri; and Charles William, who resides at home with his parents.

Mr. Gentry is a supporter of the politics and principles of the Democratic party, and takes a keen interest in the conduct of local public affairs, and has served as road commissioner of the twelve-mile Rock Road district for the past ten years. He is one of the progressive and enterprising men of Pettis County.

Col. A. D. Jaynes was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, November 26, 1829. His ancestors were from Virginia, and participated in many of the important affairs of that State. His father removed to Ohio, where he became largely interested in the iron business, and the youthful Jaynes, though enjoying but limited opportunities for an education, improved rapidly, and became an elegant penman, and expert in arithmetic and accounts. From the age of fourteen to that of twenty-one, he received a most careful business training with his father, and then became interested in the mercantile business with C. & W. H. Kelley. In 1853 he became connected with the Vinton Iron Furnace, Vinton County, Ohio, and continued with this corporation until 1864.

To more effectually complete the military organization of the State, in 1861, the Governor of Ohio requested A. D. Jaynes to raise and equip an independent regiment, which he did, and was commissioned colonel. Near the close of the war the regiment was mustered into the United States service, as the 141st Regiment Ohio Volunteers. After the war closed, Colonel Jaynes, in company with Cyrus Newkirk, settled in Sedalia, Missouri, then only a small village.

These two gentlemen organized the First National Bank, in March, 1866. Colonel Jaynes was its cashier the first eight years, and its president until 1880. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Lexington & St. Louis railroad. He was interested in building the Tebo & Neosho railroad, which afterward became the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. He assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Ft. Scott, the First National Bank of Parsons, Kansas, the First National Bank of Denison, Texas, the Valley National Bank of St. Louis, the Life Association of America and the Missouri Stock and Bond Board of St. Louis.

Colonel Jaynes was married July 20, 1858, to Miss Mary Jane Brown, daughter of John Brown, Esq., of Athens County, Ohio. Their family consisted of five children, two sons and three daughters: William V.; John Brown; Hattie Ellen; Flora May; and Jennie Susan.

Colonel Jaynes' royal hospitality was extended to many of the nation's distinguished representatives, as well as fellow citizens in humbler walks. President Rutherford B. Hayes, wife and son, Burchard Hayes, Gen. W. T. Sherman and other distinguished guests, while on a tour through the west, came to Sedalia, September 24, 1879, and breakfasted with Colonel Jaynes and wife. President Grant, at one time, during his presidential term, made a tour of the Indian Territory with Colonel Jaynes and such strong attachments existed between them that when the Colonel was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, in June, 1880, with the "immortal 306," he voted thirty-six times for the nomination of the gallant general for president. Colonel Jaynes died in October, 1886 and his wife departed this life November 28, 1900.

Joseph Salisbury, a well-known and successful carpenter and contractor of Sedalia, has been identified with Pettis County for thirty-five years. Mr. Salisbury is a native of England and was born in South Hampton, September 16, 1856. He is a son of Joseph and Henrietta (Keeping) Salisbury, and is one of five children born to them.

Joseph Salisbury was born in Frampton, Dorset, England, in 1831, and died in 1917. In early life he was a cabinet maker and when a young man, enlisted in the British navy. He served in the Crimean War and for ten years, was warrant officer in the British navy. In 1864, Joseph Salisbury came to America with his family and settled in Brooklyn, New York. Shortly after coming to this country, he organized a volunteer

company for service in the Union Army during the Civil War, but the war closed soon afterwards and his company was never called into active service. Shortly after the close of the Civil War, he went west to Salt Lake City, making the trip West from the Missouri River with ox-teams. He was a talented writer and soon after settling in Salt Lake City, he became a member of the original staff of the "Salt Lake Tribune." He afterwards published the "New Endowment," a paper devoted to mining. That was a time and place when it was necessary for a newspaper man, who wrote his convictions, to have as a part of his literary equipment, a pair of six shooters. Mr. Salisbury took an active and aggressive part in politics in the new country where he had settled and was the first candidate of the National party for Congress. After his arrival from the East, he was the first person to be ex-communicated for advocating the cause of the nation against Mormon theocracy. He was one of the pioneers in the fight to Americanize Mormonism. He was a man of strong character and great ability, in fact, one of the mental giants of his time. After the death of his first wife, Joseph Salisbury was married to Jane Dummar, a native of England and thirteen children were born to this union. In 1885, he removed to Aspen, Colorado, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Joseph Salisbury, the subject of this sketch, came to America with his father and step-mother, his mother having died when he was about six years old. He went west with his father and remained with him until he was about thirteen years of age, and after that, made his own way in the world. His first employment was carrier on a paper route in Salt Lake City. When a youth he engaged as clerk in a general store and was thus employed for six years. He then began work at the carpenter's trade, building smelters and stamp mills. He saw much of the frontier life of the mining districts of the mountains, during the old stage-coach days. In 1884, he came to Missouri and settled in Sedalia and engaged in contract work and since that time has successfully followed this field of endeavor until the present time. He has specialized in building residences and has erected some of the fine homes of Pettis County. Perhaps the largest contract of this character which he has completed, is the William Reed residence in Houstonia township.

Mr. Salisbury was married December 25, 1886, to Miss Mary Ann Starks, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born September 13, 1869. Mrs. Salisbury's real name was Bannahan, but she took the name of Starks, Mr.

and Mrs. Thomas H. Starks being her foster parents. Her parents, Patrick and Sarah (Mack) Bannahan, natives of Ireland, died in Cincinnati when she was three weeks old. To Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury have been born four children as follow: Alice B., born May 16, 1888, and died October 24, 1888; Joseph H. Salisbury, the eldest son born to Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury, was born in Sedalia October 19, 1889. He was educated in the Sedalia schools, including a course in the Sedalia High School. He learned the carpenter's trade and was associated with his father until the United States declared war against Germany. He then, with Harry B. Scott and Harry O. Berry, organized a company at Sedalia, Harry B. Scott becoming captain; Harry O. Berry, first lieutenant, and Joseph H. Salisbury second lieutenant. This company was mustered into the service, August 5, 1917, as Company D, Sixth Missouri Infantry, and six weeks later, was ordered to Nevada, Missouri, at the mobilization of the Missouri State troops. Later they were sent to Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, where Joseph H. became first lieutenant, and in the spring of 1918 the company was sent to Camp Mills, New Jersey, arriving in France May 5th as a part of the Thirty-fifth Division. Shortly after arriving at Camp Mills, New Jersey, Lieutenant Salisbury was transferred from Company D to Company M, One Hundred Fortieth Infantry, Thirty-fifth Division. Lieutenant Salisbury's company participated in the world famed fight against the Germans at Argonne Forrest, in which the Thirty-fifth Division, American Expeditionary Forces, immortalized itself. Lieutenant Salisbury commanded Company M until he was made Third Battalion Supply Officer and was later promoted to captain and is now serving in Europe with that rank. Arthur E. Salisbury, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury, was born March 26, 1892. He was educated in the Sedalia schools and learned the cabinet maker's trade. In May, 1918, he enlisted in the cabinet and carpentry department of the army and when peace was declared, he was foreman at the Dupont Engineering Plant at Nashville, Tennessee. He was discharged from the service in November, 1918, and is now employed by the Dickmann Bank Fixture Company of Sedalia. He married Miss Fay Siler and they have one son, Arthur G. Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury's youngest child, Bessie, was born March 5, 1895, and died November 19, 1897.

Joseph Salisbury is a Democrat and his family are members of the Broadway Presbyterian Church. His lodge affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Salisbury has had an interesting and

successful career and has reared his boys well, and given them good educations, and he may well be proud of their courageous conduct in the great World War at times and in places that tested the metal of which humans were made and tried men's souls.

Nelson Painter, a Union veteran of the Civil War and a Pettis County pioneer, is one of the well-known and prosperous farmers and stockmen of Dresden township. Mr. Painter is a native of Ohio. He was born in Richland County, August 23, 1838, a son of Hamilton and Matilda (Grub) Painter. Hamilton Painter was born in Virginia and was a son of John Painter.

John Painter was twice married and both his first and second wives strangely bore the maiden name of Rachel Red, although they were not related. To both of his marriages were born eighteen children. John Painter came to Ohio about 1818 with his first wife and children, one of whom was Hamilton Painter, who was about five years old at that time. Hamilton Painter was a farmer and spent his life in Ohio. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Matilda (Grub) Painter, mother of Nelson Painter, was a native of Ohio. Her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and her father was killed in the War of 1812. She died in Ohio at about sixty years of age.

Nelson Painter was reared in Ohio amidst pioneer surroundings, the family home in the early days being a little log cabin. In 1860 he came to St. Louis, Missouri, the same year he set out for Kansas, but finally decided to go to Holt County, Missouri, where an uncle of his lived. After remaining there a short time he bought a small tract of land and planted a crop of corn. He had no team and his stock of farming implements consisted principally of a hoe. He was living here when the Civil War broke out, and on February 24, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Fourth Missouri Cavalry. He served in the army of the west under General Schofield and General Brown and participated in many battles and skirmishes throughout Missouri and Arkansas. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge and was mustered out of service and in 1865 returned to Ohio, and on July 27th of that year he was married to Hannah P. Ewers, a native of Ohio, born October 19, 1841. This union was the culmination of a nine years' courtship. Mr. and Mrs. Painter celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary July 27, 1915. Their married life has been an ideal one. Mrs. Painter was a daughter



NELSON PAINTER.



MRS. HANNAH PAINTER.

of George W. and Rebecca (Painter) Ewers, natives, respectively, of Loudoun and Frederick counties, Virginia.

In the fall of 1866, Mr. Painter and his wife came to Pettis County, Missouri. He bought a farm in Dresden township, which is his present home and where he has lived ever since. When he settled on this place it was unimproved. He broke the prairie with horses and ox teams, and has improved his place until it is one of the well improved farms of Pettis County. Some of the trees on the place which Mr. Painter set out himself, are now two feet in diameter. He has a splendid farm of 173 acres and carries on general farming and stock raising, and has met with success.

To Nelson Painter and wife have been born six children as follow: Rebecca, married John Ritchey and is now deceased; Sherman, Quenemo, Kansas; Lucy, married James Crawford, and they reside in Blackwater townhsip; Mary O., deceased; George W., Dresden township; and Elmer, Dresden township. Mr. Painter has fourteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. His grandson, Leslie Painter, son of Sherman Painter of Quenemo, Kansas, is now serving in the United States Army in France, and it might be said here that there has not been a war since the founding of this Republic but what some of Mr. Painter's ancestors or descendants have served in it.

Mr. Painter is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church. He has been a close student of men and affairs all his life, and is an unusually well-read man with a remarkably retentive memory. As a pioneer soldier and citizen his career has been altogether creditable to himself and his family.

William H. Powell.—Thirty-five years of endeavor and close application to the duties at hand in the banking field of Sedalia and Pettis County have resulted in placing William H. Powell, president of the Citizen's National Bank of Sedalia in the front rank of Missouri bankers. From messenger boy during his youth to the position of president of one of the most important financial institutions of western Missouri while still comparatively a young man is the record of Mr. Powell. Being a native born citizen of Pettis County, he has always evinced a keen and absorbing interest in the progress and development of his native county as will be attested by the various positions of honor and trust which he has held and is now filling to the satisfaction and well being of his associates and fellow citizens.

William H. Powell was born on a farm eight miles east of Sedalia on April 14, 1867. He is the only child of William H. and Sarah Jane (Rudy) Powell. William H. Powell, the elder, was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1813, and died in Sedalia, Missouri, in 1900. He was reared to the life of a farmer and when a young man he migrated to Missouri and made a location in Heath's Creek township. After making a start in his farming operations in Heath's Creek township, he removed to a farm east of Smithton, where he developed and owned a fine farm of 300 acres. He resided upon this farm until he located on a larger tract near Green Ridge. Here he was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising and became one of the best-known and well-to-do stockmen in this section of Missouri. He was one of the organizers of the Citizen's National Bank of Sedalia and was always found in the forefront of movements intended for the further development of Pettis County. He served as president of the Citizen's National Bank for a period of ten years. Mrs. Sarah Jane (Rudy) Powell was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1817 and departed this life in 1884.

William H. Powell, subject of this review, was reared on his father's farm and received his primary education in the neighborhood district school. He then attended the Sedalia High School and pursued a business course in the Robbins Business College. At the age of seventeen years he entered the Citizen's National Bank as messenger and office boy. During the course of his successful career he has capably filled every post in the bank excepting that of janitor. Rising successfully to the position as bookkeeper, assistant cashier, then cashier and later president of the bank, he has grown in importance and influence with the bank.

In addition to his responsibilities as president of the Citizen's National Bank, Mr. Powell is vice-president of the McAllister Edwards Coal Company and is owner of a large tract of 640 acres of land. He is a stockholder and vice-president of the Sedalia Democrat Company. He is treasurer of the Missouri State Fair Board of Commissioners and is a member of the commission having charge of the Twelve Mile Special Rock Road Districts in Pettis County.

On January 14, 1889, William H. Powell and Miss Louisa Humphreys were united in marriage. Mrs. Louisa Powell was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and is a daughter of David Humphreys, a native of Virginia, who was engaged in the commission business in St. Louis. Three children have

been born to this marriage: William H., Jr., David H., and Janette. Lieut. William H. Powell, Jr., was born January 4, 1890. He was educated in the Sedalia public and high schools and graduated from Princeton University. He filled the position of assistant cashier of the Citizen's National Bank until his enlistment in the National Army for service in the great World War in May, 1917. He became a member of the Three Hundred Forty-second Field Artillery, Eighty-ninth Division, and entered the officers training camp at Camp Funston. He was commissioned second lieutenant and then promoted to a first lieutenant. Lieutenant Powell sailed for France with the Eighty-ninth Division in June, 1918, and has had command of a company on the western front during some of the hardest fighting in which the Eighty-ninth Division covered itself with imperishable glory and drove back the Germans. With his command, he is now located on German soil with the American Army of Occupation.

David H. Powell, the second son, was born March 23, 1897. He graduated from the Sedalia High School and attended college at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He enlisted in the National Army in May, 1918, and entered the officer's training camp at Funston where he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was discharged from the service at the close of the war and is now a student in the State University at Columbia.

Janette Powell died at the age of five years.

Mr. Powell is an independent Democrat who thinks along an individual line in political affairs. He served as a member of the Sedalia School Board for a period of fifteen years and has always been interested in the cause of education. At present he is a member of Governor Gardner's staff. Mr. Powell is a member of the Christian Church. He is affiliated fraternally with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has taken practically all degrees of Masonry and stands high in Masonic circles.

Chris. Brunckhorst, a Pettis County pioneer, who has spent over fifty years of his life in Missouri, is now living retired at his home, 420 North Quincy avenue, Sedalia, after a long and successful career. He has acquired a sufficiency of this world's goods and is now the owner of 160 acres of land in Dresden township and also 160 acres in Arkansas. Mr. Brunckhorst was born in Hanover, Germany, July 18, 1846, a son of John and Anna (Brandt) Brunckhorst, to whom the following three chil-

dren were born: Chris, the subject of this sketch; Jacob, who lives on the old homestead in Germany; and Allie, married J. Steffens, who is now deceased, and she resides in Sedalia. The mother died in 1856 and John Brunckhorst married for his second wife, Miss Anna Hiens, and five children were born to this union as follow: Henry, Sedalia; John, Mrs. Anna Shroder, Paul, and Heinrich, all live in Germany. The parents both spent their lives in their native land.

Chris. Brunckhorst was reared and educated in his native land, receiving a good education. In 1866, he came to America and first settled in Morgan County, Missouri. He taught school at old Sover and Buffalo Prairie, Missouri, for a time, when he engaged in saw-mill work and sawed timber for the construction of the Tipton and Versailles railroad. He operated a saw-mill at Hawk Creek, Morgan County, for a time. In 1874, he came to Sedalia and here he built a residence and for a time clerked in a grocery store. He then bought a saw-mill west of Sedalia which he operated for a time when he bought a farm five miles north of Sedalia, which was quite heavily timbered. Here he erected a saw-mill which he operated for a time and after clearing up his farm, he removed to Sweet Springs, Missouri. Here he operated a saw-mill, a grist mill and bought and shipped grain and at the same time owned a saw-mill at Smithton. He disposed of his Sweet Springs properties in 1881, and engaged in the manufacture of furniture in Sedalia. He closed this business out in 1884 and bought a farm near Green Ridge where he was engaged in farming until 1888. He then traded that for another and during the course of his career, has owned several different farms in Pettis County. For the past six years, he has been living retired in Sedalia.

August 15, 1872, Mr. Brunckhorst was united in marriage with Miss Frederika Steinbrink, a native of Morgan County, Missouri, born March 19, 1855. Her parents, Frederick and Minnie (Fige) Steinbrink, were natives of Germany and came to this country prior to the Civil War. Mr. Steinbrink served in the Civil War and was wounded. After the war he engaged in farming and also operated a saw-mill and a grist mill in Morgan County, and was a pioneer miller in that section of the State. To Mr. and Mrs. Brunckhorst have been born the following children: Kathrine, wife of J. Bierman of Sparks, Oklahoma; John, who operates a large ranch which consists of 3,200 acres, located near Columbus, Montana; William, a saw-mill and threshing machine man at Columbus, Montana; Fred, lives at Winfred, Montana, where he is manager of a large co-opera-

tive association; George, a farmer and thresher in Dresden township, Pettis County; Edward, a farmer and stock man at Columbus, Montana; Chris., a farmer and stock man, Columbus, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Brunckhorst have sixteen grandchildren, the oldest of whom is twenty-three years of age, and they have one great-grandchild.

Mr. Brunckhorst is a Republican and was reared in the Lutheran faith, although he is inclined to be liberal in both politics and religion. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man of extensive and varied experiences. When he came to this country first, the vessel in which he made the voyage met with much rough weather and was nine weeks and three days in making the trip. In 1907, he made a trip to Germany and was gone over three months. He has traveled considerably in various parts of the United States and saw much of the early-day frontier life of the West. Operating saw-mills, has been his chief occupation and it is safe to say that he is the veteran saw-mill man of Pettis County. He began life practically with nothing and after being in this country a short time, his father gave him \$200, and today, he is a well-to-do man. Besides his farm properties in Arkansas and Pettis County, he owns five residence properties in Sedalia. He has met with adversities and financial losses, but in spite of that, he has made good and reared his family in a way that they are a credit to themselves, their parents and the community.

Arthur Lee Crandall, a prominent loan and investment man, of Sedalia, is a native son of Pettis County, and belongs to one of the well-known pioneer families of this section of Missouri. He is a son of Orestes A. and Kate A. (Kidd) Crandall, the former a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and the latter of Calhoun, Missouri.

Orestes A. Crandall was born February 25, 1833, a son of Beman and Pollie (Tuttle) Crandall, natives of Connecticut. In 1835, O. A. Crandall, when about two years of age, was brought by his parents to Illinois. They settled at what is now Crystal Lake, McHenry County, Illinois. This was in an early day in the settlement of that section of the West. The nearest settlement to where the Crandalls located was forty miles distant. Here O. A. Crandall was reared and obtained such education as the country afforded at that time, and he later attended normal school in Chicago. However, he obtained the greater part of his education by self-study. In 1853 he went to California, making the trip overland. During the course of this journey across the continent, he walked about five

hundred miles, carrying his few belongings on his back. He remained on the Pacific Coast about eight years, during which time he was engaged in mining. In 1861, he returned from California and settled in Saline County, Missouri. About this time the Civil War broke out. He was a decided Union man, and returned to his old home in Illinois, where he assisted in raising two regiments of troops for the Union Army. This being accomplished, he returned to Missouri, where he took part in the battle of Marshall, and also the battle which was fought at Sedalia and was taken prisoner by the Confederates at the latter engagement. However, he was released shortly afterward, when the Union forces took possession of Sedalia.

O. A. Crandall was always an industrious student, and during his early career, in addition to his other extensive reading, studied law, and after taking the examination at Sedalia, where he had settled in 1863, he was admitted to the bar of Pettis County. Later he was admitted to practice in the State and Federal Courts. He was an able lawyer, and practiced successfully in Pettis County for a number of years. In his legal capacity, he represented Pettis County in defending the railroad bond suits. By his skill and ability in handling these cases, he effected a compromise by which the county was saved over \$100,000. During the course of his professional career he was retained in a great many important cases in Pettis County and western Missouri. In 1875, Mr. Crandall organized the Pettis County Bank, becoming the president of that institution at the time of its organization, a position which he held for five years. He then organized the Missouri Trust Company, becoming its president, and served in that capacity until that institution was removed to St. Louis in 1901. Mr. Crandall and others then organized the Sedalia Trust Company, of which he became president. However, he lived but a few months after the organization of this company. He died at Westchester, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1901, while there on business in the interests of the Sedalia Trust Company.

O. A. Crandall was prominent in the political affairs of Pettis County, and Western Missouri. He was a Democrat, and in 1868 was his party's candidate for State senator from the district composed of Lafayette, Safford and Pettis counties. From 1868 to 1872 he was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee. He was conspicuous in the early day affairs of Pettis County and Sedalia, and was active and influential in every movement for the development, betterment and upbuilding of Pettis County. O. A. Crandall was united in marriage at Sedalia, Mis-

souri, in 1864, with Miss Kate A. Kidd, and to this union were born four children, three of whom are living, as follow: Emma C., married Charles C. Evans, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Arthur Lee, the subject of this sketch, and Stella May, who resides with her aged mother on West Broadway street in the old Crandall home, where the family has resided since 1871.

Arthur Lee Crandall was reared in Sedalia, and attended the public schools and the old Sedalia University. He then attended the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, where he took the civil engineering course. After following the civil engineering profession for three or four years in Texas, he engaged in the farm loan business at Fort Worth, where he remained until 1901, at the time of his father's death, when he returned to Sedalia, which has since been his home. For a number of years he has been successfully engaged in the farm loan business here.

Arthur Lee Crandall, since early life, has been interested in military affairs and identified with the local military organizations. When a young man he was a member of the Sedalia Rifles, and while a resident of Fort Worth, Texas, he was a member of the Fort Worth Fencibles. This was a crack military organization, and the only one from west of the Mississippi River to attend President Cleveland's second inauguration. Mr. Crandall served as company clerk and also served as aide-de-camp with rank of captain on General Smyth's staff, Texas National Guards. After returning to Sedalia, Mr. Crandall was identified with the Missouri State Militia, and served as quartermaster sergeant of Company K, Sixth Regiment, Missouri National Guards, and was later promoted to first lieutenant, serving under Col. Arthur L. Oliver, who is now United States District Attorney of the eastern district of Missouri.

Mr. Crandall is a member of the Sons of Veterans and was secretary of the local lodge. He is also a member of the Masonic lodge, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, as are the other members of the Crandall family, and he has served on the vestry and has been secretary. He is a Democrat and takes a keen interest in matters political. He has served as deputy county surveyor of Pettis County. In the interest of the Liberty Loan Campaign of 1918 and 1919 he devoted much time to the work as Director of Distribution and Supplies for the Pettis County Organization. He also served as a member of the Red Cross Organization in the capacity of Director of Distribution and Supplies.

Vergil S. Reavis is one of the successful and progressive farmers and stock men of the younger generation of Pettis County, and is a descendant of a prominent pioneer family. He was born in Elk Fork township, May 23, 1896, a son of Daniel Haywood and Mollie (Pemberton) Reavis, both also natives of Pettis County.

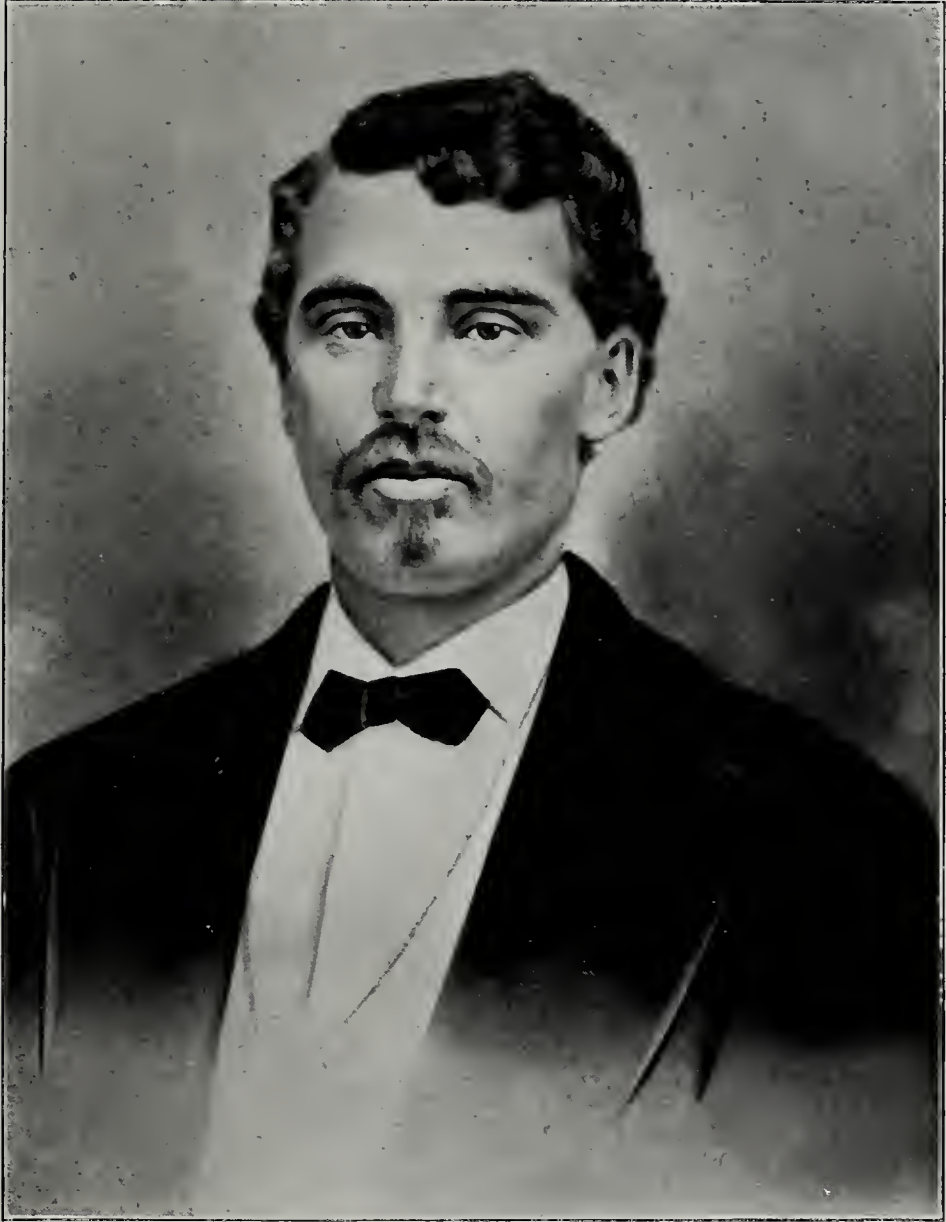
Daniel Haywood Reavis was born in Elk Fork township and was a son of Daniel Reavis, who was a very early settler in this section. Daniel Reavis was one of the pioneer ministers of the Baptist faith, who preached the gospel in Pettis and adjoining counties at a very early day. He also followed farming.

Daniel Haywood Reavis was prominent in the affairs of Pettis County, and was a successful farmer and stockman. He gave special attention to stock raising and met with considerably more success than the average man. He was a heavy stockholder in the LaMonte Bank, LaMonte, Missouri, and was president of that institution for nine years. He was an exceptionally good business man, and his judgment on matters of business and finance was highly regarded by his business associates and those who knew him best. At the time of his death he was the owner of about 780 acres of land. He died June 25, 1916. His wife Mollie (Pemberton) Reavis, was also born in Elk Fork township, Pettis County, and her parents were early settlers here. She is a daughter of Allen Pemberton, and she now resides in Warrensburg, Missouri.

Vergil S. Reavis is one of a family of nine children born to his parents and is the sixth in order of birth. He received his education in the district school and the LaMonte High School. He has always been engaged in farming, with the exception of six months, when he was assistant cashier of the Farmers Bank, LaMonte. At the death of his father he inherited some land from the estate and has bought more land, and now owns a valuable farm of 343 acres, situated in LaMonte township. Here he carries on general farming and stock raising and gives special attention to breeding Poland China hogs. He is one of the successful breeders of the county.

Mr. Reavis was married June 2, 1917, to Miss Josephine Scott, a native of LaMonte township and a daughter of Albert and Mary (Ralston) Scott. Mrs. Reavis was reared in the family of John W. Johnson of LaMonte township.

Mr. Reavis is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Reavis are members of the Christian Church.



DANIEL HAYWOOD REAVIS.

Victor H. Leffler, member of the firm of the Nafziger Baking Company of Sedalia, is one of the progressive young business men of this city whose career has been marked by unusual success. Mr. Leffler was born in Sedalia, May 18, 1888, a son of James K. and Elizabeth (Edwards) Leffler, both now deceased. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother of Missouri. He was a railway trainman and was employed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company for fifteen years. He died June 9, 1916, and his wife departed this life February 3, 1897.

Victor H. Leffler is one of a family of four children, three of whom are now living who were born to his parents as follow: Victor H., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. John L. Cousley, Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. John Y. Boatright, Sedalia, Missouri, and James Leffler, deceased.

Mr. Leffler was reared in Sedalia and received his education in the public schools here. He began life as a grocery clerk at the age of sixteen years. When he was twenty-one years of age, he engaged in the bakery business in 1910, when he entered into partnership with L. F. Streng, under the firm name of Streng & Leffler. They operated the large bakery on South Ohio street where they built up an extensive business until August 3, 1918, when this business was consolidated with the Nafziger Bakery Company, under the name of the latter. Mr. Leffler was chosen vice-president and treasurer of the company. They proceeded to erect a new modern, up-to-date building to be used exclusively for a wholesale bread bakery on the corner of Main and Prospect streets, Sedalia. This is one of the best equipped, modern bakeries in the State of Missouri. Every device to facilitate this important industry, both from a productive and sanitary standpoint is to be found in this institution.

Mr. Leffler was united in marriage May 4, 1910, with Miss Stella Streng, of Sedalia and they have two children, Leonard and Victor. Mr. Leffler is prominent in lodge work. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 125, Sedalia, and is now serving his second term as exalted ruler of that lodge. He is a member of Sedalia Lodge No. 236, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Sedalia Chapter No. 18, Royal Arch Masons, Order Eastern Star No. 57, Council No. 34 of St. Omer Commandery No. 11, Knights Templar, and of the Mystic Shrine, holding membership in the latter Masonic body, in Kansas City, Missouri. He was made bakery advisor and inspector for the United States Food Administration during the World War, and gave much time to

this work. He is a Republican and a member of the Calvary Episcopal Church.

Mr. Leffler has a splendid voice and is considered one of Sedalia's best singers. In spite of his busy career, he often finds time to sing at various entertainments and in church services.

Henry Lamm, former chief justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and a leading attorney of Sedalia, is a native of Ohio. Judge Lamm was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 3, 1846. His great-grandfather was Peter Lamm, a native of Holland who came from Rotterdam to America in 1740. Peter Lamm settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and established a home there for himself and his descendants. Philip Lamm, grandfather of Judge Henry Lamm, crossed the Alleghany Mountains in 1803 and settled in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. In 1846, William Lamm, father of the subject of this review, settled in Wayne County, Ohio. His wife was Catherine Zuver, a native of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania.

Judge Lamm was educated in Canaan Centre Academy, and later pursued a course in Western College of Iowa. He graduated from Michigan University. He settled in Sedalia in 1869 and for a time he taught school while pursuing the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Pettis County in 1871. He was appointed to the office of circuit clerk by Governor Woodson and also served in this capacity and as deputy county clerk until 1874. He practiced his profession until 1904 and was then elected to the supreme bench of the State of Missouri. The firm of Sangre and Lamm which had been in existence in Sedalia for thirty years was then dissolved. Judge Lamm took his seat in the Supreme Court in 1912 and served until 1916. He was then a candidate for Governor of Missouri on the Republican ticket.

Judge Lamm also served as prosecuting attorney of Pettis County for four years and was a member of the Sedalia School Board. He assisted in the organization of the Sedalia National Bank and the Missouri Trust Company. Upon the expiration of his term as justice of the Supreme Court he resumed the practice of his profession in Sedalia.

Judge Henry Lamm was married at East Saginaw, Michigan, on June 18, 1874, to Miss Grace Adella Rose, a daughter of D. F. and Mary A. (Foster) Rose, a lumber merchant of East Saginaw. Six children were born of this marriage: Nellie R., a teacher in the public schools;

Philip F.; George D., deceased; Henry, a dairyman; Donald Sangre, a practicing attorney.

Judge Lamm is a member of the Congregational Church, and is fraternally affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

E. H. Milton, a progressive business man who is one of Sedalia's leading merchants, is a native of the province of Smolensk, Russia. He was born January 20, 1865. Mr. Milton was reared and educated in his native land and since he was twelve years old, made his own way in the world. His father was blind and it fell to the lot of young Milton in early life, not only to provide for himself, but to assist in maintaining his parents' home. He proved himself equal to the demands of the occasion and when a mere boy, engaged in business for himself in Russia. He was in the mercantile business and met with success. However, he saw greater possibilities in America and in 1912, disposed of his business in Russia, and came to this country. Unlike the average new-comer, he came here with some capital. After disposing of his business at home, he had about \$5,000 in cash. He came directly to Sedalia and bought the mercantile business which had been conducted by Henry Edwards at Fifteenth and Osage streets. He immediately set about to increase and develop this business and in a short time, was carrying five times the amount of stock and doing as much more business as the place was when he bought it.

January 24, 1914, he bought his present business which is located at the corner of Seventh and Engineer streets. Here he conducts a general store, which includes a complete line of groceries, flour, feed, etc., with a meat market in connection where two butchers are employed. Mr. Milton employs on an average of seventeen clerks and assistants. This is one of the busy stores of Sedalia. By his square dealings and honest methods, Mr. Milton has built up in a comparative short time, one of the important business institutions of this city. The Milton store has a frontage of forty-five feet and is over one hundred feet deep. He carries a large stock of excellent merchandise, always buying in large quantities and giving his hundreds of customers the benefit of the best possible retail prices thereby.

Mr. Milton was married in 1890 to Miss Rona Chasnoff, a sister of M. Chasnoff, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Milton have been born five children as follow: Samuel, a soldier in the United States Army; Freda, married Nathan Saffern, St. Joseph, Missouri; Harry, who is assisting his father in the business; Margaret, at home with her parents; and Bertha, at home with her parents.

Mr. Milton is a member of the Yeomen and is one of the progressive and public spirited citizens of Sedalia.

George B. Goodrich, a well-known citizen of Sedalia, Missouri, has been identified with Pettis County since boyhood. Mr. Goodrich was born at Lehigh, Iowa, June 6, 1867, and is a son of E. L. and Emaline Eliza (Marrs) Goodrich. E. L. Goodrich, the father, was a pioneer settler of Webster County, Iowa, and a native of Ohio. He was living in Iowa when the Civil War broke out, and enlisted in Company I, Thirty-second Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war under Col. A. J. Smith. In 1879, E. L. Goodrich came to Missouri with his family, settling in Pettis County, where he lived several years. He now resides in California, where he is spending the sunset of his life in retirement. He is seventy-nine years old. His wife, who was a native of Indiana, died in Pettis County in 1913. Both the Goodrich and the Marrs families are of English descent, and were early settlers in New England. The Goodrich family has occupied a prominent position in England for centuries, and Goodrich castle takes its name from prominent members of this family.

George B. Goodrich is one of two children born to his parents. The younger brother, Hawley L., is a resident of Sedalia, and engaged in the United States mail service. George B. Goodrich was about nine years of age when he came to Missouri with his parents, who settled in Pettis County. Here he received his education in the public schools and grew to manhood. He is now successfully engaged in the shade tree business, in which he has been interested for a number of years, having practically spent his life in this work. He is recognized as an expert in this line of work and has built up a large business.

Mr. Goodrich was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Berry, a native of Virginia, who came to Pettis County with her parents when four years of age. They first settled in Dresden, Pettis County. To Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich have been born three children, as follow: Louis Dewey, who served in the World War as a member of the Second Engineers, and in July, 1918, he was decorated for distinguished service; Llewelyn, who is in the employ of the United States Government in Washington, D. C., and Fern, who is a student in the Sedalia High School. Both Louis and Llewelyn are graduates of the Sedalia High School, and Louis attended the Missouri State University at Columbia two years.

Mr. Goodrich is a Republican and a member of the Modern Wood-

men of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and the other members of the family are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Goodrich is one of Pettis County's substantial citizens.

William W. Bolton.—The office of sheriff of a county of the size and importance attained by Pettis County is weighted with responsibility, and requires a man of decided executive ability and acumen to fittingly discharge the duties devolving upon him. Sheriff William W. Bolton, since taking charge of the office of sheriff of the county has given and is giving ample evidence of decided ability and tireless energy, in behalf of the citizens of Pettis County. His work as chairman of the Pettis County Exemption Board has been marked with singular diplomacy and honesty, in the discharge of the duties involved upon him, because of the drafting of Pettis County citizens during the World War in which American valor has played such a signal and decisive part. The Pettis County Board has the distinction of being one of the foremost boards of the State of Missouri, as regards accuracy and its responsibilities in the number of men handled and examined, places its eighth in rank in the State.

Sheriff William W. Bolton is a native Missourian, born in Cole County, Missouri, January 7, 1869. He is the son of William W. Bolton, one of the best known of the early pioneers of Cole County who served as a sergeant in the Mexican War. William Bolton, Sr., also filled the office of sheriff of Cole County during the Civil War period, and spent the rest of his days in Cole County, dying on his homestead where his remains were laid to rest in Bolton Cemetery, located seven miles south of Jefferson City. His wife was Martha M. Donahue prior to her marriage. She died at Jacksonville, Texas, where she had gone for her health. Her remains were brought to Missouri and interred in the cemetery at Sedalia. The children of William W. Bolton and Martha M. (Donahue) Bolton were as follow: William W., of this review; H. L., Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Clara McGhee, 2319 Quincy Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri. William W. Bolton, Sr., was twice married. By his first marriage he had two children: Benjamin F., Jefferson City, Missouri; Miss Millie Bolton, Williamsburg, Calloway County, Missouri. Martha M. Donahue was the wife of Captain Corbin prior to her marriage with Mr. Bolton and was mother of two children by this marriage: Mrs. Anna Y. Moore, Columbia, Missouri; and Mrs. Katie Villmore, deceased. Captain Corbin was a steamboat man who had charge of a steamer which plied

up and down the Osage River during the pioneer days when the Osage was the only artery of traffic in communication with western Missouri, his route embracing both the Missouri and Osage Rivers.

William W. Bolton was reared to young manhood in the home of M. H. Sibert who resided on a farm west of Sedalia. He attended the district schools and Sedalia University, later completing a business course at Central Business College. For some years he followed farming and in 1908 he located in Sedalia where he was engaged in the livery and transfer business. He was elected constable of Sedalia township in 1912, and again elected in 1914. In November of 1916 he was elected to the office of sheriff of Pettis County for a term of four years, leading the Democratic ticket in the number of votes received in all three times he ran for office. Mr. Bolton's term as sheriff will expire in 1921.

On September 22, 1897, Mr. Bolton was married to Gertrude V. Canning, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret Canning of Pettis County, Missouri. Daniel Canning died in 1895. His widow now resides in Sedalia, Missouri, having attained the great age of ninety-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Canning were parents of eight children: Bert Canning, Eureka, Kansas; Mrs. Sis Stillwell, Eureka, Kansas; Mrs. Anna Hunt, Eureka, Kansas; Charles E., Eureka, Kansas; Daniel, deceased; Mrs. Georgia A. Ford, 612 West Fifth Street, Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Clara Bergfelder, 914 South Vermont Avenue, Sedalia, Missouri; and Mrs. Gertrude V. Bolton, wife of the subject of this review. To Mr. and Mrs. William W. Bolton have been born one son, Charles H., now attending the Sedalia schools. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton have a pleasant home at 601 West Fourth Street, Sedalia, Missouri.

Jack Truitt.—The Sedalia Theater, owned and managed by Jack Truitt, was leased by the present management in March, 1915. Mr. Truitt came to Sedalia from Kansas City where he was manager of the Willis Wood Theater. Prior to Mr. Truitt's advent in Sedalia, the local theater had not been very successful in a financial way; and the first thing the new manager did was to open the house for "one little dime," and give an excellent show for the money. The price was catchy with the theater-loving public and the shows being good, the house was soon crowded daily and nightly and the theater sprang into great popularity as "Sedalia's popular joy spot." Other catchy phrases used in advertising the attractions of this popular playhouse which show the distinct genius of the manager are "The Sedalia Theater, Worthy of Its Name,"

"The Sedalia Theater, a Little East on Third Street," "Sedalia's Happy Comer," "Sedalia Theater, Everybody's Friend."

The success of this theater is, in large measure, due to the rigid attention to details of management, such as cleanliness, beginning the plays on time, and always telling the truth about the various attractions. Admission prices are always the same, unless some unusual attraction is put on the boards, and then an advance notice of the increase is given to the public. Since taking charge of the Sedalia Theater, Mr. Truitt has expended over \$5,000 on interior decoration and equipment. In September, 1916, purchased the theater outright and it is a paying institution. Sixteen people are employed with a pay roll of \$300 per week, irrespective of the added expense when vaudeville attractions are placed before the public.

Jack Truitt was born in Osage City, Kansas in 1882. When sixteen years of age he went to Chicago and began his first theatrical work as usher in a city theater. He soon began to get an insight into vaudeville and musical comedy and for five years was general manager of the theaters owned and operated by the Crawfords of Topeka, Kansas. The Crawfords operated a vaudeville, a road show house and a stock house. While serving as agent or expressman for the Wells Fargo Company running out of Cherryvale, Kansas, into Oklahoma, he became attracted to the idea of nickel and ten cent shows for the entertainment of the public. One night at Cherryvale he purchased a ticket, during a raffle held in a restaurant and was lucky enough to win a nickle in the slot phonograph. Taking the phonograph with him in the express car of the mixed train with which he was working, he invited the Indians and other passengers on the train to enjoy the music obtained by inserting a nickel in the slot of the machine. So popular was the innovation that he became imbued with the idea that the people at large would willingly pay nickles and dimes for entertainment. This idea grew with his advance in the theatrical entertainment world and his present successful venture as owner of the Sedalia Theater is the outcome. Mr. Truitt rightly believes that his theater is a valuable asset to the city, as the city is valuable to the theater. The theater business in Sedalia has been placed upon a higher and better plane since he has become so closely identified with this city and his belief, that the public cares most for clean moral shows has been amply justified by the crowds which daily throng his theater.

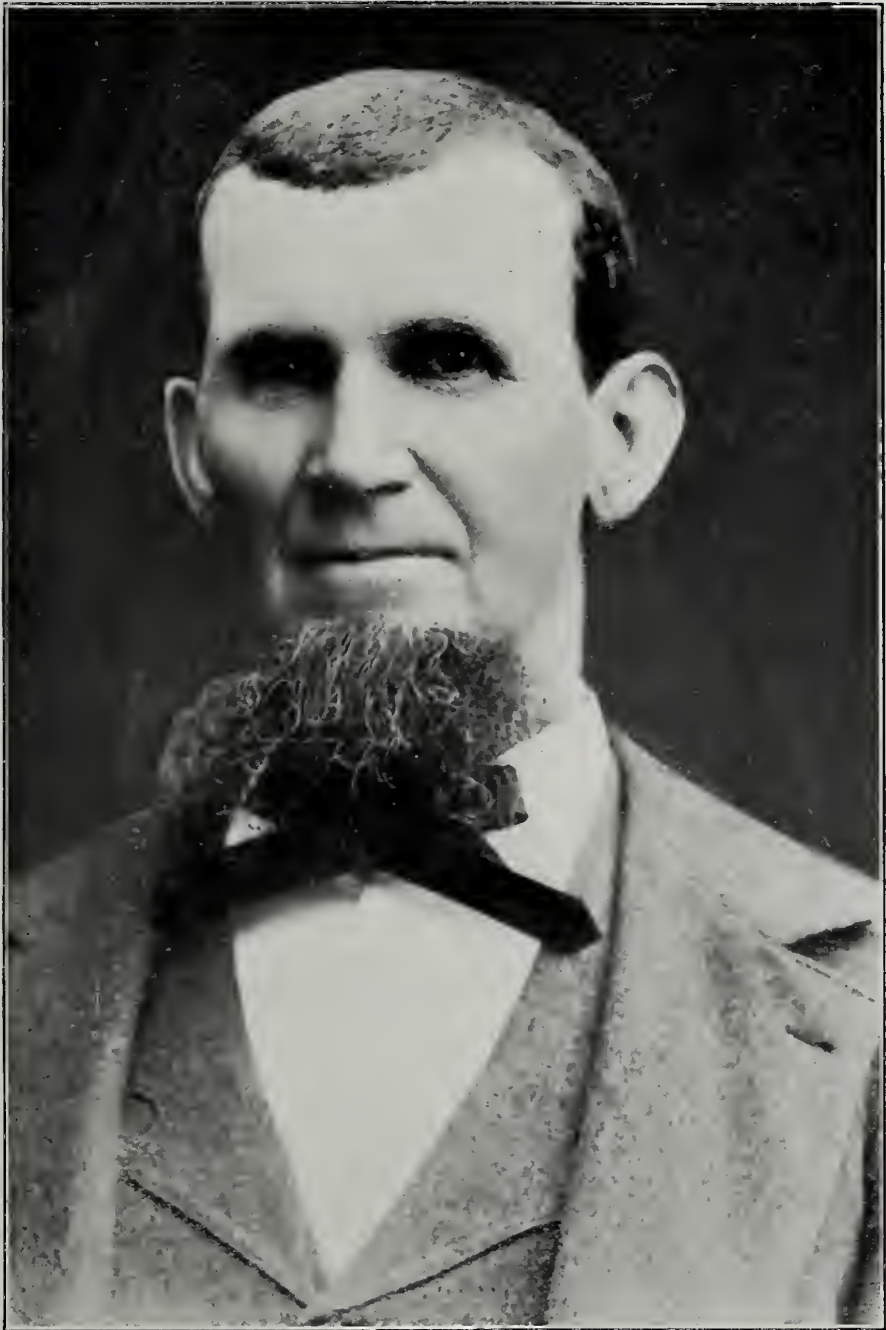
Jack Truitt was married on January 2, 1910, to Miss Loa Learned

of Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Truitt have an adopted daughter, Nettie Jane, and reside at 618 West Sixth Street.

John H. Connor, a substantial farmer and stockman of Dresden township, is a native of Pettis County and a descendant of one of the prominent early settlers of this section of the State. He is a son of John and Mary (Shay) Connor. The mother now resides in Dresden township at the age of seventy-six years. The father departed this life September 5, 1918, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was one of Pettis County's honored pioneer citizens and was held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors who were legion. At the time of his death, the following article appeared in the local newspaper of LaMonte, which gives a brief resume of Mr. Connor's career and an estimation of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow man: "John Connor, one of the best known farmers of Pettis County, aged eighty-three years, died at his home three miles east of LaMonte at 1:50 o'clock Thursday morning, following an illness of four or five months, the last nine weeks of which he was confined to his bed.

"Mr. Connor was born in Cahirciveen Parish, County Kerry, Ireland, in 1836, coming to this country when a lad of fourteen years, with his father, Humphrey Connor, and other children. They landed at New Orleans and journeyed up the Mississippi to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they lived for a short time. He came to Missouri in the early fifties and worked on the construction of the Missouri Pacific railway from Jefferson City to Sedalia. From the railroad work he entered the employ of William Gentry, and afterwards became his foreman, and had entire charge of the men who operated the farm of several thousand acres which Major Gentry owned. He saved his money and bought forty acres of land and through his energy and sound judgment accumulated enough money to purchase land from time to time, adding to the original forty acres, until at the time of his death he owned 400 acres of the best land in Pettis County.

"The deceased was married to Miss Mary Shay, at Jefferson City, in 1864, to which union thirteen children were born. The widow and nine children survive, as follow: Mrs. T. J. Buckley, S. C. Connor, J. H. Connor and Miss Mayme Connor, of the LaMonte neighborhood; W. D. Connor, Mrs. Margaret Brosnahan and Kathryn Connor, of Kansas City; Sister Mary Alexandrine of St. Louis, and Miss Anna Connor, a teacher in the Sedalia schools. Besides the widow and children, he leaves one brother, Dennis Connor, of LaMonte.



JOHN CONNOR.

"Mr. Connor was an upright, straightforward, honest Christian gentleman, a man of sound judgment and strong convictions. He was blessed with a host of sincere friends and loved and respected by all with whom he was acquainted. His judgment in farm matters went unquestioned, and he was one of the finest judges of live stock in the county. He was a devout member of the Catholic Church and the establishing of the LaMonte Mission of his faith was largely due to his untiring efforts in its behalf." He was a stockholder in the Farmers Bank of LaMonte.

John H. Connor was born February 3, 1877. He was reared on his father's farm in Dresden township and attended the public schools. Later he attended a private school at LaMonte. He remained on the home place until 1895 when he went to Sedalia and clerked in a clothing store about two years. He then returned to the home place in Dresden township and took charge of the place and made extensive improvements and he and his sister, Mamie, now own 230 acres of the old homestead. Mr. Connor operates 390 acres of land and in addition to general farming and stock raising he is an extensive feeder and feeds a great many cattle for the market.

On October 30, 1918, John H. Connor was united in marriage with Miss Olive M. Hutchison. She was born in Richmond, Missouri, November 3, 1890, and is a graduate of Woodson Institute. She is a daughter of Robert A. and Adaline (Banister) Hutchison, both natives of Kentucky and now residents of Chillicothe, Missouri. Robert A. Hutchison is a railroad contractor.

Mr. Connor is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an enterprising and progressive citizen, and a member of one of Pettis County's pioneer families, who occupy an important place in its development. Mr. Connor is a stock holder of the Farmers Bank of LaMonte.

Mosley-Shafer Realty Company.—One of the thriving and important real estate firms of Sedalia, Missouri, is the Mosley-Shafer Realty Company, with offices at 202 South Ohio Street.

This concern was established in 1908, by Mr. Mosley and has had a substantial growth of business during the past ten years, conducting a general real estate and loan office, and has handled thousands of acres of land in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri, besides many stocks

of merchandise and has always taken pride in having one of the best equipped up-to-date offices in Sedalia or central Missouri.

George S. Mosley was born in 1874, on a farm in Callaway County, and the son of Robert and Susan (Bagby) Mosley, the former of whom died in 1916, at the age of eighty-six years, and the latter is still living aged eighty years. The Mosleys were pioneer settlers of Callaway County and quite prominent in the affairs of that county, being large land owners and always ready to lend a helping hand to any proposition that would be a benefit to the community. At the time of Robert Mosley's death no man had more friends; he was a Mason of high standing and all who knew him, old and young, greeted him as "Uncle Robert."

George S. Mosley received his education in the public schools of his native county, and was there reared to young manhood. He engaged in farming and the raising and feeding of cattle in his native county, and met with substantial success. For years Mr. Mosley has made a business of improving farms and increasing their marketable value, buying a farm which was in a run down condition as regards soil and buildings, fixing them up, improving their productivity and selling at a profit. This building of farm improvement is a real lasting benefit to the country and Mr. Mosley has accomplished much good in his work.

At the time of leaving Callaway County, Mr. Mosley was credited with buying, improving and selling more farms than any other man in south Callaway.

Having decided to move to the city, in order to give his children a better education, he moved to Sedalia, 1908, and opened a real estate office at 202 South Ohio Street (Pehl building). This company is now known as the Mosley-Shafer Company—George S. Mosley and Frances Shafer.

Frances Warren Shafer, partner in the Mosley-Shafer Realty Company, is a daughter of Isaac and Mollie Warren, pioneer settlers of Pettis County, of which a complete history of the Warren family will be found elsewhere in this book. Mrs. Shafer was employed by Mr. Mosley in 1910, and later on became a partner in the business.

John F. Scally, grocery and restaurant proprietor, located at the corner of Main and Lamine Streets, was born in Mononghela County, West Virginia, in 1856. He is a son of Peter and Ruth (Ruble) Scally. Peter Scally was born in Ireland and immigrated to America with his parents when eight years of age. The Scullys first located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and later went to Monongahela County, West Virginia. In 1877

Peter Scally came to Pettis County and purchased the John Gibson farm four miles southeast of Sedalia and resided there until 1880. He then came to Sedalia and engaged in the grocery business on Engineer Street, later moving to Third and Brown Streets and selling out after a time. He again opened a store at Fifth and Engineer Streets and moved to the present location, 123 East Main Street. In old age he disposed of his interests to his son and died in 1894. The children born to Peter and Ruth Scally are as follow: James, killed in a railroad accident at Independence, Kansas; Jane, wife of James McGinness, Sedalia; Thomas, San Diego, California; Mrs. Annie Dunlap, Parsons, Kansas; John F., subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mary Boyd, deceased; Mrs. Catherine Divine, Fort Scott, Kansas; Michael, accidentally drowned at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Bridget Ellen Enlightener, deceased; Daniel P., Los Angeles, California.

John F. Scally began his business career with a small stock of goods in 1883. His father closely observed his methods of doing business, and finding that the son was making a success of his venture, he took him into partnership, later disposing of his holdings, prior to his retirement from business. The Scully grocery and restaurant has an excellent trade and is nicely and conveniently located at the corner of Main and Lamine Streets.

John F. Scally was married June 11, 1883, to Sallie Dunlap, a daughter of Matthew and Annie (Thompson) Dunlap, of Illinois, where the father died. Mrs. Scally's mother was accidentally burned to death. The Dunlap family located in Pettis County in 1870 on the John T. Heard farm, in Sedalia township where Mrs. Scally was reared to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Scally have a daughter, Annie, wife of C. N. Miller of Sedalia, mother of one child, Eva Ruth Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Scally have an imposing eleven room residence at 231 South Harrison Street.

Mr. Scally is authority for the following reminiscences regarding prices for eatables over thirty years ago. A striking contrast is shown in comparing the prices for produce in those days with the present extremely high war prices. For instance, from 1885 to 1890, eggs retailed at ten cents per dozen and often three dozen could be bought for twenty-five cents. Melons sold for from five to ten cents each. Chickens brought from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per dozen. One could buy a good sized chicken for from fifteen to twenty-five cents. Rabbits retailed for five cents each and were purchased by the dealer for two and three cents each in wagon-load lots. A trapped rabbit brought a nickel.

Mr. Scally recalls the following old-time grocerymen who were doing business in Sedalia in 1885: J. K. Yeater, Ibig and Callis, Jacob Neusen-berg, Peter Brandt, and Michael Whittlinger. Mr. Scally paid four cents per pound for his first wagonload of turkeys and retailed them for five cents per pound, losing eight dollars on the transaction, learning by experience that turkeys shrink alarmingly in weight when placed in confinement.

Thomas J. Robb, consul commander of Sedalia camp, No. 16, Woodmen of the World and also district manager of the Woodmen of the World, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1859, the son of Thomas and Margaret (Anderson) Robb, the former of whom was a native of Ireland and the latter of Scotland. The Robb family came to Pettis County in 1870 and Mr. Robb located on a farm two and a half miles southwest of Sedalia near the town of Green Ridge. Mr. Robb purchased eighty acres there and resided upon his land until his death in 1896. His wife had preceded him in death in 1892. There were five children in the Robb family: Elizabeth died at the age of three years; John M., accidentally killed while serving as conductor on the Santa Fe railroad when a collision occurred; James A., an express messenger, Sedalia, Missouri, in the employ of the American Railway Express Company; Thomas J., subject of this review; Annie died at the age of nine years.

After attending the public schools of Pettis County, Thomas J. Robb supplemented his elementary schooling with a course in the Missouri State University where he studied for three years. He then followed farming pursuits until 1898 when he removed to Sedalia and entered the employ of the Wells Fargo Express Company as messenger. He remained in this position for eleven years and then resigned his position to serve as district manager for the Woodmen of the World. The district which Mr. Robb has charge embraces Pettis, Benton, Johnson, Henry, Cass and Bates Counties. Mr. Robb was elected head consul for the State of Missouri at St. Joseph, Missouri in 1911, and served as head consul until 1913. For the past twenty years he has been delegate to the State conventions and has filled the important post of delegate to three sovereign conventions held during the years 1903, 1911 and 1913. Mr. Robb's duties require that he visit the different camps in his district and boost the membership and encourage the growth of the order in every legitimate manner. His work in his district has been excellent and

there are over 2,500 members in this district and he has assisted in the growth of the Sedalia Lodge of 1,400 members, the Clinton Camp embracing 500 members and the Rich Hill Lodge 400 members and the LaDue Lodge, 100 members, the last-named being the largest in the district outside of Sedalia, composed almost entirely of farmers.

Thomas J. Robb was married in September, 1881, to Miss Emma Johnson, of Iona, Pettis County, a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Johnson, the former of whom was a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Robb departed this life in 1911. Seven children were born of this union: Ernest died, aged two years; Elmer D., employed in the coach-making department of the Missouri Pacific railway shops; Myrtle M., wife of John H. Morgan, Pueblo, Colorado; Russell H., shipping clerk for the Nafziger & Leffler Baking Co., Sedalia; Mabel, at home; Porter, enlisted in the National Army on May 13, 1918, and now in France, a member of Company G, 34th Infantry, Seventh Division. He was killed in action November 2, 1918, about twelve miles southwest of Metz; Nellie, the youngest of the family, resides at home with her parents. Misses Mabel and Nellie Robb are graduates of the public schools of Sedalia. Mr. Robb has six grand children: Charles, Thomas and Nadine Robb; Marguerite and Beatrice Morgan; Esther and Howard D. Robb. The Robb home is located at 664 East 16th Street.

Charles H. Heynen, manager of the Heynen & Sons Marble and Granite Works of Sedalia, is one of the pioneer business men of this section. He was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1853, the son of John and Mary Heyen. The Heynen family came to Missouri in 1869 and settled in Cass County where the father was employed on bridge construction for the Missouri Pacific railroad. About 1872, the family removed to Sedalia and later to Warrensburg where the parents spent the remainder of their lives. Their remains are buried in Pisgah Cemetery near Chilhowee, Missouri.

John and Mary Heynen were the parents of the following children: Charles H., the subject of this sketch; William, who is an employee of the Missouri Pacific railroad and resides at Osawatomie, Kansas; Mrs. William Fitterling, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Emery Coulter, Pittsburg, Kansas.

Charles H. Heynen did his first work at the marble business in Brooklyn, New York, when he was fifteen years of age. In 1869 he came to Missouri with his parents and for a time worked as a section hand.

About this time, when in Kansas City, one day, he saw the first street car that was operated in that city on its initial trip. He then went to Joplin, Missouri, where he was employed by a monument firm until 1875, when he came to Sedalia. Here he entered the employ of Clay and Hathaway, as a marble cutter. Four years later he and one of his employers, Mr. Clay, opened a marble shop, which they operated for a time when Mr. Heynen bought his partner's interest in the business. This marble works was located on Ohio Street, north of the Missouri Pacific tracks, and here Mr. Heynen has continued the business for thirty-eight years. By reliable business methods and honest representations, he has built up one of the important business industries of Pettis County. His two sons, Clyde and Charles, are skilled marble cutters and are associated with their father in the business. This is now the oldest monument works in Sedalia. Mr. Heynen has done some of the most notable marble and granite works to be found in this section of the State. He handles a variety of granite which is calculated to meet the demands of the most exacting work. He handles native Missouri granite, as well as granite from Vermont, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Colorado, and granite from foreign countries, as well.

Mr. Heynen was united in marriage in 1878, with Miss Lola Cahill, a native of Pettis County. She was born at Georgetown and her parents were among the early settlers of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Heynen have been born the following children: Elbe, married Miss Flora Mowrey, of Sedalia, and they now reside in Kansas City, Missouri; William C., married Miss Sallie Bertche, of Sedalia, and they live in Kansas City; Clyde, married Miss Margaret Heuchan, of Denver, Colorado, and they reside in Sedalia, Missouri; and Charles, married Edith Taylor of Sedalia and they reside in Sedalia. The two last-mentioned sons are associated with their father.

Mr. and Mrs. Heynen have a pleasant home at 311 West Tenth Street and the Heynens ranks among Sedalia's best citizens.

Emmett Dugan, a Civil War veteran and a highly respected citizen of Sedalia, now living retired, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Bridgewater, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1843. His parents were Talbot T. Dugan and Elizabeth (McLean) Dugan, both natives of Pennsylvania. Talbot T. Dugan was a veteran of the Mexican War and his father, John Dugan, served in the War of 1812. John Dugan was a son of John Duganne, of French Huguenot ancestry, who settled in

eastern Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of the city of Carlisle. Elizabeth (McLean) Dugan was born in eastern Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent. She was a cousin of John R. McLean, well known as the publisher of the Cincinnati Enquirer. The late Marcus A. Hanna, United States Senator from Ohio, was a cousin of Emmett Dugan of this review.

Talbot T. Dugan removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1852, and in 1874, the family came to Missouri and settled at Sedalia where the father died the following year, and his wife survived him for twenty-five years and departed this life in 1900. Talbot T. Dugan and wife are the parents of the following children: Albina M., married Judge George Blodget and is now deceased; Alonzo J., who was a captain on a United States transport on the Mississippi River during the Civil War and died at Vicksburg in 1864; Albert M., who was a steamboat captain for many years and was last heard from in 1883; Henry J., who served four years in the Union Army during the Civil War and died at New Orleans from disease contracted while in the service; George E., who came to Sedalia in 1872 and was engaged in business here until his death in 1907; Emmett, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth J., who was better known in Sedalia as Rosa Pearl. She died in Sedalia January 10, 1911.

When Captain Alonzo J. Dugan died in 1864 he left three children who were reared, cared for and educated by Emmett Dugan. They were: Alice Mary, died May 15, 1915, who was a capable newspaper woman and engaged in that line of work with her aunt for a number of years. Her first experience was with the "Sedalia Bazoo" and later she and her aunt, Rosa Pearl, published a society paper known as "Rosa Pearl's Paper." Oscar, the second child of Captain Dugan, now resides in Topeka, Kansas, and has three sons, one of whom is in France with the American Expeditionary Force. Frank, the youngest child of Captain Dugan, went to California and is now deceased.

Emmett Dugan received most of his education in Warren County, Ohio, where his parents removed when he was about nine years of age. He spent his early life much as the average boy of his time and after the Civil War broke out, when he was about nineteen years of age, in 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry. He served about three years, during which time he participated in many important engagements, among which were the battle of Lookout Mountain. He was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain as result of which he was unable to accompany Sherman on his march to the sea. However,

he recovered from his wound and joined his command at Goldsborough, North Carolina, and served until after the close of the war. He was honorably discharged June 30, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by general order of the war department.

In 1874 Mr. Dugan came to Sedalia and since that time has been identified with the interests of this city. For a number of years he was engaged in paper hanging and decorating but for the past three years he has been living retired. Mr. Dugan is unmarried.

Eugene B. Helman, a prominent farmer and stockman who is an extensive land owner in Sedalia and Prairie townships, has one of the best improved farms in Pettis County. His place consists of 815 acres of valuable land in splendid condition. The residence is located on Section 18, Sedalia township, within a short distance of the city of Sedalia. It has a neat modern bungalow with all modern conveniences, consisting of hot and cold running water, electric lights, and in fact, the Helman home has all the conveniences of modern city life, combined with a freedom of the country.

Mr. Helman is a native of Ohio. He was born in Ashland County, August 30, 1865, a son of Jacob D. and Mary (Bower) Helman. Jacob D. Helman was born in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1832. In early life he was a farmer and merchant in Ohio and shortly after the Civil War broke out, he enlisted at Salem, Ohio, and served throughout the war in the Forty-second Ohio Infantry and for a time was regimental color bearer. At the close of the war he returned to his Ohio home, and in 1869 came to Missouri. He first located in Johnson County where he remained about a year, and in 1870, came to Pettis County and bought a farm in Prairie township, about one-half mile north of Camp Branch. Here he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until 1910 when he retired and removed to Green Ridge where he has since resided. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, and is now seventy-eight years old. To Jacob D. and Mary (Bower) Helman have been born three children as follow: Elvia, who resides with her parents at Green Ridge, Missouri; Eugene B., the subject of this sketch; and Forrest E., who occupies the home place in Prairie township.

Eugene B. Helman was reared on a farm and was educated in the public schools of Pettis County and Central Business College, at Sedalia, Missouri. He has made farming and stock raising the occupation of his



RESIDENCE OF E. B. HELMAN.

life and for a time was an extensive cattle feeder. He bought his first land about 1898, and in 1910 bought his home place which consists of 265 acres and was known as the old Sibert farm. Since purchasing the place, Mr. Helman has given it the registered title of "Westview Stock Farm."

Mr. Helman has been twice married, his first wife being Fannie, daughter of Isaac and Ann (Rhodes) Glover, natives of Pennsylvania, who came from that State to Pettis County. To Mr. Helman's first marriage two children were born: Elmer G., born January 28, 1898, now a student in the University of Missouri, where he is taking the agricultural course; and Clyde W., was born in 1900 and died 1913. The mother of these children died in 1906.

April 30, 1916, Mr. Helman was united in marriage with Miss Nellie A., a daughter of William H. and Susan (Lewis) Purchase, natives of Barnston, England, who located in Pettis County in 1881, and now reside in Elk Fork township. A sketch of William H. Purchase appears in this volume. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Helman.

Mr. Helman is a Republican and has served one term as mayor of Green Ridge. During his administration, many improvements were made in the town. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights and Ladies of Security. He organized the Camp Branch Brass Band, of which he was leader for twelve years.

Brown-Evans Manufacturing Company is one of the important industrial institutions of Sedalia and its marvelous growth and development from a small beginning to a position of commercial importance, as a manufacturing plant, evinces the capabilities of the owners and proprietors, Messrs. Charles P. Brown and Edwin C. Evans. The Brown-Evans Manufacturing Company's plant, which is located at 404-412 West Second Street, Sedalia, is devoted to the manufacture of working men's pants.

The company was organized in 1913 and in December, 1915, was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$15,000. In 1916, the capital stock was increased to \$25,000, out of the accumulated surplus and in 1917 the capital stock was again increased to \$50,000, from the accumulated surplus. The above figures show the remarkable growth and progress of this company, but a more comprehensive idea of the vast volume of business carried on by a concern, operating in our midst, of which many of

us know very little, may be gained by the following figures. During the first six months that this company operated, they did a business amounting to \$7,000 and the increase in their business may be shown for periods of each succeeding six months as follows: The second six months \$15,000; third six months, \$30,000; fourth six months, \$55,000; fifth six months \$80,000; sixth six months \$120,000; seventh six months \$111,000; eighth six months, \$155,000; and the ninth six months, \$210,000.

During the World War, seventy-five per cent. of the products of this factory consisted of khaki uniforms. When this company began business, they operated ten machines and had ten employees. They now operate 140 machines and have over two hundred employees on their pay-roll. The value of such an institution as the Brown-Evans Manufacturing Company, to the city of Sedalia, as a contributing factor to its industrial development, is far reaching in importance—much more so than the average person appreciates or understands.

Charles W. Rothgeb, a prominent contractor and builder, of Sedalia, Missouri, is a native Missourian. He was born in Cooper County, May 18, 1875, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Carr) Rothgeb. The father, who was a native of Virginia, died in 1889, at the age of sixty-two years, and the mother, who is now in her eightieth year, lives on the old home farm at New Lebanon, Missouri. This old town is renowned in church history, for being the location of the first Presbyterian church, which was built west of the Mississippi River. The original church was a log structure, and a monument has been erected to mark the site of this pioneer house of worship. New Lebanon was the home of the parent Presbyterian Church of Missouri.

Charles W. Rothgeb is one of the following children born to his parents: James F., formerly a contractor and builder, now at the head of the Los Angeles Art Metal Works, Los Angeles, California; Abraham, also formerly engaged in contracting and building, now in the mercantile business at Joplin, Missouri; Daniel L., a former county superintendent of schools of Cooper County, now engaged in farming and contracting at New Lebanon, Missouri; Charles W., the subject of this sketch; Richard, who was formerly a Cooper County teacher, now a thoroughbred stock breeder, on an extensive scale, in Cooper County, and Solomon, a prominent farmer and stockman of New Lebanon, Missouri.

Charles W. Rothgeb, was reared in New Lebanon, Missouri, and educated in the public schools, also State Normal School of Warrensburg,

Missouri, and taught school for a time, and then engaged in the contracting and building business, with a brother. In 1909, he came to Sedalia, where he has since been engaged in building, and during that time has built some of the finest residences in the city, as well as a number of business blocks. Among the many residences that he has erected here might be mentioned the Gunther residence, Peter Pehl's residence, the Yeager residence, J. Waldman's residence, M. Chasnoff's residence, Dr. Bohling's residence, the entire block of bungaloes at Broadway and Ohio streets, and many others. Mr. Rothgeb employs from eight to thirty men, mostly skilled mechanics.

Mr. Rothgeb was united in marriage in 1904 to Miss Lena S. Jordan, of Otterville, Missouri. She is a daughter of B. A. Jordan, of Otterville.

Mr. Rothgeb is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Council Commandery and Shrine. Mr. and Mrs. Rothgeb are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Rothgeb is one of Sedalia's most progressive citizens.

George F. Fisher, a representative citizen of Sedalia, is a native son of Missouri. He was born in Morgan County, January 20, 1859, a son of J. H., and Elizabeth Fisher. The father came from Germany when a young man, landing at New Orleans, Louisiana. He first settled in Morgan County, and in 1875, came to Sedalia. Here he worked at his trade, which was that of a cabinet maker, for a number of years and later followed truck farming. He owned a small place, consisting of about thirty-five acres near Sedalia, northeast of the city. Here he spent the latter days of his life and died, June 16, 1904. His remains are interred in Crown Hill Cemetery, Sedalia. His widow still survives him and now lives in Sedalia. She was eighty-three years old, September 10, 1918.

To J. H. and Elizabeth Fisher were born the following children: J. H., an employe of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, Sedalia, Missouri; L. E., deceased, a son of whom, F. W., conducts a garage in Sedalia; George F., the subject of this sketch; Tena, resides with her mother; F. W., died at Fresno, California; J. C., an engineer in the employ of the Frisco railroad, resides at Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Lettie, married Charles Tanner, a shoe merchant, and resides at Washington, Missouri; John O., resides on the home place near Sedalia; Ida, married James Emery, dry goods merchant at Ada, Oklahoma; and Lulu, married Charles A. Emery, auditor and treasurer of the New Orleans and Lower Coast Railroad Company, New Orleans, Louisiana.

George F. Fisher was educated in the public schools of Florence, Morgan County, Missouri, and Sedalia. In early life, he learned the machinist trade and was employed in that capacity in the Missouri Pacific shops, at Sedalia, until 1886, when the big strike occurred. He then engaged in the cafe and restaurant business in Sedalia, which he has continued until the present time.

Mr. Fisher was united in marriage June 20, 1887, with Miss Mary K. Neitzert, of Florence, Missouri. Her parents are both now deceased and their remains are buried at Florence, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have been born the following children: Ruby, married Prof. W. J. Waldorf, Lebo, Kansas; Eva, married Herbert Schrankler, who is a member of the Stanley Coal Company, Sedalia, Missouri; George W. Wilbur, a sergeant in the United States Marines; Otto F., assistant band leader in the United States Marines. Both of the boys are musicians and were members of Kroenckes' Band at Sedalia before entering the Marines.

Mr. Fisher is one of Sedalia's substantial citizens and has an extensive acquaintance and many friends.

Herman Kirchhofer, a substantial business man of Sedalia, who has been a resident of this city, for thirty years, is a native of Switzerland. He was born March 31, 1863, a son of Jacob and Anna Barbara (Summer) Kirchhofer, both natives of Switzerland. The Kirchhofer family immigrated to America in 1869, and first settled at Pocahton, Illinois, where they remained about one year. They then removed to Jonesburg, Missouri, where the father bought a farm of 300 acres which he improved and sold in 1874. He then removed to Herman, Missouri, where he bought a vineyard which he operated for a time and later sold it and removed to Berger, Missouri, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement. He died in August, 1916. His wife died in 1910, and their remains are interred in the cemetery at Berger, Missouri.

Jacob and Anna Barbara (Summer) Kirchhofer were the parents of the following children: Fred, farmer, Herman, Missouri; Adolph, in the automobile business; Mary, resides at Berger, Missouri; Herman, the subject of this sketch; John, Berger, Missouri; and Anna, Berger, Missouri.

Herman Kirchhofer, received his education in the public schools of Herman, Missouri and began life as a clerk in a general store at Berger. In 1889, he came to Sedalia and was engaged in various employments until October 4, 1917, when he purchased the Missouri Pacific restaurant, which he has since conducted.

Mr. Kirchhofer was united in marriage in 1892 with Miss Mary Meyer, of Berger, Missouri. She is a daughter of William and Caroline Meyer, both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Kirchhofer, have been born three children, as follow: Roy, who was in the employ of the Missouri Jacific Railroad Company for nine years, volunteered in the United States Army, July 20, 1917, when twenty-three years of age and after spending some time in training at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, Indiana, was sent to France in July, 1918, and is in the United States train service there; Flora married Benjamin Rose, of Sedalia, Missouri, who was one of the first to enlist in the World War in 1917, and has been in France for over a year at the present writing and is a member of the United States Engineer Corps; and Edna May, a student in the Prospect School, resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Kirchhofer is a wide-awake business man and takes a commendable interest in public affairs. He was elected city assessor of Sedalia in 1914, and was re-elected to that office in 1916, serving four years in all. He is a member of the Woodman of the World, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

G. C. Loveland, who owns and operates the Capital Corn and Feed Mill, 205 East Main street, Sedalia, is one of the enterprising business men of Pettis County. Mr. Loveland was born in Mercer County, Missouri, January 28, 1863. He is the son of Richard Porter and Hanna (Austin) Loveland, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Maine. Richard Porter Loveland was a Union Veteran of the Civil War, having served as captain of Company B, Forty-ninth Missouri Infantry. He located in Mercer County, Missouri, about 1860 and was there when the Civil War broke out. After the war he settled in Illinois. He died at Rockford, Illinois, aged eighty-six years and his wife was also eighty-six years old at the time of her death. Their remains are buried at Rockford, Illinois.

Richard Porter and Hannah (Austin) Loveland, were the parents of the following children: Charles, Trenton, Missouri; Byron, deceased; Martin, Trenton, Missouri; Amy, deceased; Harve, Rockford, Illinois; John, Sedalia, Missouri; Sadie, Minneapolis, Minnesota; two died in infancy; and G. C., the subject of this sketch.

G. C. Loveland was educated in the public schools at Rockford, Illinois, and in early life began the manufacture of furniture, at Rockford, Illinois, and for twenty years was successfully engaged in that industry there. In 1903, he came to Pettis County, where he was engaged in farm-

ing for three years, when he bought an interest in the Capital Mills, and for six years operated it in partnership with Mr. Zimmerman. He then bought his partner's interest, and since that time has been the sole owner and proprietor. The Capital Mills is devoted to grinding meal and feed in which Mr. Loveland has an extensive trade. He also is engaged in the retail coal and wood business in connection with his milling enterprise.

August 12, 1885, G. C. Loveland was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Richardson of Rockford, Illinois. She is a daughter of Edward B. and Sarah Richardson, whose home is in Rockford, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Loveland have been born the following children: Harry P., married Marguerite May, and is engaged in business with his father at Sedalia; Dr. Clyde Loveland, now serving in the Medical Corps of the United States Army; Florence, married Carr Sanders, St. Louis, Missouri; Walter B., married Mabel Echard, of Sedalia and is now in the National Army in France, a member of Battery F, Three Hundred Thirty-ninth Field Artillery; Leroy, a student in the Sedalia High School; Ruth May, also a student in the Sedalia High School; Rex, attending the Broadway School; and Doris, died at the age of two years.

Col. John S. Banks, who now resides at Hartshorn, Oklahoma, is one of the very earliest pioneers of Pettis County, still living to tell the story of the primitive pioneer days of this section of the West. Colonel Banks is a native of Tennessee and a son of Jordan and Jane (Brumfield) Banks of Clarksville, Tennessee, where they both died and are buried. Mr. Banks has one living sister, Mrs. Lou Tucker, who resides at St. Louis, Missouri.

John S. Banks, came to Pettis County in 1850, with his guardian, Samuel H. Brown, who afterwards became a captain in the Union Army and while home on a furlough, he was accidentally killed by a gunshot, January 5, 1864. He was buried on his farm near Sedalia, with military honors.

Colonel Banks was educated in the Presbyterian College at Richmond, Ray County, Missouri. After finishing school he returned to his home, five miles northeast of Sedalia, where he was engaged in farming until 1880. He then moved to the Ilgenfritz farm north of Sedalia, where he remained for fifteen years. He then went to Cooper County, remaining there until he went to Hartshorn, Oklahoma, where he has since made his home.

John S. Banks was married in 1875 to Miss Addie Wood, daughter

of Watson and Lucinda Wood. Watson Wood and his brother, Clifton, were the first merchants in Pettis County. Their store was located at Pen Hook Mills, which was then the county seat of Pettis County. The mill there was operated by a man named Cummings. To John S. and Addie (Wood) Banks were born the following children; Mrs. Woodie Reynolds, Hartshorn Oklahoma; John S., Jr., Hartshorn, Oklahoma; Watson, Hartshorn, Oklahoma; Grover Vest, Morgan County, Missouri; Frank Newton, now serving in the United States Navy, having enlisted in May, 1918; and Joe V., now serving with the United States Army with the American Expeditionary Force in France.

While a resident of Pettis County, Colonel Banks was extensively engaged in farming and stock feeding. He also took an active part in early day politics of this county. He served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff McCormick, who resigned and was succeeded by John Hubbard, Mr. Banks continuing as deputy sheriff to the end of Sheriff Hubbard's term. Georgetown was the county seat when McCormack was sheriff.

Colonel Banks recalls many interesting historic events in the early history of Pettis County. He recalls when the first city lots were sold in Sedalia, October 16, 1860. When a boy, he often hunted prairie chickens on the site of the present city of Sedalia. He was here during the Civil War, and remembers many instances connected with that conflict. He remembers when the trenches were dug to fortify against an expected attack from the Confederates. He says they were about four feet deep and extended on the north and east side of the town and Col. John D. Cradford was in command of the Federal troops here.

Mr. Banks says the first farm sold in Pettis County consisted of 460 acres, one mile east of Georgetown. It was sold by Milton Thompson to a Mr. Pilkington from Kentucky for ten dollars per acre. The early settlers of those days also had their social amusement and past-times and Colonel Banks tells of some of the early-day dances. He mentions one that was held in 1864, at the residence of George Hughes, west of Georgetown where there were fifty or sixty in attendance. They danced all night and the next day it stormed and the party remained and danced throughout the following night. Colonel Banks and Mrs. John B. Hughes are the only ones now living who were present on that occasion.

Mr. Banks is one of the interesting pioneers left to tell the story of Pettis County, and although now in his seventy-fourth year, he is as keen in mind and active in body as the average man many years his junior.

John Antone Yost, a Union veteran of the Civil War, and a Pettis County pioneer, is now living retired in Elk Fork township, Pettis County. Mr. Yost is a native of Germany, born in Nassau, April 14, 1840. He is the son of Antone and Kate (Schimerschied) Yost. The father was born in Nassau, Germany, in 1812 and died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1903. He was a farmer all his life. His wife was born in 1813, and died in 1853. The Yost family came to America in 1846, when John Antone, the subject of this sketch, was about six years old. They settled in Pettis County where the father bought land in Lake Creek township. They were early settlers in that section of the county. Here John Antone Yost was reared to manhood and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in 1861, and first served with the State Guards for three months. In 1862, he enlisted in the State Militia, becoming a member of Company E, Thirteenth Missouri Regiment, which was known as mounted cavalry. In 1863, he re-enlisted, becoming a sergeant in Company E, Thirteenth Missouri Regiment. At the battle of Independence, he received a gunshot wound in the thigh and was sent to a hospital at Ft. Scott, Kansas, and four weeks later returned to his company. He served until the close of the war and received an honorable discharge in June, 1866. After the war closed Mr. Yost returned to Pettis County, which has since been his home.

John Antone Yost has been twice married. He was united in marriage first with Miss Mary Gerlt, a native of Pettis County, Missouri, who was born June 21, 1840. To this union was born two children, Herman A., a sketch of whom appears in this volume, and Minnie, the wife of J. W. Smith of Green Ridge township. The mother of these children died October 2, 1870. Mr. Yost married for his second wife, Mrs. Mary Wagnor, and two children were born to this union: Charles E., who resides in Elk Fork township, and Mrs. Clara Embree of Elk Fork township.

Mr. Yost is a Republican and was reared in the Lutheran faith. In reflecting upon the past, it no doubt is a great satisfaction and pleasure to Mr. Yost to feel a sense of satisfaction that he has done his duty whether on the field of battle or in the quiet ordinary every-day details of life. He is one of the grand old men of Pettis County.

Samuel Allen Powell, a descendant of one of Pettis County's early pioneer families, is a prominent farmer and stockman of Elk Fork township. Mr. Powell was born in Elk Fork township, December 12, 1876, and is a son of Charles H. and Kate (Whiteman) Powell. Charles H.



JOHN ANTONE YOST.

Powell, the father of Samuel Allen Powell, was also born in Elk Fork township, January 29, 1854, and was married December 22, 1875. He was the son of Samuel A. Powell, a native of Virginia who came from that State to Missouri in 1836. He first settled in Callaway County and after remaining there one year, came to Pettis County. He became a very well-to-do man and owned several tracts of land in this County. He was an extensive stockman and bought and sold cattle. While on a trip buying cattle, he was taken suddenly ill and died, February 14, 1859. To Charles H. and Kate (Whiteman) Powell were born two children, Samuel Allen, the subject of this sketch, and Charles L., who lives in Camden, New Jersey. After the death of Charles H. Powell, which occurred in 1896, his widow married Henry Telifaero and they reside in Macon, Georgia. One child was born to this union, Myrtle Telifaero, who now resides with her parents.

Samuel Allen Powell was reared on the home farm in Pettis County and educated in the public schools. He purchased his present farm in 1901, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He owns 100 acres of land which is well improved and is valuable and productive soil.

Mr. Powell was united in marriage in 1897 with Miss Emma N. Zimmerschied, also a native of Elk Fork township, born October 5, 1877. She is a daughter of Lewis and Lena (Mossiman) Zimmerschied, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Wisconsin. They settled in Pettis County about 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. Powell have been born two children: Charles E., born June 10, 1899, now serving with the United States Army in France, having enlisted in the Medical Corps. He is a graduate of the Green Ridge High School and the Central Business College at Sedalia. The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Bessie L., was educated in the Sedalia High School and the Green Ridge High School, being a graduate of both of these institutions.

Mr. Powell is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Green Ridge, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a stanch Democrat, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Church. He is the present township assessor of Elk Fork township, having served in that capacity for the past three years. He is one of the substantial citizens of Pettis County who has succeeded in life through his own unaided efforts.

Everett E. Durand, the well-known cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Green Ridge, Missouri, has been prominently identified with the banking interests of Pettis County for over twenty-eight years and is recognized as one of the capable financiers of this section of the State. Mr. Durand is a native of Iowa, and was born in Adams County at the beginning of the Civil War. He is a son of L. B. Durand and Louisa (Whipple) Durand. The father was a native of Ohio and of French ancestry, and the mother was born in Connecticut and of English descent. L. B. Durand was a farmer by occupation and died when a young man, about twenty-eight years of age. The mother died in 1902, aged about sixty years. They were the parents of four children of whom Everett E., is the oldest. The others are Charles S., a mining engineer, of Yerington, Nevada; Herbert A., resides at St. Charles, Iowa, and Mrs. Carrie L. Houck lives in Colorado.

Everett E. Durand was reared on a farm in Iowa and had the advantages of a good common-school education in that state, and after coming to Pettis County he entered the Sedalia Seminary and Business College and was graduated from that institution in 1893. He then taught school in Green Ridge for eight years, and was recognized as one of the successful educators of Pettis County. He served as postmaster of Green Ridge during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison.

In 1891, Mr. Durand became cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Green Ridge. This was shortly after the bank was organized, and he has held that position continuously since that time and has been the leading factor in shaping the policies of this successful banking institution. The Farmers and Merchants Bank is recognized as one of the solid financial institutions of the State and has had a remarkable growth since Mr. Durand became its cashier, as evidenced by a comparison of its resources. In 1891 the total resources was about \$30,000 and now at the beginning of the year 1919 the resources amount to about \$300,000. As an evidence of the standing of Mr. Durand in his home county, he is now serving the second year as president of the Pettis County Bankers Association. He has given the subject of banking and finance careful thought and study, and during his long experience, has solved many perplexing problems of banking.

Mr. Durand was married October 14, 1891, to Miss Mamie Flesher, a native of Taylorville, Christian County, Illinois. She is a daughter of Dr. W. H. and Katharine Flesher. Dr. Flesher came to Pettis County

from Illinois, with his family in 1879 and practiced medicine in Green Ridge and surrounding country, until his death in 1898. His wife departed this life in 1911.

To Everett E. Durand and wife have been born two children, as follow: Paul, who died in 1901, aged nine years; and Estalyn. Estalyn was educated in the Green Ridge schools and after completing the high school course, entered Stephens College at Columbia, Missouri, where she was graduated. She has specialized in music and is highly accomplished in that art. She was united in marriage, January 1, 1918, with Jesse V. Buester. Mr. Buester enlisted in the United States Navy during the World War and served on the U. S. S. New Hampshire.

Mrs. Durand, wife of Everett E., is a lady of many accomplishments, and has been active in the social affairs of Green Ridge and Pettis County. She is a member of the Ladies Musical Club of Sedalia and is active in every movement to advance the musical and social interests of the community.

Mr. Durand is a Republican in politics and takes a keen interest in public affairs. He has been treasurer of the city of Green Ridge for the past twenty years, also a member of the school board and treasurer of the board during that period. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Shrine of that order, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He, together with his wife, are members of the Congregational Church, and he has been treasurer of the local congregation for the past twenty-five years. He is recognized as a progressive and public spirited citizen.

Edward S. Spickert, who is extensively engaged in farming and stock raising in Elk Fork township, is a native son of Pettis County. He was born in Elk Fork township, January 10, 1887, on the farm where he now resides and is a son of John N. and Mary Katherine (Quincy) Spickert. The father was a native of Kentucky and settled in Pettis County in 1882. He also lived in Benton County for a number of years. He died on the home place in Elk Fork township, August 9, 1907, and his wife departed this life January 29, 1904.

To John N. and Mary Katherine (Quincy) Spickert were born eleven children as follows: John Charles, Yellow Jacket, Colorado; Millie, married Ed Powell, Elk Fork township; James W., Mills, New Mexico; Mary K., married L. Horne and they live in California; Minnie, married L. P.

Anderson and is now deceased; Lewis T., resides in Colorado; Ida, married S. L. Heath and they live in California; Anna, married Eli Williams; Edward, the subject of this sketch; Eugene F., lives in Colorado; and George, Benton County, Missouri.

Edward Spickert was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools of Benton and Pettis Counties, and was engaged in the mercantile business in early life. He has followed farming both in Benton and Pettis Counties. He went to Benton County and followed farming there until 1902 when he returned to the home place in Elk Fork township, Pettis County. Shortly after he returned to Benton County where he remained until 1906, when he returned to Pettis county and since that time has been engaged in farming and stock raisig. He operates 365 acres of land now. He is one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Elk Fork township.

Mr. Spickert was married October 2, 1898, to Miss Anna Beaman who was born near Sedalia, Missouri. She is a daughter of Charles T. and Sallie Ann (Greer) Beaman, both natives of Virginia and early settlers in Pettis County. The father now resides at Warsaw, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Spickert have been born six children as follows: George W., Mabel, Cecil L., Mary K., Lawrence E., and Lelia M., all residing at home with their parents.

The Spickert family is one of the well known and substantial pioneer families of Pettis County.

Charles Dump, a well-known farmer and stockman of Green Ridge township, is a native of Pettis County. He was born in Flat Creek township, February 17, 1892, and is a son of George and Mary A. (Crawford) Dump. George Dump was born in Hocking County, Ohio, in 1842, where he was reared to manhood and educated in the public schools. He was a farmer all his life. In 1873 George Dump came to Pettis County and settled twelve miles south of Sedalia. Later he moved to a place seven miles south of Sedalia where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a successful farmer and dairyman and kept Shorthorn cattle. At the time of his death he owned 420 acres of land. He died in 1916 and his wife departed this life in 1912. They were members of the Methodist Church and the father was a Republican.

Charles Dump is the youngest of a family of six born to his parents, one of whom is dead. He was reared in Pettis County and educated in the public schools. He spent his early boyhood days on the farm and

has been a farmer and stock raiser all his life. He now owns and operates eighty acres of land on section 14, in Green Ridge township.

Mr. Dump was married February 16, 1913, to Miss Elizabeth Elliott, a native of Pettis County and a daughter of Herbert A. and Cordelia (Durill) Elliott, who now reside in Washington township on a farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Dump has been born one child, Mary C. They are members of the Methodist Church and he is a Republican and holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Dump is one of the progressive Pettis County farmers of the younger generation. He is public-spirited and enterprising and is meeting with well merited success in his undertakings.

Robert H. Thompson, a well-known and successful farmer and stock raiser of LaMonte township, is a member of an old and prominent Pettis County family. Mr. Thompson was born in Johnson County, Missouri, October 20, 1887, and is a son of Elmer E. and Mary (Vanatta) Thompson.

Elmer Thompson was born in Clinton County, Indiana, September 19, 1854, and is a son of Robert and Sarah J. (Lewis) Thompson, both natives of Butler County, Ohio, where the former was born June 9, 1833 and the latter was born June 8, 1834. They now reside in Sedalia. Robert Thompson was successfully engaged in farming in LaMonte township for a number of years, after coming here in 1872 and is now living retired.

Elmer E. Thompson came to Missouri with his parents in 1872 and they settled on the farm in LaMonte township, which is now owned by Robert H. Thompson. Elmer E. Thompson was reared on this place and educated in the public schools and in early life engaged in farming for himself. His father gave him forty acres of land in Johnson County and he was successfully engaged in farming and the stock business for many years. A few years ago, when he divided his land among his children he had 1,820 acres. He is now engaged in farming and dealing in all kinds of live stock at Knob Noster, Missouri. Mary (Vanatta) Thompson, wife of Elmer E. Thompson, is a native of Pettis County and was born ten miles southeast of Sedalia. To Elmer E. and Mary (Vanatta) Thompson were born the following children: Robert H., the subject of this sketch; Florence D., married H. A. Wirner, Johnson County, Missouri; Joseph E., lives near Knob Noster, Missouri; Clifford E., was drafted into the army, October 5, 1917, was a member of Company E. 126th Infantry and after being wounded, was transferred to the field

artillery and has been serving on the battle line in France since June 2, 1918; Roy L., attending school in Boonville, Missouri; Mary O., at home; Ruby, died at the age of four years.

Robert H. Thompson, the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm near Knob Noster and received his education in the district schools and the Knob Noster High School. After finishing school he remained at home with his father for a time and in 1915 he bought his present farm from his father. However, he had rented this place for some years previous to purchasing it. His farm consists of 280 acres of well-improved land and is located on section 30. Here he carries on general farming and stock raising and has met with success. In 1916 he began breeding Duroc Jersey hogs and is one of the successful breeders in this section.

December 29, 1910, Robert H. Thompson was united in marriage with Miss Florence Wampler, a native of Johnson County, Missouri, born August 24, 1892. She is a daughter of Jacob B. and Fannie Lee (Langston) Wampler, natives of Johnson County, now residing four miles north of Knob Noster, where Mrs. Thompson was born and reared. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born three children as follow: Chester, Delmar and Earl.

Mr. Thompson and wife are members of the Christian Church and he is a Republican and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

J. Ed. Hall, of Blackwater township, is perhaps better known to the progressive, scientific and up-to-date agriculturists of this section of Missouri than any other man in Pettis County. He conducts the United States Demonstration Farm, of which he is the owner, in Blackwater township. This place is situated four miles northwest of LaMonte and contains 222 acres. It became a demonstration farm in 1910 when the first agricultural experiments were worked out here. J. Robert Hall, who at that time was a student in the State University in the Agricultural Department, began, with his father's help, experimenting on the farm with clover, soy beans, cow peas, etc., and analyzing the soil. Since then the place has been developed into a complete demonstration farm and meetings are held here annually for the benefit of farmers and others who are interested in the scientific application of the principles of agriculture.

Mr. Hall asserts that in 1910, when he took over the possession of this farm, that its producing power was very low and that the proper

application of lacking elements of the soil that the production of this farm has been increased three-fold. He keeps an accurate record of the business of the place, crop production and expenses, and can tell in an instant the profits of each particular department. The place is divided off into sections or blocks and an accurate record kept of each. The work on this place is under the direction of D. H. Doane, head farm adviser of the State and professor of agriculture in the State University. In addition to general farming and his connection with the agricultural experimental work, Mr. Hall is interested in the breeding of pure bred White Rock chickens, Duroc Jersey hogs and Holstein cattle, Morse soy beans, Fultz wheat and Ried's yellow dent corn.

J. Ed. Hall was born in Clay County, Missouri, October 17, 1869. He is a son of John T. and Mary A. (Craven) Hall, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Tennessee. John T. Hall was born in 1834 and when four years of age his parents removed to Clay County, Missouri. He was a son of John R. Hall. John T. Hall was a farmer all his life and died in Clay County in 1898. Mary A. (Craven) Hall was born August 17, 1844, and died in January, 1909. The members of the Hall family have been farmers for generations and many of them have been progressive students of scientific farming. J. Ed. Hall was reared in Clay County and was educated in the public schools and the Karney High School, at Karney, Missouri. He followed farming on the old home place in Clay County for twenty-five years and also owned land there himself. In 1907 he came to Pettis County and bought his present place, which was known as the old Dorsey farm. He has made many improvements, and it is one of the model farms of Pettis County.

Mr. Hall was married March 11, 1891, to Miss Allie M. Pence, a native of Clay County, Missouri. She died in 1904. Five children were born to them, as follow: J. Robert, who graduated at the University of Missouri in 1917 and is now county farm agent of Cass County, Missouri, located at Harrisonville; Arthur R., a student in the University of Missouri; Ralph W., residing at home with his father; Herbert E., also at home with his father, and Thelma, who died in infancy. Mr. Hall was married the second time, April 29, 1906, to Miss Georgia A. Dorsey, a native of Pettis County, born in Dresden township. She is a daughter of Thomas E. and Lucinda J. (O'Bannon) Dorsey, the former of Virginia, the latter a native of Missouri. Thomas Dorsey was eight years old when he came to Cooper County and settled at Boonville with his

parents. He died October 9, 1909. The O'Bannon family was one of the first four families to settle in Pettis County. A history of that family appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Dorsey now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Hall. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall has been born one child, Mary Lucinda, who died in infancy.

Mr. Hall is independent in his political views and is a member of the Baptist Church. He holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America at LaMonte. He is a progressive and public spirited citizen and one of Pettis County's most successful men.

John F. Schmidt, who is prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Pettis County, is a well-known farmer and stockman of Elk Fork township. Mr. Schmidt is a native Missourian, having been born in Lafayette County, November 18, 1850. He is a son of Henry Schmidt. His mother bore the maiden name of Ducholtz. Both parents were natives of Hanover, Germany, and their two eldest children were born in that country. To Henry Schmidt and wife were born the following children: two oldest were daughters and died in infancy; Sarah W., married M. F. Kern and lives in Allen County, Kansas; John F., the subject of this sketch; and Henry who resides in Allen County, Kansas.

Henry Schmidt and his wife left their native land in 1847, and immigrated to America. They first settled in Lafayette County, Missouri, where they remained from 1847 until 1857. They then removed to Allen County, Kansas. The mother died the same year that the family removed to Kansas and the father married for his second wife, Bridget Moore, a native of Ireland. No children were born to this union. Henry Schmidt died in Allen County, Kansas, in 1896, aged seventy-nine years. His second wife preceded him in death, she having departed this life in 1885.

John F. Schmidt received his start in life by honest toil. He was reared on a farm and remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age. He then began working out as a farm hand, receiving for his labor only thirteen dollars per month. This was in Kansas. In 1874, when Mr. Schmidt was about twenty-four years of age, he returned to Lafayette County, Missouri, and farmed rented land until 1883. He then went to what is now known as Ramsey County, North Dakota, and took up government land. He acquired 320 acres of government land and later bought eighty acres more. He improved this 400 acres with good buildings, fencing, and brought it up to a high state of cultivation. He



JOHN F. SCHMIDT.



MRS. JOHN F. SCHMIDT.

sold this place in 1901 and came to Pettis County and purchased the place where he now resides in Elk Fork township. His place consists of 218 acres, and since buying this place, Mr. Schmidt has made valuable and substantial improvements and has one of the fine farms of the community.

During the first four years of life on his North Dakota claim, Mr. Schmidt was unmarried, and like many others who were proving up on their claims in the west in those days, "batched." On April 14, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Viola Casady, a native of Washington County, Ohio, born December 14, 1861. She is a daughter of William Casady. To Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have been born three children as follows: Perly H., deceased; Grant J., born April 24, 1894, in North Dakota, educated in the public schools of Pettis County, and in October, 1917, was inducted into the United States Army and is now serving in Europe, a member of Company L, 354th Infantry, Eighty-ninth Division. This is one of the divisions of the United States Army that immortalized itself in the final great battles of the World War and is now a part of the army of occupation in Germany. The youngest child, Florence S., born to Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, was born in North Dakota, March 11, 1898, married Dell Wagner, of Kansas, and they have one child, Ada Dell. Mr. Wagner is also now serving with the United States Army in Europe.

Mr. Schmidt is a Republican and has served six years on the local school board. He is enterprising, progressive and public spirited and one of Pettis County's leading citizens. The Schmidt family stands high in the community where they live.

Stephen C. Connor, a progressive farmer and stockman, of LaMonte township, is a native son of Pettis County. He was born in Dresden township, May 25, 1879, a son of John and Mary (Shay) Connor. The mother now resides in Dresden township at the age of seventy-six years. The father, a prominent pioneer of Pettis County, departed this life, September 5, 1918, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. A more complete review of his career appears elsewhere in this volume.

Stephen C. Connor was educated in the district schools of Dresden township and remained on the home farm with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He was then engaged as a teamster about three years in the West and in 1903 returned to Missouri and was employed by the Midland Manufacturing Company at Kansas City, Missouri. In 1904

he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads at Sedalia. In 1906 he returned to the home place and was engaged in farming for about a year. He then went to Saline County and farmed there one year when he bought his present place in LaMonte township. He owns 149 acres here and is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Connor was united in marriage September 5, 1906, with Miss Agnes O'Keefe, who was born in Saline County, Missouri, August 22, 1879. She is a daughter of William and Mary (McIntyre) O'Keefe, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Quincy, Illinois. William O'Keefe settled in Illinois when he first came to this country and at one time owned the farm where the famous Braidwood mines were discovered, later. He came to Missouri in 1858 and settled in Saline County where he was engaged in farming and stock raising. He died in 1891, aged sixty years. His wife died in 1909 at the age of eighty years. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. To Stephen C. Connor and wife have been born four children as follow: John William, Louisa A., Mary A., and Stephen F.

Mr. Connor is a Democrat and belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

Riley Landes, who is successfully engaged in farming and stock raising in LaMonte township, is a native of Virginia. He was born in Augusta County, Virginia, April 1, 1859, and is a son of Abraham Landes, who was also a native of Virginia. The mother of Riley Landes was a Virginian. Both parents died when Riley Landes was about five years old, and he was reared in his native State by G. H. Saufley. He received his education in the schools of Virginia and remained in that State until 1880. He then came to Missouri and settled in Pettis County. Here he worked for a while as a farm laborer but soon rented a farm northeast of LaMonte. He succeeded to a satisfactory degree and in 1892 purchased his present place. He owns 120 acres of good land upon which he has made extensive improvements. He has a good residence, large modern barn and also a cattle barn and a brick silo. The place is conveniently located, less than three miles from LaMonte. Mr. Landes and son George W. own seventy-five acres in that vicinity. Mr. Landes is a successful grain farmer and is also engaged in cattle and hog raising, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle.

On January 29, 1882, Riley Landes was united in marriage with Miss Alice C. Drummond, who was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, May 21, 1863. Her parents were Virginians and descendants of old Virginia stock. To Mr. and Mrs. Landes have been born five children, as follow: Anna V., married Charles Wolfe, LaMonte, Missouri; Lena B., married E. S. Rodgers and they live in Blackwater township; George W., resides at home with his parents; Bessie F., married H. Perkins and they live in Blackwater township, and Goldie, married A. Perkins and they reside at Bradford, Illinois.

Mr. Landes is a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Landes had met with success since coming to Pettis County, and the splendid appearance of his place testifies to the thrift and industry of its owner. He is one of Pettis County's substantial citizens.

Samuel E. Oglesby, a prominent farmer and stockman of Blackwater township, is a native of Missouri and a descendant of pioneer Missouri families on both the maternal and paternal sides. Mr. Oglesby is the owner and proprietor of the "Spring View Farm," which consists of 160 acres of well improved land under a high state of cultivation. This is one of the valuable farms of Blackwater township.

Samuel E. Oglesby was born in Grover township, Johnson County, Missouri, April 1, 1868, a son of John T. and Martha A. (Brock) Oglesby. They were the parents of three children, as follows: Alpha; Samuel E., the subject of this sketch, and Mollie H., who married H. Elder and resides in Kansas City, Missouri. Alpha is deceased.

John T. Oglesby was born in Johnson County, Missouri, in 1840. He was a farmer and stockman all his life and thus engaged in Johnson County until 1881, when he removed to Pettis County, and purchased a place in Blackwater township which he improved. Here he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until 1904, when he retired and removed to Knob Noster, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died April 11, 1907.

John T. Oglesby was a son of Charles M. and Mary (Gilbert) Oglesby, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. They settled in Cooper County, Missouri, at a very early day. Later they removed to Johnson County, where they both spent the remainder of their lives.

Martha A. (Brock) Oglesby, mother of Samuel E. Oglesby, was a native of Cooper County. She was born July 4, 1844, and died November

26, 1912. She was a daughter of Alfred Brock, who was a very early settler of Johnson County and located at Knob Noster, where he was the first to engage in the general mercantile business.

Samuel E. Oglesby was educated in the district schools and the State Normal School at Warrensburg. In 1888 he engaged in farming on his present place and since that time he has been successfully engaged in breeding, stock raising and general farming. He has been engaged in breeding Duroc Jersey hogs for a number of years. He has made his home in Missouri since boyhood, with the exception of two years spent in Wyoming, where he was engaged in the well drilling business.

On December 18, 1894, Samuel E. Oglesby was united in marriage with Miss Lena T. Patrick, a native of Pettis County, born in Blackwater township, May 18, 1872. She is a daughter of Wallace and Willie (Feagan) Patrick, the former a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, and the latter of Tennessee. They settled in Pettis County about fifty years ago, and now reside in Blackwater township. Mr. and Mrs. Oglesby have no children.

Mr. Oglesby is a charter member of the Masonic Lodge at LaMonte. He is a member of the Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Oglesby holds membership in the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Oglesby have an extensive acquaintance and are numbered among the prominent and representative people of Pettis County.

John Weedin, who for many years was prominently identified with the development of Pettis County, is now deceased. He was a native of this State, having been born in Clay County September 11, 1831. He was the son of Rev. Henry J. and Eda (Taylor) Weedin, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Howard County, Missouri. His parents belonged to the Rhode Island family of Weedins, who were of English descent and settled in America prior to the Revolution. William Taylor came to Missouri when a young man and the settlement of the Taylor family in Missouri dates back to 1800.

John Weedin was the tenth in order of birth of a family of seventeen children born to his parents. He was reared principally in Saline County, Missouri, and later went to Cooper County. In 1869 he settled in Blackwater township, Pettis County, and here he was successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death. When he bought his farm here, it was open unbroken prairie. He made extensive improvements and developed his place until it was one of the well-

kept and productive farms of Pettis County. Mr. Weedin was a man who took a deep interest in the welfare of the community and was one of the progressive and public spirited citizens of Pettis County. He took a deep interest in educational matters and for a number of years was a member of the local school board. He died January 11, 1892.

December 12, 1860, John Weedin was united in marriage with Miss Matilda F. Wade, who was born in Highland County, Virginia, August 21, 1841. The Wade family is of old Virginia stock, further mention of whom is made in this volume.

To John and Matilda F. (Wade) Weedin were born the following children: L. Everett, born April 8, 1862, in Cooper County, Missouri, and died in Blackwater township June 19, 1915; Robert E. L., born in Pettis County February 27, 1867, and is now employed in Texas by the Government as a traveling auditor; Ranna C., born March 8, 1871, and died November 20, 1873; Ethel B., born March 9, 1875, is unmarried and conducts the home place in Blackwater township in connection with her mother, and Lottie M., born February 14, 1882, and died August 7, 1917.

The Weedin family is one of the representative pioneer families of Pettis County and rank high in the community.

James M. Carpenter is prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Blackwater township, where he resides, and owns 180 acres of land in sections 27 and 34. He also owns forty acres in LaMonte township. In addition to his general farming and stock raising, Mr. Carpenter also raises Poland China hogs. His farm is well improved and highly cultivated and is one of the valuable farms of Pettis County.

James M. Carpenter was born in Jefferson County, Missouri, September 27, 1867, a son of George G. and Mannie (Hudson) Carpenter, both natives of Kentucky. George G. Carpenter was born in Boyle County, Kentucky, in 1827. He came to Missouri and settled in Jefferson County in 1867. Two years later he came to Pettis County and settled in Blackwater township. Here he was engaged in farming and stock raising until the time of his death, February 1, 1901. He was prominent in the easy affairs of Blackwater township, and was a member of the Masonic Lodge. His wife was born in Kentucky in 1829 and died in Blackwater township, Pettis County, in 1904. George G. and Mannie (Hudson) Carpenter were the parents of the following children: John, deceased; Ida, married Moses Ray and they reside in Pawnee County, Oklahoma; Julia, married M. D. Swope, LaMonte township; D. H., Blackwater township;

Deborah, resides with her brother, George, in Blackwater township; Mary, married W. Shaw, LaMonte township, Missouri; G. M., resides in Blackwater township, on the old homestead and Lena, married William Settles and is now deceased.

James M. Carpenter was reared on the home farm and attended the district school. He has made farming and stock raising his life's business. He first bought forty acres of land in Blackwater township and added to this from time to time, as opportunities offered and his means permitted, until he now owns 220 acres of some of Pettis County's best land.

On March 10, 1889, James M. Carpenter was united in marriage with Miss Mannie (Lee) Means, a native of Pettis County, Missouri. She is a daughter of James J. and Elizabeth (Anderson) Means, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers in Pettis County, further mention of whom is made in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have no children.

Mr. Carpenter is a Democrat and takes an active interest in political affairs of his township and county. He has held the office of constable for eight years. He has an extensive acquaintance in western Pettis County and in Johnson County, and is one of the progressive citizens of Blackwater township.

William O. Means, a leading farmer and stockman of Blackwater township, has spent over a half of a century of his life in Pettis County. He is the owner of a well improved farm of 300 acres where he carries on general farming and stock raising, and is an extensive breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs. Mr. Means was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, November 28, 1844, a son of James J. and Elizabeth (Anderson) Means, both natives of Montgomery County, Kentucky. The father died in Pettis County in 1884, aged sixty-two years, and the mother died in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, August 11, 1899, aged seventy-two years. They were the parents of the following children: N. A., lives in Oklahoma; William O., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Sarah Plummer, deceased; James H. died in Colorado in 1875; Mrs. Amanda Howard, deceased; Dr. Shelton, who was named after the Means family physician in Kentucky; Joseph, Nevada, Missouri; Nicholas lives in Oklahoma; Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Mannie Carpenter, Blackwater township.

William O. Means was reared to manhood in Kentucky and when the Civil War closed in 1865, he came to Pettis County and settled in Blackwater township. In 1866 he returned to Kentucky and brought his pa-

rents to the county. He drove the entire distance from Kentucky to Blackwater township with a team and wagon. He settled upon the place where he now resides when he came to this county.

October 12, 1876, William O. Means was united in marriage with Miss Alice Woodward, a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky. She was born March 13, 1860, a daughter of Richard M. Woodward. For a more extensive history of the Woodward family see sketch of J. D. Woodward which appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Means have been born the following children: Berton E., who is managing the home place in Blackwater township; Minnie, married John W. Scott and is now deceased; William A., Blackwater township; Maude married A. L. Whitfield, Maricopa, California; Lulu, deceased; John B., deceased; Nellie, deceased; Cleo, married F. Freed and lives in Pennsylvania; Sallie married V. Fisher, Blackwater township and Reva, deceased.

Mr. Means is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Church. He is one of the substantial citizens of Pettis County, and the Means family are prominent in the community.

Rush M. Scott, who has been prominently identified in Pettis County for many years, is a leading farmer and stockman of Blackwater township, where he owns and operates 240 acres of highly improved and valuable land. Rush M. Scott is a native son of Pettis County. He was born in Hughesville township January 31, 1864, and is the son of Joseph J. Scott, an early settler in Pettis County.

Rush M. Scott was reared in this county. He saw much of the pioneer life of this section of the State and, when a boy, frequently broke prairie with ox teams. He continued to reside in Hughesville township until 1910, when he removed to Blackwater township and settled on the farm where he now resides. He ranks among the successful farmers and stockmen of the county. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

September 9, 1885, Rush M. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Todd, a native of Martin County, Indiana, born April 19, 1865. She is the daughter of John A. and Isophene (Bobbitt) Todd, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky. To Rush M. Scott and wife has been born the following children: Isophene, married R. Viets, LaMonte, Missouri; Henrietta, deceased; Mary E., married G. Hayworth, LaMonte township; Allie, married J. J. Finch, Dresden township; Alma, married E. W. Miller, who is now deceased; Gillman H., born May 28, 1894, married Willa Wiley, a native of Pettis County, in 1915, and they

have one child, Alma L. Gillman H. is engaged in farming and stock raising in Blackwater township, and now operates the Ratcliffe place. He is one of the progressive and enterprising young farmers and stockmen of Pettis County. The other children born to Rush M. Scott and wife are: Joseph M., married Mary E. Smith, of Benton County, Missouri, and now resides in Houstonia township, Pettis County; Wilford C., resides at home with his parents; Clay, deceased, and two died in infancy.

While Rush M. Scott has made the tilling of the soil his chief occupation, he is a natural mechanical genius, and is able to turn his hand to almost any kind of mechanical work with unusual ability. The machinists' trade comes easily and naturally to him. This is also true of the carpenter trade and its various branches. He possesses those mechanical talents, which are so rarely found in an individual. The Scott family are well known and highly respected in Pettis County.

Monterville McGruder, deceased, was born September 29, 1846, at Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia. During the early part of the Civil War, when he was sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company K, Fifth Regiment, Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Confederate Army. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Manassas, Bull Run, Seven Days' Fight of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and numerous other lesser engagements and skirmishes. He was captured by the Federals at Newtown, Virginia, and conveyed to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was kept a prisoner of war until the spring of 1865.

After the close of the war, Mr. McGruder settled at Black Lick, Franklin County, Ohio, where he was married with Miss Louisa Shaffar, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob Shaffar. She died in 1874, leaving one child, Addie, who is now Mrs. Stephen Ganes, who, with her husband, resides at Columbus, Ohio. Monterville McGruder's second marriage took place in Ohio in 1875, to Miss Amy Harris, who was born in Hebron, Licking County, Ohio, a daughter of John A. Harris. To this union were born three children, as follow: David, who died in infancy at Austin, Texas; Mark Austin, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume; and Mayme Belle, married A. N. Gilbert, and resides on the old homestead at Hughesville, Missouri. A sketch of A. N. Gilbert also appears in this volume.

In the spring of 1877, Monterville McGruder moved to Austin, Texas, and in November, 1878, he came to Pettis County, Missouri, locating on a farm, two miles north and east of Hughesville. One year later he



MONTERVILLE McGRUDER AND WIFE.

moved to Hughesville and engaged in the business of making boots and shoes which had been his trade, learned under his father.

Monterville McGruder died from the effect of a stroke of apoplexy at his home in Hughesville, November 20, 1904. His wife, Amy Harris McGruder, died at her home in Hughesville, November 24, 1911, following an illness of three years as a result of a stroke of paralysis. Their remains rest side by side in Crown Hill Cemetery, Sedalia, Missouri.

Mark Austin McGruder, attorney, Sedalia, Mo., was born on a farm near Hughesville Pettis County, September 16, 1879. He is a son of Monterville and Amy (Harris) McGruder. A sketch of Monterville McGruder appears in this volume.

Mark A. McGruder received his education in the Hughesville district School; Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.; Missouri State Military School, Columbia, Mo., and was graduated from the law department of Missouri University with a degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1901. He was admitted to the bar in Sedalia, July 7, 1901, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. McGruder was united in marriage October 9, 1906, with Miss Leonore Cutter, a native of Pettis County. To this union has been born one child, Aurelia Harris McGruder, who is now ten years of age.

Mr. McGruder is a Democrat, and served as city attorney and city counselor of Sedalia, from 1906 to 1907. In 1916, he was elected to the State Senate, serving as chairman of the Committees on New Capital, Constitutional Amendments and Permanent Seat of Government, Wills and Probate Law. He also served as a member of the committees on Judiciary; Private Corporations; Fire, Tornado and Marine Insurance; Education, Textbooks and Public Schools; University, Normal Schools, Agricultural College and School of Mines; Clerical Force; Criminal Jurisprudence; Insurance and Workman's Compensation; Labor, Commerce, Manufactories and Immigration; Fish and Game; Accounts and Miscellaneous Laws; and Engrossed Bills. In the Fiftieth General Assembly, he was elected and served the Senate as majority (Democratic) floor leader.

Mr. McGruder and his family are members of the Broadway Presbyterian Church in Sedalia. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Granite Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Sedalia, Scottish Rite bodies, St. Joseph, Mo., and the Mystic Shrine, Ararat Temple, Kansas City, Mo. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. For eight years he served as Grand Fore-

man of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Missouri. Mr. McGruder is the author of McGruder on the Law of Commerce and also of this history of Pettis County, but he is not the writer of this sketch.—M. J. Flannery.

James Crawford, a prominent farmer and stockman of Blackwater township, who for over twenty years has been a successful breeder of Pole Angus cattle. Mr. Crawford was born in Flat Creek township, Pettis County, Missouri, July 6, 1871. He is a son of A. J. and Catherine E. (Turley) Crawford, both natives of Ohio. A. J. Crawford, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1823. In early life he learned the potter's trade, and for a number of years followed that line of work in Ohio. He came to Missouri in 1865 and settled in Smithton township, Pettis County, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising for a time, when he removed to Flat Creek township. In 1903 he removed to Dresden, where he died in 1909. His wife died in 1892, aged sixty-eight years.

James Crawford was the youngest of the family of seven children born to his parents. He received his education in the public schools of Pettis County, and remained on the home farm, and during the latter years of his father's life he operated the farm, which he later bought. In 1917 Mr. Crawford traded for his present place, which consists of 380 acres of well-improved and valuable land.

On November 28, 1894, James Crawford was united in marriage with Miss Lucy E. Painter, a native of Pettis county, Missouri, and a daughter of Nelson Painter, whose wife was a Miss Ewers, both natives of Ohio, and early settlers of Pettis County. To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have been born the following children: Ralph, Earl, Florence and Edna, all of whom reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Crawford is a member of the Masonic Lodge, at LaMonte, Missouri. Politically he is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Church. He is one of the directors of the Farmers Bank at LaMonte. He is one of the progressive public-spirited and enterprising citizens of Pettis County.

Leslie A. Coats.—The Coats family are entitled to recognition as one of the pioneer families of Missouri. They came here over eighty years ago, and have been identified with the development of this State ever since that time.

Leslie Albert Coats, a prominent farmer and stockman of Blackwater township, is a successful breeder of Poland China hogs, and for

a number of years has also been extensively engaged in feeding stock for the market. He has a well-improved stock farm of 240 acres, and is recognized as one of the successful farmers of Pettis County. Mr. Coats is a native of this county, having been born in Houstonia township October 11, 1875. He is the son of James and Eva Ann (Strole) Coats.

James Coats was born in Kentucky in 1832, and in 1838, when he was six years of age, he was brought to Missouri by his parents, who settled in Houstonia township, Pettis County. In addition to general farming and stock raising, he also bought and sold mules and cattle, and was very successful in his business career. At the time of his death, September 7, 1918, he was the owner of 180 acres of land. He took a prominent part in the welfare of his township and county, and was an enterprising citizen. He was a lifelong Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church. Eva Ann (Strole) Coats is a native of Virginia. She came to Pettis County with her parents over fifty years ago, when she was a child. They made the trip from Virginia, partly overland by wagon and partly by steamboat. Mrs. Coats now resides on the home place.

Leslie Albert Coats is one of four children born to his parents, as follow: Sue Bell, who resides with her mother, in Houstonia; James R., who resides on the home place; Leslie Albert, the subject of this sketch, and Albert C., who is now in the United States aviation service in France. He enlisted in December, 1917, and is serving in the capacity of machinist.

Leslie Albert Coats was reared in Pettis County and received his education in the public schools. He began life for himself in 1898, farming land which he rented from his father. In 1906 he bought a farm, three miles southwest of LaMonte. Two years later he sold that place and bought his present farm, which was known as the Joe Berry place. Since buying this place Mr. Coats has made a great many improvements, including a splendid residence.

On December 18, 1901, Mr. Coats was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Maude McGruder, a daughter of Gilespie and Anna (Janney) McGruder, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pettis County. A history of the McGruder family appears elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Coats has been born the following children: Beatrice, born November, 22, 1902; Leslie G., born November 18, 1913, and died January 18, 1914.

Politically Mr. Coats is a Democrat, and belongs to the Christian Church.

Walter Jackson Wheeler, of Blackwater township, has spent over a half century of his life in Pettis County, and during his active career was actively identified with farming and stock raising in Blackwater township. Mr. Wheeler was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, September 16, 1863. He is the son of Jackson and Jane (Triplett) Wheeler, both natives of Virginia. The Wheeler family came to Pettis County and settled in Blackwater township, March 10, 1867. Jackson Wheeler was born in Virginia in June, 1826, and died in Pettis County in 1910. He was the son of Charles Wheeler, a native of Ireland, who settled in Virginia at an early day. Jane (Triplett) Wheeler, mother of Walter Jackson Wheeler, was born in Virginia and died in Pettis County in 1902. Jackson and Jane (Triplett) Wheeler were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living.

Walter Jackson Wheeler was united in marriage October 15, 1885, to Miss Ida Lee, a native of Blackwater township, born September 9, 1867. She is the daughter of George William and Elizabeth G. (Bobbitt) Lee, very early settlers of Pettis County. To Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have been born the following children: Charles J., born August 23, 1886, in Blackwater township, and is now assistant manager of the home farm; Albert, born in 1889 and died May 30, 1906; Mary, born March 7, 1891; Lawson G., born August 27, 1895, married Miss Esther Westbrook, of Houstonia, April 20, 1918, and is now serving in the United States army in a battery of field artillery in France; Lula, born July 13, 1898, now a student in the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri, and Leona, born November 22, 1910.

Mr. Wheeler is a Democrat. and a member of the Methodist Church. He belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees. He is one of the substantial citizens of Pettis County, and has practically spent his life in this county.

Ernest Winston, a progressive farmer and stockman of Blackwater township, who is the owner of 320 acres of well-improved and productive land, was born in Blackwater township, Pettis County, December 24, 1878. He is a son of William and Maggie E. (Wade) Winston. A sketch of William Winston appears elsewhere in this volume.

Ernest Winston grew to manhood in Blackwater township, and after receiving a good common school education, attended the Central Business College at Sedalia, Missouri. He has made farming his chief occupation, and is recognized as one of Pettis County's most successful farmers and stockmen. His place is well improved with a good residence and other

farm buildings, in thorough keeping with modern, up-to-date agricultural methods.

Mr. Winston was married October 12, 1902, to Miss Anna E. Choplin, a native of Pettis County, born in Blackwater township in 1883. She is a daughter of William and Eliza (Ramey) Choplin, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Missouri, and early settlers in Pettis County, Missouri. The mother makes her home with her youngest son, James Choplin, in Blackwater township. To Mr. and Mrs. Winston have been born the following children: William D., Ernest W., Walden C., Kenton, Corinne, Sydney C., and Bruce.

Mr. Winston is a Democrat, and Mrs. Winston is a member of the County Line Baptist Church. The Winston family are numbered among Pettis County's best citizens.

Forrest W. Winston, one of the live, progressive farmers and stockmen of Pettis County, is a native son of this county. He was born in Blackwater township May 26, 1881, and is a son of William and Maggie E. (Wade) Winston. William Winston was an early settler of Pettis County, and a sketch of him appears in this volume.

Forrest W. Winston was reared in Blackwater township, and received a good common school education. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-one. He inherited eighty acres of land from his father, upon which he has made extensive improvements. It is one of the fertile and productive farms of Pettis County. Mr. Winston carries on general farming and stock raising, but his special field of endeavor has been dealing in young calves. He engaged in this business when he was twenty-one years of age. His first venture was the purchase of two calves from his father. He buys young calves ranging from the weaning age to yearlings. After getting together a bunch of young calves he markets them. They usually are purchased by some feeder. Mr. Winston has had as many as 150 head of calves on his place in one year, and generally has on hand from twenty-five to forty head. He has built up an extensive business in this particular line of endeavor, and is known over a large scope of country as a dealer in young cattle. His long experience and intimate knowledge of this business, coupled with his integrity and straightforward methods of dealing, have been the essential elements to which his success is attributed.

Mr. Winston was united in marriage September 20, 1904, to Miss Bertha B. Park, a native of Johnson County, Missouri, born December 20,

1884. She is a daughter of Dr. Henry and Susan (Swope) Park of Knob Noster, Missouri. Doctor Park is a prominent physician, and he and his wife are members of pioneer Missouri families. To Mr. and Mrs. Winston have been born two children, Gladys P. and Ruth L.

Mr. Winston is a Democrat, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of American and Royal Neighbors, and he and Mrs. Winston have a wide acquaintance in Pettis and Johnson counties, where they have many friends.

Noah E. DeHaven, now living practically retired in Dresden township, belongs to one of the early pioneer families of Pettis County. He has been a resident of this county since he was three years old and has seen Pettis County pass through all the stages of development from the primitive state to its present place of leadership among the counties of Missouri. Mr. DeHaven is a native of Virginia and was born September 14, 1854. He is a son of Reuben and Margaret (Gill) DeHaven, who were the parents of the following children: Charles W., Hughesville township; Noah H., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Tobitha Drake, of Dresden township; Mary F., married Robert Wilburn and they reside on the Pacific coast; George Washington, deceased; Reuben E., lives in LaMonte township; Mrs. Emma Baldwin, lives in Sedalia; Rena, deceased; Elsworth DeHaven, living in LaMonte township, and Maggie, who married George H. Fletcher, of Sedalia.

Reuben DeHaven, the father, and his wife were both natives of Virginia. He was born in 1818 and died in 1878. The family came to Pettis County in 1857, when Noah E. DeHaven was three years of age. This was an early day in the settlement of this section of Missouri. The family lived in a log cabin for a few years and later they hauled lumber from Syracuse, Missouri, with which to build a house. They did their early farming and broke prairie with oxen and, in fact, endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life.

Noah E. DeHaven received his education in such schools as were available to the early settlers and when a young man bought his first land in Green Ridge township. In 1878, when his father died, he sold his Green Ridge property and bought the interests of the other heirs in his father's estate, which has since been his home. The place is well improved and a valuable farm.

Mr. DeHaven was united in marriage March 28, 1878, with Miss Sarah Jane Comfort, a native of Kentucky, born December 13, 1854. She was

a daughter of James Comfort, a native of Kentucky who came to Pettis County about 1869. Mrs. DeHaven died January 27, 1917. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a devout Christian woman. To Noah E. DeHaven and Sarah Jane (Comfort) DeHaven were born four children, as follow: James O., a farmer and stockman, Dresden township; Leslie, resides at Larned, Kansas; Ora E., deceased, and Maggie Ann, married Wilson B. Moore.

Mr. DeHaven is one of the highly respected pioneer citizens of Pettis County.

Thompson Brothers.—William Edward and Ambrose J. Thompson, leading farmers and stockmen of Dresden township, have operated in partnership for twenty-five years. They were both born in Moniteau County, Missouri. William Edward was born September 8, 1872, and Ambrose J. was born January 20, 1877. Their parents were John B. and Mary Ellen (Bowman) Thompson, natives of Kentucky. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living. John B. Thompson was born in Kentucky August 1, 1828, and died July 8, 1912, and his wife, Mary Ellen (Bowman) Thompson, was born in Kentucky April 20, 1838. They moved to Springfield, Missouri, in 1898.

William E. and Ambrose J. Thompson were reared on their father's farm and were educated in the public and parochial schools, after which they engaged in the general mercantile business for a number of years and met with success. They first engaged in business in Springfield, Missouri, and from there went to Oklahoma and took a Government claim, and after proving up on that returned to Springfield in 1902. A year later they came to Pettis County and purchased their farm in Dresden township, which they improved and in 1918 sold it and bought their present farm of 330 acres. This place is located in sections 19 and 20 Dresden township, and is known as the old Clinton W. Keller farm. Here they carry on general farming and stock raising and are among the successful men in this line of business in Pettis County.

William E. Thompson served as postmaster at Roseville, Missouri, for a number of years. He is unmarried. He is a Democrat, a member of the Knights of Columbus and belongs to the Catholic Church.

Ambrose J. Thompson was married January 28, 1908, to Miss Ella J. Sullivan, a daughter of Eugene and Anna (Clifford) Sullivan, natives of Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born two children, Ella Regina and Mary Lucille.

Ambrose J. Thompson supports the policies and principles of the Democratic party. His lodge affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus and he is a member of the Catholic Church.

The Thompson Brothers are public spirited and enterprising and rank among the leading citizens of Pettis County. They have had a broad and varied experience in the business world and are men of integrity and high standing.

George Funk is one of the well known and successful farmers and stockmen of Blackwater township, where he is the owner of a valuable farm of 165 acres of land which is located on section 24. He was born in Hessen, Germany, December 4, 1877, a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Prensel) Funk, both natives of Germany, and for a number of years the father was foreman in a woolen mill at Hessen, where he now resides. The mother died in 1918.

George Funk was reared and educated in his native land, and in 1893 came to the United States and settled in Pettis County, Missouri. During the first seven years that he was here he worked as a farm laborer. Later he operated rented land and in 1903 he bought his first farm in Johnson County. After making improvements and living on the place for seven years, he sold it and bought a tract of land in southern Arkansas. He sold this in 1911 and returned to Pettis County and bought a farm in Blackwater township. This was his home until 1916, when he sold it and purchased his present place.

Mr. Funk was married March 4, 1900, to Miss Roxie Viola Bobbitt, who was born in Blackwater township. She is a daughter of Jesse W. and Elizabeth (Lantz) Bobbitt, natives of Virginia and early day settlers in Pettis County. To Mr. and Mrs. Funk have been born seven children, as follow: Maud, Elizabeth, Oliver, Eunice and Jessie B. Clarence and Mary Helen died in infancy.

Mr. Funk is a hard working, industrious man and has made good from a small beginning. He is one of the worthy citizens of Pettis County.

John Andrew Henry Whaley, a well known contractor and builder of modern grain elevators and warehouses, is one of the progressive men of Pettis County and a descendant of a pioneer family. Mr. Whaley was born near Bigelow, Holt County, Missouri, June 5, 1864. He is a son of Hiram H. and Elizabeth (Miller) Whaley, who were the parents of five children, as follow: Tina, died in infancy; John A. H., the subject of this sketch; Irene E., married Thomas Gleason, and lives in Nebraska; Mrs. Mary Curry, deceased, and James W., Maitland, Missouri.

Hiram H. Whaley was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, in 1831 and died in 1890. During the epidemic of cholera, when Hiram Whaley was about three years old, his father, two brothers and a sister died of that disease. His mother, a brother and two sisters survived. After the death of his father, Hiram H. was adopted by a family who came to Missouri about 1834 and settled in the eastern part of the State. Hiram H. Whaley remained with his foster parents until he grew to manhood, when he went to Johnson County, Missouri. Here he worked as a farm laborer until he was about twenty-two years of age. During his boyhood days he had been deprived of the advantages of an education and now set out to obtain an education for himself. He attended school in Warrensburg and by self study and hard work soon acquired a very good education and later taught school in Lafayette and Holt Counties. During the Civil War he made three trips across the plains as a freighter. On these trips he drove oxen, owing to the scarcity of horses at that time. After the war he engaged in farming and also followed teaching. In 1878 he homesteaded 160 acres of Government land in Smith County, Kansas, and proved up on the claim. In 1881 he returned to Holt County, Missouri, where he died February 11, 1890. Elizabeth (Miller) Whaley was born in Franklin County, Missouri, January 30, 1843, and now resides at Bigelow, Missouri.

John A. H. Whaley was educated in the public schools of Holt County, Missouri, and at the early age of eleven years began working out by the month and was the mainstay of the family until he was twenty-eight years of age. He learned the carpenter trade and also worked at farming. In 1892 he began millwright work in Holt County. In 1896 he went to Morgan County, Missouri, on account of his wife's failing health. However, the change did not prove beneficial to her and two years later they returned to Holt County. In 1897 Mr. Whaley came to Sedalia and since that time has continued his work as a contractor and builder, specializing in building elevators and warehouses over a broad scope of country. He built an elevator at Hughesville, Missouri, and has constructed elevators in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, the Dakotas, as well as Missouri. The largest contract which he ever undertook was at Lumas, Nebraska, of which he was manager and overseer and completed the work with great credit to himself. It required eight months to complete this work.

Mr. Whaley was first married April 24, 1892, to Miss Anna Breckenridge, a native of Cole County, Missouri, and three children were born to

this union, as follow: Claud, who is serving in the United States Navy, and is now in the trans-Atlantic transport service; Mrs. Maud Campbell, deceased, and Myrtle, who married Alonzo Hawkins and resides in Polk County, Missouri. The mother of these children died in 1904. June 1, 1908, Mr. Whaley was married to Miss Rose H. Dey, a native of Herman, Missouri. She is a daughter of Wendle and Regina Dey, early settlers of Pettis County, Missouri, where the father was engaged in farming and stock raising until the time of his death. The mother now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Whaley. To Mr. and Mrs. Whaley have been born two children: John W. and Thomas H.

Mr. Whaley is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Woodmen of the World and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. He is a public spirited and progressive man, and one of Pettis County's substantial citizens.

John S. McGaw, the well-known and popular mailing clerk of the United States postoffice at Sedalia, has served the Government in various capacities in the postal service for twenty-four years. Mr. McGaw is a descendant of a pioneer Missouri family. He was born near Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri, March 30, 1870, and is a son of the late Felix and Elizabeth (Garvey) McGaw, both natives of Ireland.

Felix McGaw was born in County Down, Ireland, June 11, 1829, and died in Sedalia, Pettis County, December 2, 1912. He was a moulder by trade and in 1854 he came to America and settled at Boonville, Missouri. He worked at his trade there for several years and during the Civil War was engaged in moulding cannon for the Government at that place. After the war he engaged in farming in Cooper County, becoming quite an extensive farmer and stockman. In 1890 he came to Pettis County and bought a small farm south of Sedalia which he improved and brought it under a high state of cultivation and erected a fine modern cottage. About 1900 he removed to Sedalia where he spent the balance of his life, practically in retirement. He was a member of the Catholic Church and politically was a Democrat. His wife was born in Ireland in 1830 and died October 4, 1886. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Agnes Carville, who now resides at 620 West Fifth street, Sedalia; Sister M. Patricia, a member of the Ursuline Order of Nuns of the Ursuline Academy, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Rosa I. Martin, deceased; Georgia, married Patrick Sullivan, Sedalia township, and John S., the subject of this sketch.

John S. McGaw received an academic education in the public and private schools of Cooper County, Missouri, and in early life taught school three years. He came to Sedalia with his parents in 1890 and read law in this city and was admitted to the bar in 1893. After practicing law one year in Sedalia he took the civil service examination and in 1905 was inducted into the postal service.

Mr. McGaw was united in marriage June 15, 1904, to Miss Margaret C. Creagan, a native of Cooper County, born near Clifton City. She is a daughter of P. F. and Fannie (Keenan) Creagan, both natives of New York and early settlers in Cooper County, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. McGaw have been born four children, as follow: Mary F., Margaret E., Catherine V. and Martha E. Mr. McGaw is a member of the Catholic Church and belongs to the Knights of Columbus, having attained the fourth degree in that order, and he is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. McGaw has written a great deal for the local newspapers and has contributed a great many articles to the various magazines, and has won the reputation of being an able writer. Many of his contributions are of an unusual high literary character. He possesses a keen analytical mind and presents his theme in a cleancut logical manner with a pleasing style. Mr. McGaw has evinced talent as a writer since his student days. When he was a student at Pilot Grove College, Professor Nelson offered a house and lot in Boonville, Missouri, to the one writing the best essay. Mr. McGaw won the prize and also a twenty dollar gold medal in this contest. He also won a number of contests in oratory, during his college days. He graduated from Pilot Grove College at the age of eighteen with the degree of Master of Letters. Mr. McGaw is a genial gentleman and by his courteous manner has made many friends.

James E. Bagby, president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Green Ridge, Missouri, is one of the well known bankers and financiers of Pettis County. Mr. Bagby was born near Beaman, Pettis County, Missouri, December 4, 1862. He is a son of David A. and Susan (Bourne) Bagby, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Lewis County, Missouri. They settled in Pettis County in an early day. They were the parents of the following children: The eldest died in infancy; Alice M., died at the age of eight years; James E., the subject of this sketch; and George H., a farmer and stockman of Prairie township, Pettis County.

James E. Bagby was reared on a farm in Pettis County and attended the district school and the old Sedalia University. For a time he was

employed in the abstract office of R. C. Sneed, of Sedalia. Later he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company as bookkeeper, and was assistant timekeeper for that company about three years. In 1886 he returned to the home farm in Prairie township and was engaged in farming until 1902. In 1905 he went to Green Ridge, Missouri, and engaged in the banking business. He became president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank in 1908 and since that time has been actively identified with the bank in that capacity. Mr. Bagby is a thorough master of accounting and has given much thought and study to the various and perplexing problems of banking, which coupled with his long experience well qualifies him for the important position which he holds.

Mr. Bagby was married February 24, 1891, to Miss Ida S. Wilson, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Brooks and Margaret (Wright) Wilson, also natives of Kentucky. The Wilson family were early settlers in Pettis County. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bagby, Emmett Bagby, assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, Green Ridge, Missouri. He married Miss Cassie Mayfield, a daughter of W. G. Mayfield, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Emmett Bagby and wife has been born one child, Emmett, Jr.

James E. Bagby is one of the substantial men of Pettis County, and during the course of his career has by his courteous manner made many friends. The Bagby family are well known and stand high in Pettis County.

Thomas Jefferson Pace, a well known stock buyer and farmer who is now residing in Green Ridge, is the owner of a valuable farm of 300 acres located in Elk Fork and Green Ridge townships. Mr. Pace is a native son of Pettis County and was born in Elk Fork township April 1, 1870. He is a son of William I. and Sallie B. (Walker) Pace, who were the parents of two children: Thomas Jefferson Pace, the subject of this sketch, and Walker Pace, who now resides at Green Ridge, Missouri.

William I. Pace was born near Arrow Rock, Saline County, Missouri, July 16, 1843, the same year his parents moved to Johnson County, Missouri, where he was reared on a farm near Warrensburg, and received his education in the public schools. When the Civil War broke out, he organized a company which was mustered into the Union Army, becoming a unit of the 12th Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. Mr. Pace went out with his company as first lieutenant and later became captain. At the close of the war he came to Pettis County and bought land in Elk Fork township, and was here successfully engaged in farming and

stock raising when he retired and removed to Green Ridge, where he now resides. He has served two terms as county surveyor of Pettis County and has been prominently identified with the affairs of this county since coming here. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 425, Green Ridge, Missouri, and is a Republican. He was married in 1868 to Miss Sallie B. Walker, a native of Missouri, who was born and reared in Elk Fork township, Pettis County. She is a daughter of Jefferson and Nellie (Pemberton) Walker. Jefferson Walker was born in Howard County, Missouri, and came to Pettis County when a young man, where he was engaged in farming.

Thomas Jefferson Pace was reared on a farm in Elk Fork township and received a good common school education and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising on the farm which he still owns until 1916, when he moved to Green Ridge in order that his children might be given the advantages of the excellent school system of that town. Mr. Pace has bought cattle, hogs, horses and mules for the market all his life, but since coming to Green Ridge he has devoted himself more exclusively to that line of business than he did while on his farm and does an extensive business.

Mr. Pace was married March 11, 1900, to Miss Anna Edmundson, a native of Pettis County, Missouri, born in Elk Fork township December 22, 1875. She and Mr. Pace were schoolmates. Mrs. Pace is a daughter of James H. and Nancy (Calvert) Edmundson, both natives of Missouri, the former of Cass County and the latter of Cooper County and descendants of early pioneers of this State. They are both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Pace have been born three children: Nadine, Estaleen and Anna Lulu, all residing at home with their parents and attending school in Green Ridge. Mr. Pace is a Republican and a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 425, Green Ridge, Missouri. He is a progressive and public spirited citizen and has been successful in his business undertakings.

Judge Gabe Albers, former judge of the County Court of Pettis County for the eastern district, Smithton, Missouri, has a well improved farm just east of Smithton upon which he has resided for the past thirty years. Mr. Albers was born in Morgan County, Missouri, in 1849 and is a son of Henry Albers (born 1824, died 1907), a native of Hanover, Germany. Henry Albers came to America from his native land when a young man and followed the trade of blacksmith in Morgan County, where he settled in the early days. In 1862 he located near Smithton and built a home just on the eastern edge of the town, becoming a large

land owner. Later he engaged in the cattle and live stock business in St. Louis, but through the direlections of others he became financially involved, closed out the business and returned to Smithton, where he again engaged in the live stock business. He mended his fortunes again and became widely known as a man of integrity and influence in the community. He was father of five children, four of whom were reared: John, living in St. Louis; Gabe, subject of this review; Charley, living in Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Sophia Gronemyer, St. Louis.

Judge Albers was married in 1871 to Elizabeth Knox, born in Ohio May 13, 1854, a daughter of George Knox, a native of Germany who moved from Ohio to Smithtown township, Pettis County and improved a farm in this vicinity. Mrs. Albers died January 18, 1916. To this marriage were born four children: Dr. Edward Albers, of Kansas City, married Grace Ringen and has two children, Virginia and Mary Elizabeth; Mrs. Laura Somerville, lives in Denver, Colorado; Earl, married Edith Boucher, and lives on the home place; Elmer, married Lydia Plass and resides in Denver, Colorado.

Judge Albers has been a life long Republican. He served one term as judge of the County Court and was re-elected to serve a second term, but resigned to look after some land interests in Alabama and remained there for one year. He made a good record as judge and performed his duties efficiently and conscientiously.

J. W. Hoehns.—The Hoehns Hardware Store in Smithton is an attractive and well-stocked store with a neatly arranged and well-displayed stock of merchantable goods, valued at over \$12,000 in a room 80x40 feet in dimension. A stock of hardware, paints, oils and fencing is carried to supply a large trade. Mr. Hoehns began business in Smithton, December 1, 1914, and two years later entered into partnership with S. C. Kahrs. This partnership continued until October 1, 1918, when he purchased Mr. Kahrs interest in the business.

J. W. Hoehns was born August 24, 1874, in Morgan County, Missouri, the son of J. H. and Mary (Ratjie) Hoehns, natives of Germany and Morgan County, respectively. J. H. Hoehns immigrated to America in the winter of 1867-1868 and began work as a farm hand in Morgan County. After a few years he engaged in farming on his own account and moved to Benton County in 1898. He then moved to Pettis County and in 1906 purchased a farm in Lake Creek township, Pettis County, where he now resides. Nine children were born to J. H. and Mary Hoehns,

five of whom are living: J. W., subject of this sketch; Mrs. Sophia Kinkead, Benton County; A. H., living in Morgan County; Mrs. Martha Meyer, Benton County; Fred, at home with his parents.

J. W. Hoehns attended the Blackjack district school and assisted his father on the home farm until twenty-one years of age. He then worked out and assisted the neighboring farmers until he was twenty-five years of age, while still making his home with his parents. He then married and began farming on his own account. He became owner of a tract of 105 acres and followed farming until 1914, becoming the owner of 260 acres within five and a half miles of Smithton. He traded off 179 acres of this land and now owns eighty acres in addition to his business.

Mr. Hoehns was married November 19, 1899, to Mrs. Lydia Mahnken, nee Gieschen, a daughter of John Geischen. To this marriage has been born a son, Victor Hoehns, born July 3, 1903, now in high school.

Mr. Hoehns is politically allied with the Republican party and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Merton David Norton, farmer and stockman and justice of the peace for Smithton township, has a well improved farm of 100 acres on the Sedalia-Smithton rock road. Mr. Norton has resided on his place for the past eleven years and has erected a handsome eight room residence, modern in every respect, besides other improvements. The place is devoted to general farming and stock raising. Mr. Norton was born on a nearby farm in 1869, the son of William David Norton, deceased.

The late William David Norton was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1830, and was the son of Miles Ebenezer Norton, who was born in Connecticut in 1799, a member of an old American family. Miles E. Norton settled upon a revolutionary land grant in the western reserve of Ohio and there reared his family. William D. Norton was reared in Medina County, and when a young man went with his brother to Three Rivers, Michigan, where he remained for three years. He came to Pettis County in 1866 and bought a large tract of land at prices ranging from \$12 to \$15 an acre. In partnership with his brothers, E. Newton Norton and Isaac McNeil Norton, they purchased 740 acres, which was later divided between them. Mr. Norton made splendid improvements on his land and took a prominent part in the affairs of the county. While in Michigan he and a brother operated a sawmill and cleared a large timber tract. Mr. Norton was a charter member of the Smithton Methodist

Episcopal Church and was a liberal contributor to religious and worthy benefactions. While in Michigan he was married to Cynthia C. Hunt, born in 1839 in Michigan. She was a school teacher and taught for some years before her marriage to Mr. Norton. Six children were born to William David and Cynthia Norton, as follow: Emma Susan, at home with her mother; Merton David, subject of this sketch; Alida Eloise, wife of Doctor Page, Greeley, Colorado; Effie May, a teacher in the Sedalia schools; Charles William, at home; Tinnie C., wife of C. E. Hikes, Denver, Colorado. William David Norton died in 1909.

M. D. Norton was educated in the public schools, Sedalia High School and the Sedalia Business College. He attended the business college managed by the late C. W. Robbins of Sedalia, and graduated in 1890. For the next three years he was employed as bookkeeper and collector for a firm in Chicago, returning to the farm in 1893. He managed his father's farm until 1907 and then bought his present place.

Mr. Norton was married in 1897 to Miss Ada L. Palmer, who died in 1907, leaving a son, Maurice, born October 17, 1898. Mr. Norton's second marriage took place in 1910 with Miss Grace Schutte, a daughter of William Schutte of Chicago. One child has blessed this marriage, May Ruth, born September 10, 1916.

Mr. Norton has been a Republican. He is a member and a steward of the Smithton Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and is secretary of the local Grange. For the past twenty years, Mr. Norton has been justice of the peace for Smithton township and has tried many cases in that time, settling them in such an eminently fair manner that his popularity as "squire" has grown with his length of service. Most of Justice Norton's cases have been settled out of court with fairness to all the parties concerned.

He is president of the Pettis County Bureau of Agriculture and of the Pettis Federal Farm Loan Association. The latter is a corporation just starting in Pettis County and promises much for the farmers of this community, in securing money at reasonable rate for long or short periods, amortized so as to be fully paid at expiration of contract.

Charles M. Monsees, farmer and live stock shipper, Smithton, Missouri, is a native of Pettis County and a son of one of the pioneers of this section of Pettis County. He was born September 9, 1864, on a farm one and a half miles south of Smithton, the son of J. H. M., known as Martin Monsees, who was born in 1849, and who has resided on his farm south of Smithton for the past fifty-five years.

J. H. M. Monsees was born February 26, 1839, in Hanover, Germany, a son of Martin and Catherine Monsees, who immigrated to America in 1843 and first settled in Morgan County, Missouri. In 1858 they came to Pettis County and Mr. Monsees purchased 440 acres. After a residence on his place for several years he removed to Smithton, where he died. Martin Monsees was father of five children: Gavert, died in 1918; Herman, deceased; J. H. M. Monsees; John, lives in Smithton, and Henry, deceased. Mr. Monsees served in the Missouri State troops for a period of six months during the Civil War and fought at the battle of Booneville. He then served as teamster for Mulligan's army and was taken prisoner at Lexington, held at Quincy, Illinois, for a while and sent home.

J. H. M. Monsees was married in 1863 to Marguerite Kahrs, who was born in 1843 in Lake Creek township, a daughter of John Kahrs, a pioneer. Six children were born to this marriage: Charles M., subject of this sketch; Mrs. Gesina Leutjin, Smithton township; Mrs. Lydia Lindemann, Smithton township; Mrs. Ida Erforth, Kansas City, Kansas; Joseph, on the home place; Albert, a school teacher in Kansas City, Missouri.

Charles M. Monsees began on his own account to earn a living when twenty-one years of age. In 1888 he purchased a tract of 120 acres, partly improved, and which he cultivated for two years. He then moved to another farm which he bought and remained on the farm until February 25, 1916, at which time he moved to Smithton. Mr. Monsees owns 180 acres of land two miles south of Smithton in two different tracts. Since 1898, he has been engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock and formerly bought and shipped sixty carloads of stock yearly. During the past year he has been local salesman for Moore Brothers, dealers in lightning rods, and has placed rods on eighty buildings during the past year.

Mr. Monsees was first married in 1888 to Amelia Schlusing, a daughter of Henry Schlusing of Smithton. She was born January 2, 1867, and died April 7, 1912, leaving four children: Vernon, born July 4, 1895, enlisted in the National Army service August 15, 1918, in the Auto Mechanics and Traffic Department, attended the Rahe Auto School at Kansas City for training and is now in France; Mrs. Leota Mountjoy, Smithton township, on the home place, has one child, Graydon; Tina and Logan, at home.

Mr. Monsees is an independent Republican voter with prohibition tendencies and sympathies, being a firm believer in prohibition and the stamping out of the liquor traffic. He is a member of the Methodist

Episcopal Church and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

John J. Lamm.—The late John J. Lamm, of Smithton township, was a citizen who left his impress on the community in which he made his home for many years. He was born in Edinburg, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1832, and departed this life in Pettis County, July 17, 1909. He was the son of William and Catherine Lamm, natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1846.

John J. Lamm enlisted in the Union Army from Wayne County in 1861, and was commissioned captain of Company K, 16th Ohio Regiment of Volunteers, and served for three years in the Civil War. His health failing, he resigned from the service before the close of the war. In 1857 he removed to Linn county, Iowa, and married Elizabeth O. Weaver, who died in 1861. One child was born of this marriage, Mrs. Elizabeth O. Barrett, who lives near Sheridan, Wyoming. In 1867, Mr. Lamm came to Pettis County, purchased prairie land and created a large farm of 300 acres, which he improved and beautified. He became owner of 1,100 acres of good land, and was widely and favorably known as a stockman.

Mr. Lamm was married on February 12, 1874, to Miss Cora M. Elliot, who was born on November 3, 1849, in Jackson County, Missouri, near Independence. She was the daughter of Andrew Jackson and Patsy (Briscoe) Elliot, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Patsy Elliot was related to the Cavanaughs, members of which family fought in the Revolutionary War.

Andrew Jackson Elliot was born in Howard County, Missouri, a son of John Elliot, one of the earliest of the Missouri pioneers. Mrs. Patsy Elliot was born in Cooper County, Missouri, a daughter of pioneer parents. They were parents of eight children, all of whom were born in Cooper County, excepting Mrs. John J. Lamm. In 1849 the Elliot family, wife and children of Andrew J. Elliot, moved to Boonville, Missouri, and made their home with grandfather Briscoe, while Mr. Elliot made the long overland trip to California. After a year's stay in the gold fields he returned to Missouri and made a permanent settlement in Cooper County, where he became owner of a large farm. To Andrew Jackson and Patsy Elliot were born children as follow: Mrs. Ella B. Rearton, Sedalia; Mrs. Anna McCullough, Portland, Oregon; Rolla, Reed, Missouri; Mrs. Kate Royer, Moberly, Missouri, and Mrs. M. D. Hoffman, Fresno, California.

To John J. and Cora M. (Elliot) Lamm were born children as follow: William E., a farmer in Smithton township; Mrs. Irvin Raut, St. Louis,

Missouri; Charles E., a farmer in Smithton township; Mrs. Patsy Kahrs, Wichita, Kansas; John J., Jr., a farmer in Smithton township; Mrs. Laura Kathryn Haynes, Wichita, Kansas; Cora B. Lamm, at home; Mrs. Howard Peabody, Smithton, and George Gordon.

George Gordon Lamm was born August 6, 1892, and was educated in the Sedalia public and high schools. He enlisted soon after the entrance of America in the World War, in May, 1917, with Capt. Scott's Company of Pettis County National Guardsmen, and has been in France for several months with the American Expeditionary Forces, as a private in Company D, 140th Regiment, 35th Division, National Army. Private Lamm has taken part in some of the hardest fighting on the Western front, and upheld the traditions of his family as a soldier and an American.

Miss Cora B. Lamm is chairman of the Smithton Red Cross chapter, and has done a great amount of work in connection with the Red Cross activities, Smithton chapter of the Red Cross being one of the most active in Pettis County.

John J. Lamm was a Republican in politics, but had little time to devote to political affairs. He was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic post at Sedalia. He and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Smithton, and he was always a liberal supporter of religious and charitable enterprises, and worked faithfully in the ranks of the church workers.

Gevert Monsees, well-known resident of Smithton township, was born February 18, 1835, and died June 7, 1918, at his home, two miles south of Smithton, Missouri. He was born in Shipdorf, Germany, the son of Martin and Katherine Monsees, who emigrated to this country in 1843, and first settled near Richland, Morgan County, Missouri. Here it was where Gevert Monsees was reared and brought up to Christian manhood. On April 15, 1858, he was married to Mary Kahrs, of Pettis County, Missouri, who was born January 25, 1841, in New Orleans, Louisiana, a daughter of John and Gesche Kahrs, who were both from Germany. The mother died in 1853, leaving six children as follow: Martha, deceased, who married George Ficken, also deceased; Mrs. Tipke, wife of Rudolph Schlotzhauer, of Pilot Grove, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Monsees, wife of Gevert Monsees; Mrs. Margarette Monsees, wife of Martin Monsees; Mrs. Katherine, wife of Henry Scholtzhauer, and one son, dying in infancy. John Kahrs was married the second time, to Mary Hinken, who bore him the following children; Herman, Joseph, John and Cord, of Smithton, Missouri; George,

of Versailles, Missouri; Amelia, wife of John Mahnken, of Morgan County, Missouri, and Mathilda, wife of William Mahnken, of Morgan County, Missouri; Rudolph and John, deceased.

Gevert Monsees and wife lived during the first summer of their married life on the farm of his father, and later purchased forty acres of land from his father, on which he built a small, one-room house. In this house they lived for quite a number of years, when later they built a larger and a more complete one in its stead. On account of his industry and good management Mr. Monsees accumulated a farm of 228 acres, which is today considered to be one of the best in this community. The following ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Monsees: Katherine, wife of Fred Wallace, of Morgan County, Missouri; John and Philip, of Smithton, Missouri; Rudolph, deceased; Metha, wife of John Bolte, also of Smithton, Missouri; Edward, of Brownsville, Texas; Harry and Frank, of Smithton, Missouri; Mary, wife of John Schluesing, of Smithton township, and Laura, wife of Denis Bluhm, of Bazine, Kansas.

During the Civil War Gevert Monsees served for one year in the Missouri State militia. He was a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a devout Christian, and was also a liberal giver to all charitable and worthy causes, and was ever good and kind to his family. No citizen of Smithton township stood higher in the community than Gevert Monsees. His wife enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest and best preserved pioneer women of the county. She has forty grandchildren, ten great grandchildren, has two grandsons serving in the National Army—Irvin Wallace, serving with the American forces in France, and Star Monsees, who is an electrician, serving with the army near San Diego, California. His memory ever remains fresh in the hearts of those that knew him and loved him.

William Stockton Cotton.—"Woodford Farm," consisting of 620 acres in one body, owned and managed by William Stockton Cotton, Cedar township, is one of the splendid country estates of Pettis County. This farm is the old Maj. William Gentry place, and the fine brick house still standing in an excellent state of preservation, was erected by Major Gentry in 1852. This house was made from brick burned on the place by Gentry, and woodwork of the interior and exterior is of native hardwoods and pine. The doors and paneling, carving, etc., was all done by hand, and no better example of ante-bellum architecture is to be found anywhere in

Missouri. Walnut predominates in the interior finish of this fine old mansion, which consists of ten rooms, and has been modernized by the present proprietor. The house sets well back from the road, and the extensive lawn is shaded by great trees. Mr. Cotton maintains a herd of fifty pure-bred Angus cows, and usually produces 200 head of pure-bred Duroc Jersey hogs. He keeps pure-bred livestock from preference, but does not specialize as a breeder of registered stock.

W. S. Cotton was born in Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky, March 12, 1871. He is the son of William Samuel and Mary (Stockton) Cotton, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. William Samuel Cotton was engaged in the insurance business in Kentucky, and after his death, in 1881, the family, three years later, removed to Sedalia. The children are as follow: Augusta, at home with her mother; W. S., of this review; Mrs. Louie Waddell, Sedalia; R. H. Cotton, judge of the County Court, Smithton, Missouri.

W. S. Cotton was thirteen years of age when his mother moved, with her children, to Sedalia. He attended the grade and high schools of Sedalia, following which he was engaged in the hardware business at Carthage, Missouri, for three years. He was employed for one year in St. Louis; one year at Wichita Falls, Texas, following which service he was traveling salesman for the Majestic Range Manufacturing Company for eight years. He was engaged in developing new territory for the firm, and his assignments were in Pennsylvania and Texas and the intervening country. During the last three years of his salesmanship he had charge of the Missouri territory. In 1900 he resigned his position and purchased the old Powell farm. In 1908 he bought his present place in Cedar township.

Mr. Cotton was married December 12, 1900, to Miss Opal Stewart, of Sedalia, a daughter of John R. and Mary Stewart, both of whom are deceased. John R. Stewart was a Canadian by birth, and for many years was engaged in the hardware business in Sedalia, dying in 1885. Mrs. Mary Stewart was a native of New York, and died in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were parents of eleven children, four of whom are living: Mrs. J. M. Scott, Kansas City, Missouri; Arthur, Los Angeles, California; Ernest, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Mrs. Opal Cotton.

Mr. Cotton is an Independent Republican. He and Mrs. Cotton are members of Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Sedalia.

Arthur W. Brown.—Just a little northwest of old Georgetown is the pretty country place of Arthur W. Brown, consisting of 128 acres. This farm was formerly devoted to the dairy business, but with advancing age Mr. Brown found that the work of caring for a herd of Holstein cows was becoming too arduous and he sold his cows, in 1917. A. W. Brown is a native of the old Western Reserve, of Ohio. He was born June 22, 1852, at Bainbridge, Geauga County, Ohio, a son of Peleg Brown and Adaline Barton Brown.

Peleg Brown located in Ohio in 1834, going there from Madison County, New York, where he was born and reared. He bought land in Bainbridge township for \$3.00 an acre. This land was all heavily timbered with hardwood timber, and but ten acres were cleared. Mr. Brown became a successful dairyman. After the war he became owner of the Chester Palmer farm, three-quarters of a mile west of Mulberry Corners, and accumulated a total of 800 acres, much of which he lost through financial reverses. Later Peleg Brown came to Pettis County, and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. C. P. Shepard, whose home was south of Sedalia, dying there in 1880. His wife was Adaline Barton, of Herkimer County, New York. They were parents of the following children: Abner, died in Los Angeles; William A., died in Pettis County; Mrs. C. P. Shepard, Pettis County, and Arthur W., of this review. Peleg Brown drove from his old home in New York to Ohio by ox team in 1833. After purchasing land he built a cabin, and returned for his wife. He farmed in Ohio until 1879.

Arthur W. Brown is a self-made man. Every dollar which he owns has been earned by the sweat of his brow. He attended the old Geauga Seminary, then taught by Prof. W. D. Moore, his uncle. This is the famous school attended by President Garfield, and later taught by him. Mr. Brown came to Pettis County in 1879, and first lived on the Herman Kahrs place, in Lake Creek township. In 1881 he moved to Henry County, and resided at LaDue for seven years, returning to Pettis County in 1888. For seventeen years Mr. Brown was in the employ of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Missouri Pacific railways, as inspector in the railroad yards. He purchased his farm in 1896.

Mr. Brown was married in 1875 to Miss Lydia Rogers, who was born at Kirtland, Lake County, Ohio, in 1857. Two daughters and a son have blessed this marriage: Mrs. W. J. Menefee, Sedalia; Grace, wife of James

Capen, Sedalia, and Forrest A., an electrician employed in the munitions plant at Nitro, West Virginia.

For the past twenty-two years Mr. Brown has been a member of Granite Lodge No. 272, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Sedalia.

James A. DeJarnette, farmer and stockman, Cedar township, owner of 150 acres of well-improved land, is a native of Pettis County. Mr. DeJarnette is farming 305 acres in all. He has recently erected a handsome, modern home of eight rooms, which sets on a hill overlooking the rock road leading to Sedalia. The farm is devoted primarily to dairying purposes, Mr. DeJarnette maintaining a herd of twenty Jersey cows. The cream is sold to buyers, and in addition he is carrying on general farming operations.

James A. DeJarnette was born October 14, 1882, on the DeJarnette home place. He is the son of Thomas Jefferson DeJarnette, who was born in Pettis County in 1860, on a farm eight miles west of Sedalia. Thomas J. DeJarnette was the son of James A. DeJarnette, who was the son of John DeJarnette, who came from Kentucky to Missouri as early as 1819, later making a settlement in Pettis County. James A. DeJarnette was reared in Pettis County, his father entering a large tract of land in this county.

Thomas J. DeJarnette farmed the DeJarnette place until his removal to Sedalia, where he has a home in the northwestern part of the city. He formerly owned 745 acres in one tract in Cedar township. He is father of two children: James A., subject of this sketch, and Charles A., a farmer in Cedar township. The mother of these two sons was Alice Cunningham, prior to her marriage. She was born in 1863, a daughter of William Cunningham, who came to Pettis County after the Civil War.

James A. DeJarnette was educated in the public and high school of Sedalia. After attending the high school he pursued a course in Hill's Business College, and then took up farming as his life vocation. He was married in 1905 to Miss Mary Dow, a daughter of Squire Alexander Dow, of Georgetown, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Three children have blessed this union: Alice Louisa, aged twelve years; Jefferson Dow, aged ten years, and Edith Helen, aged eight years.

Mr. DeJarnette is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated fraternally with the Woodmen of the World.

William A. Kahl, farmer and stockman, and owner of 120 acres of rich prairie land in Cedar township, was born in Germany in 1859. He is the son of William and Elizabeth Kahl, who immigrated to America in 1872, and settled in Clinton County, Iowa. William A. Kahl was there reared to young manhood, and worked out as a hired hand until he was able to rent land on his own account. Mr. Kahl came to Pettis County, Missouri, and purchased his farm October 25, 1902. This farm is all paid for, and a substantial improvement in the way of a large barn has been built by Mr. Kahl, who is constantly fixing things on the place. The Kahl farm has increased greatly in value during the years in which Mr. Kahl has owned it.

On March 22, 1888, Mr. Kahl was married to Mrs. Annis M. Damon, nee Newhouse, the widow of Nathan G. Damon. She was born in Bureau County, Illinois, a daughter of Henry and Nancy (Grimes) Newhouse, natives of Indiana, who came to Lamoille, Illinois, after their marriage. Henry Newhouse died in 1852. His widow departed this life in 1861. Having been born June 9, 1852, Annis M. Newhouse was left an orphan in childhood. She was reared by her guardian, who gave her an excellent education, and she fitted herself for the teaching profession. She taught school in Illinois and Iowa for several years prior to her marriage.

Her first marriage took place on November 27, 1879, at Champaign, Illinois, with Nathan G. Damon, a native of New York, who died April 26, 1883. Two children were born to this marriage: Lloyd C., at home, and J. N. Damon, Chicago, Illinois.

One child was born to the marriage of William A. and Annis M. Kahl; Mayme Kahl, died on February 8, 1907, at the age of nineteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Kahl are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Kahl is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Jonathan D. Claycomb.—The late Jonathan D. Claycomb was one of the highly respected and honored old settlers of Pettis County. He was born in March, 1833, and departed this life January 25, 1918. Mr. Claycomb was born near Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, and was a son of Frederick and Catherine (Tabler) Claycomb, who emigrated to Saline County, Missouri, in 1843, carved a home from the wilderness, and spent all of their lives there.

Jonathan D. Claycomb crossed the plains in 1850. He made the trip to the gold fields of the Pacific slope with pack mules over the old Santa Fe

Trail. He remained three years in the gold mining country, saved a considerable sum of money, and returned to Missouri by way of Salt Lake City. A brother, William T. Claycomb, now deceased, also crossed the plains and mountains to the gold country, but only remained for one year, returning via the Isthmus of Panama.

In October, 1859, Mr. Claycomb was married to Georgiana Augusta Washburn, of Saline County, who was born on a farm near Racine, Wisconsin, in March, 1844. Mrs. Augusta Claycomb is a daughter of Elijah and Louise R. (Dodge) Washburn, natives of Connecticut, and descendants of early New England families.

Elijah W. Washburn left his native State and located in New York, going from there to Wisconsin in 1842. After making a home in Wisconsin he resided there until 1858, and then came to Missouri, locating in Saline County, where he resided until the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Claycomb went to Texas in 1861, and upon their return, in April, 1862, they found the Washburns residing at Tipton, Missouri. The families lived in Tipton and California, Missouri, until 1863, and then moved to Sedalia.

In the fall of 1861 E. W. Washburn was captured one night, by bushwhackers, and was shot at several times, but in the darkness made his escape and went to Georgetown, where there were Federal soldiers. He afterward joined the Missouri enrolled militia, and was captain and adjutant in a regiment. He was one of the first school teachers in Sedalia, Missouri, and was the first president of the Sedalia Board of Education. He was taken prisoner when Gen. Jeff Thompson captured Sedalia, but was released soon after. A rebel soldier, named James Ervine, was killed in front of the residence of Washburn that day, shot through mistake by one of Thompson's men. He was carried into the house, where he remained all night, and he and fifteen others were buried the next day. E. W. Washburn lived eighty-five years.

Elijah W. Washburn was the son of Ebenezer Washburn, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers. He preached for over sixty years, often having a circuit of 600 miles. He preached on his eighty-fifth birthday. He was born in 1772, and went to his reward in 1857, soon after his eighty-fifth birthday.

In April of 1862 Jonathan D. Claycomb enlisted at Georgetown, Missouri, in Company F, 7th Missouri Cavalry, under Capt. B. H. Wilson, whose company was a part of the command of Col. John F. Phillips, the

regiment being part of the brigade commanded by General Crittendon. T. T. Crittendon was lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Missouri State Militia cavalry. He participated in the great campaign which drove General Price's Confederate army from Missouri and down through Arkansas, and was in many battles of that memorable campaign.

In September of 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Claycomb moved to the farm now owned by their son, W. A. Claycomb. They resided in the old Doctor Turley residence, the front room of which was built eighty years ago. The old house is still standing, and served as the Claycomb home for forty-three years. Mr. Claycomb accumulated an estate of nearly 500 acres of land, and prospered, as he deserved. In September of 1912 they removed to a home in Sedalia, where Mr. Claycomb died, aged nearly eighty-five years.

Three sons and a daughter were born to Jonathan D. and Georgiana Augusta Claycomb, as follow: Charles, who has a seed store in Guymon, Oklahoma; William A., a prosperous farmer in Longwood township, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Robert, lives at Lawton, Oklahoma; Katherine, wife of Dee Rostine Powell, Hughesville township. Mr. Powell was born on December 28, 1874, in Saline County, a son of Charles and Nannie Powell, who were natives of Virginia, first settled in Saline County, and later came to Pettis County. He was married to Katherine Claycomb in 1904, and they reside on a nicely improved farm of 133 acres near Hughesville.

For over thirty years Mrs. Clacomb was postmistress of Thornleigh postoffice. This postoffice was so named by her mother, in honor of Squire Thornton, who induced the people of the neighborhood to sign the petition asking for the postoffice to be established there. Thornleigh had the distinction of being the only postoffice of that designation in the United States. Senator Mark McGruder, author of this History, when a lad of fifteen, carried the mail from Hughesville to Thornleigh for a considerable time, and received the munificent salary of \$25.00 per quarter for his services. Mrs. Claycomb is a highly intelligent lady, who has a wide and favorable acquaintance in Pettis County, and is universally admired and respected by all who know her. She is a member of the Methodist Church.

Stone W. McClure.—The McClure stock farm of 860 acres located in sections 21 and 28 of Hughesville township, is one of the most extensive and best improved estates in Pettis County, and is owned and operated by Stone W. McClure. It is probable that prior to the fire which in No-

vember, 1918, destroyed the imposing brick mansion with all of its contents on the place, the McClure farm was the best improved in this section of Hughesville township. The farm is devoted to the raising and feeding of live stock and a recent departure of Mr. McClure is the breeding of thoroughbred Aberdeen Angus cattle. All of his Angus stock are registered and it is his intention to proceed in the breeding industry on an extensive scale. Mr. McClure feeds on an average 250 to 300 hogs annually for the markets, preferring the Chester White breed. He also fattens about 150 head of cattle each year. Two men are employed to do the farm work the year round and as high as three men are given employment on the place. Mr. McClure has sown 210 acres of wheat for the harvest of 1919. The farm buildings which are of a substantial and attractive appearance, excepting the residence recently destroyed by fire, have been erected by Mr. McClure since he took up his residence on the place in 1902.

Stone W. McClure was born May 5, 1873, in Saline County, Missouri, a son of William F. McClure, a native of Kentucky. William F. McClure was born in 1842 and died in 1880. He was a son of Winston McClure, an extended biography of whom is given elsewhere in this history. Soon after the end of the Civil War William F. McClure came to Pettis County and was associated for a time with his brothers in the raising, feeding and shipping of cattle on an extensive scale. He became owner of a farm north of Houstonia, which he cultivated until his death, at the age of 38 years. He married Sallie D. Knight, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Henry W. Knight, who was born in Tennessee, and made a settlement in Montgomery County, Missouri, where he resided until his death. Mrs. McClure now resides in Colorado. To William F. and Sallie D. McClure were born the following children: Paige Anna, died in 1906; Lucy, a teacher in Colorado; John Wesley, Jr., died in August, 1912; Stone W., of this review; Mrs. George Bassett, Colorado; Willie B., a sheep rancher in Colorado.

Stone W. McClure attended the Warrensburg Normal School after receiving his primary education in the district school and has always been a farmer. He was married in December, 1895, to Miss Effie Stevens and this marriage has been blessed with children as follow: Ira B., born in December, 1896, volunteered in the National Army service in April, 1918, as truck driver in the Commissary Department and was a corporal stationed at Camp Rairiton, New Jersey, detailed upon instruction duty,

and received an honorable discharge from the service after the close of the war; Hazel Anne, a graduate of the class of 1918, Sedalia High School, at home with her parents; Stevens W., born August 27, 1911. Mrs. Effie McClure was born near Green Ridge, Pettis County and is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Hester A. (Perdue) Stevens. B. F. Stevens was a native of Moniteau County, Missouri, and early made a settlement in Green Ridge township, where he developed a fine farm and became a large land owner. He became owner of an estate of 1,700 acres which included the present McClure farm. He resided for some years on this farm and later made his home in Hughesville, where his death occurred January 1, 1903. Mrs. Hester A. Stevens died in 1910. They were parents of the following children: Mrs. Effie S. McClure, of this sketch; Mrs. H. C. Mitchell, a widow, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Stevens in his day was widely and favorably known in Pettis County as one of the county's most successful and public spirited citizens.

The Democratic party has always had the steadfast allegiance of Stone W. McClure, his father and grandfather before him having been stanch Democrats of the old school. He and Mrs. McClure worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Free and Accepted masons of Sedalia, the Knights Templar and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Hughesville. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

John William Curry, postmaster and well known merchant of Longwood, Pettis County, is a native son of Pettis County and a member of an old Missouri pioneer family. Mr. Curry was born in Longwood township July 5, 1861, and is a son of William A. Curry, whose father was among the first pioneer settlers of this section of Missouri.

William A. Curry was born in Virginia in 1834 and accompanied his parents to Pettis County in 1835. He lived in Heath's Creek and Longwood townships all of his later life and until a few years ago he had never ridden upon a railroad train. At the time when the Currys settled in northeastern Pettis County the surrounding country was largely unsettled and Mr. Curry was familiar with every home and knew every resident on the trails between Marshall and Sedalia. William Curry served in the Missouri State Militia during the Civil War. His wife, who was Mary Hall prior to her marriage, was born in 1838. To William A. and Mary (Hall) Curry were born nine children, as follow: J. R., living

in Sedalia; J. T. Curry, deceased; J. W., of this review; Mrs. Leora A. Chaney, living in Arkansas; Mrs. Martha J. Smiley, Heath's Creek township, with whom the elder Curry resides; S. R. Curry, Sedalia; M. M. Curry, Heath's Creek township; Mrs. Ella Alexander, living east of Longwood in Heath's Creek township; George, resides in Sedalia.

J. W. Curry was educated in the district school and the Warrensburg State Normal School. For a period of twenty years he was a successful school teacher. He taught for one year in St. Clair County, Missouri, two years in Kansas, four years in Pettis County and thirteen years in Saline County, eight of which years were spent in one district. The school which retained the services of Professor Curry for so long a period was known as the Miller school and had an enumeration in the district of 105 pupils with an enrollment of eighty-eight pupils. He established a graded school and made a record as a teacher and disciplinarian which is traditional in the annals of the Miller school district to this day.

After his marriage in 1889 Mr. Curry added farming as a vocation and cultivated the land on his place of 112 acres when not engaged in teaching. He resided on his farm near Longwood until his removal to Longwood and he established his merchandise business in the town on February 1, 1917. In addition to conducting his well stocked store Mr. Curry is the local postmaster. He was married in 1889 to Miss Annie C. Hall, a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, and a daughter of W. M. J. and Orlena (Renno) Hall, both natives of Missouri and early settlers of Lafayette County. Two children have blessed this union: Amy, wife of Joe W. Greer, residing east of Houstonia, and mother of two children, Catherine and Elizabeth.

The Democratic party has always had the steadfast allegiance of Mr. Curry. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Longwood.

John Dawson Prowell, M. D.—In practicing his profession in Longwood, Pettis County, for the past thirty years, Dr. J. D. Prowell has won a name and place for himself in the ranks of the medical profession of Pettis County second to no physician in the county whose practice is similar. He is one of the oldest and most highly respected of the physicians in this section of Missouri in point of his many long years of successful practice during which he has endeared himself to the entire countryside over which he has ceaselessly traveled on his errands of succoring to the sick and ailing.

Dr. John Dawson Prowell was born September 12, 1863, in Illinois, where his parents had gone as refugees from Missouri during the Civil War. His father was Capt. James William Prowell, a veteran of the Mexican War and a captain in the Confederate Army under General Price during the Civil War. He was a member of Raines brigade and saw much active service in Missouri and the South during the war. Captain Prowell was born in 1827 and died in May, 1916. He was born in Adair County, Kentucky, a son of James Prowell, a native of North Carolina. James Prowell migrated from Kentucky to Boone County, Missouri, and died there after one year's residence. The mother of Captain Prowell was Margaret, daughter of Robin Fletcher, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. She was born in the state of North Carolina and was one year old when her parents emigrated to Kentucky. then a wilderness, leaving the youthful Margaret with her grandparents until they were settled in their new home, afterward making the overland trip from Kentucky to North Carolina for their daughter. She died in Kentucky in 1848, just one month after the return of her son, James William, from the Mexican War. Captain Prowell received a land grant in Boone County for his services in the Mexican War and settled in Boone County in 1852. Later he removed to Cedar County, where his death occurred.

The wife of Captain Prowell was Beathsheba Dawson prior to her marriage. She was born in Boone County, Missouri, in 1833 and departed this life in 1903. To Capt. James W. Prowell and wife were born children as follow: Mrs. Margaret Morton, Cedar County, Missouri; Louisa, died in 1884, aged eighteen years; Dr. John D. Prowell, of this review; Jennie, unmarried, living at Eldorado Springs, Missouri; Charles E., on the old homestead in Cedar County; Dr. James W. Prowell, a lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Corps and stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; Fannie, wife of R. M. Shepherd, a successful attorney, Joplin, Missouri.

Reared in Cedar County, Missouri, Doctor Prowell early decided to become a physician and after his graduation from the Medical Department of the Missouri State University and the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1889 he began practice at Longwood. His territory covers a large stretch between Marshall, Sedalia, Hughesville and Pilot Grove and an ever increasing practice testifies to his splendid success as a physician.

Doctor Prowell was married in January, 1897, to Grace Hoffman, a

daughter of William Hoffman, who for many years has been a leading merchant in Longwood, and a sketch of whom appears in this history. Five children have blessed this union: Mary, wife of Raymond Schondelmaier, who is now in the National Army service at Camp McArthur; Fannie, aged sixteen years, a senior in Sedalia High School; Genevieve, aged twelve; James Dawson and William Hoffman Prowell, twins, aged eight years. Doctor Prowell is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Pettis County and the Missouri State Medical Societies.

George W. Phillips, farmer and stockman, Heath's Creek township, owner of 280 acres of well improved land, was born on a farm near Pilot Grove, Cooper County, Missouri, October 24, 1851. He is a son of Martin and Susana (Huff) Phillips, the former of whom was born in Alabama in 1818 and the latter was a native of Kentucky.

Martin Phillips emigrated to Cooper County, Missouri, in 1822 and was one of the first pioneers of Cooper County. He was there married to Susan Huff, whose parents were also pioneers of Cooper County. Martin Phillips was a son of Jeremiah Phillips, who was also a pioneer settler of Cooper County. Susan (Huff) Phillips was born in 1818 and died in 1898. She accompanied her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Huff, to Cooper County in 1828. Martin and Susan Phillips lived all of their lives in Cooper County and reared a splendid family of ten children: Jeremiah, deceased; Mrs. Sarah Ann Bridgewater, deceased; John M., deceased; Mrs. Malinda Ellen Rue, deceased; William R., living in Cooper County; James W., Oklahoma; George W., subject of this review; Emily Bell living on the old homestead in Cooper County; Mrs. Addie Smith, living on the Phillips homestead in Cooper County, and Mrs. Jennie Parrish, living with her daughter in Alabama.

George W. Phillips was reared to young manhood in his native county and was educated in the public and subscription schools of his boyhood days. Mr. Phillips has the bearing of a well informed and well read man, and attributes his capacity for reading to the fact that he had exceptionally good instructors when a youth.

Mr. Phillips left the home of his boyhood in 1881 after he had had charge of the home place for several years on his own account. He purchased a farm in Cooper County, cultivated it in 1902 and then came to Pettis County and bought his present farm. Mr. Phillips is owner of 280 acres of good farm land and is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

His marriage took place in 1881 with Miss Fannie R. Staples, who was born in 1859 and departed this life in March, 1913. She was the daughter of Dr. T. E. Staples and wife. Six children blessed this union: T. Staples, a farmer in Heath's Creek township; Eula and May, twins, keeping house for their father; George T., California; Susie, wife of George Vest Spears, Heath's Creek township; J. Martin, the youngest son, lives at home and manages his father's farm. Mr. Phillips has seven grandchildren. T. Staples Phillips has five children: George Calvin, Leo, Frances, Claude, Staples, Helen Eula. George T. is married and has one child, Earl Phillips. Mrs. Susie Spears has one child, Lucy May.

Mr. Phillips is a staunch Democrat. He and the members of his household worship at Gilead Christian Church.

Ollie D. Jenkins.—The Jenkins family is one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families of Pettis County. Ollie D. Jenkins, whose name heads this review, is a worthy representative of this old family who is carrying on the traditions of his family and has achieved a success as a farmer and stockman far above the average. Mr. Jenkins is owner of an estate embracing 365 acres which is finely improved with good buildings, three farm residences, good barns and a concrete silo having a capacity of 360 tons of silage. Mr. Jenkins is a feeder of cattle and hogs, and has on the farm over 200 head of swine at this writing. He markets from fifty to 200 fat porkers each year. Mr. Jenkins was born November 18, 1872, on the farm which he now owns. He is a son of Thomas H. Jenkins, who was born in 1845 on the Jenkins homestead and died in 1910.

Thomas H. Jenkins was a son of Aaron Jenkins, who at the time of his death was the oldest living pioneer settler in Pettis County. Aaron Jenkins was born near Murfreesborough, Tennessee, July 9, 1808, and was brought to Missouri with his father's family in the winter of 1816. He was a son of Hiram Jenkins, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Tennessee when nineteen years of age and when the territory had first been thrown open to settlement. When forty-five years of age Hiram Jenkins emigrated to Missouri, crossing the ice at Arrow Rock during the winter. From Arrow Rock he made his way to Heath's Creek, remaining at the mouth of the creek until the spring, then proceeded to what is now known as the Marlin branch of Heath's Creek, where he settled. Mr. Jenkins was accompanied by Thomas Marlin and John Bolds, who were from Tennessee. The time of this settlement was in the spring

of 1817 and it is probable that this was the first permanent one in what is now Pettis County. Hiram Jenkins had previously come to Missouri in 1808 on a hunting expedition, landed at St. Louis, bought a lot of salt kettles and freighted them to the mouth of Heath's Creek. These kettles were consigned to John and Robert Heath, who were engaged in making salt. Hiram Jenkins remained on Heath's Creek until 1834, when he returned to Tennessee.

After Aaron Jenkins had grown to manhood, he took charge of the land which his father had entered from the Government. He assisted in the organization of Pettis County and was appointed sheriff of the county in 1832. When Pettis County was about to be set off from the territory to the north, Mr. Jenkins took an active and influential part in forwarding the movement, riding through the settlement advocating his views. For some years he carried the mail from Booneville to Georgetown and the Jenkins home was the half-way or changing station on this route. Mr. Jenkins settled on his place March 1, 1836, built up a large farm of 300 acres and lived thereon until his death in 1885. On February 6, 1836, Aaron Jenkins was married to Mary J. Fristoe, a daughter of Amos Fristoe, the first county clerk of Pettis County. He reared a family of nine children: Susan D., Lucy A., Thomas H., Lydia V., Kate, Richard H. and Annie M. The first Mrs. Jenkins died and he married in September, 1859, Mrs. Margaret Solomon, who bore him one child, Sallie E.

Thomas H. Jenkins was born and reared on the Jenkins home place, erected a house across the road from his father's home, and lived there several years. He then bought the original homestead and the home now owned by his son, Ollie D. Jenkins. He became owner of 300 acres of land and was widely and favorably known as an industrious and upright citizen of Pettis County. He married Lucy Clark, who was born near Wanamaker, Saline County, Missouri, a daughter of Charles Clark, a pioneer settler of Saline County. Mrs. Lucy Jenkins was born in 1847 and died in 1908. The children born to Thomas H. and Lucy Jenkins are as follow: Carrie, wife of Rev. John Elmore, California; Fannie, wife of Dr. C. P. Cartwright, Longwood township, whose husband served in the National Army as surgeon in the Medical Corps; Ollie D., of this sketch; C. A. Jenkins, an insurance man, Sedalia, Missouri; R. H., Quapahn, Oklahoma; Thomas H., Jr., accidentally killed at the age of five years.

The early education of Ollie D. Jenkins was supplemented by a course

pursued in a private college in Texas, where he resided six months with his sister. The first farm which he owned was located four miles and a half south of the homestead where Joseph Jenkins now lives. He settled on this place in February, 1901, and tilled his land for two years. He then sold the place and bought a farm on the Muddy River west of Newland. Nine years later he sold this farm and bought the home place in February, 1912.

Mr. Jenkins was married April 11, 1900, to Miss Sue Elmore, a daughter of Oliver Elmore, a pioneer settler of Heath's Creek township, reference to whom is made in the sketch of N. P. Elmore elsewhere in this volume. The children born to Ollie D. and Sue Jenkins are: Carrie Elizabeth, born March 21, 1901, student in William Woods College, Fulton, Missouri; Thomas Oliver, born November 10, 1902, student in Sedalia High School; Richard Spencer, born September 9, 1906; Mary Anna, born September 5, 1908; Thomas Hiram, born February 25, 1911, died June, 1914; Frances, born March 5, 1915, died at the age of twenty-two months; Lucy, born April 29, 1918.

Since time immemorial the members of the Jenkins family have been allied with the Democratic party and Ollie D. Jenkins is faithfully following out the traditions of his ancestors in this respect. He and his family worship at Gilead Christian Church. Besides being affiliated with the Longwood Lodge of Modern Woodmen, he carries old line insurance for the protection of his family. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are progressive, enterprising people who have many warm and steadfast friends in Pettis County.

John T. Harris, substantial farmer and stockman of Houstonia township, is a native Missourian. Mr. Harris was born January 31, 1854, in Saline County. He is a son of Burrell and Nancy (Tevis) Harris.

Burrell Harris was born in Kentucky in 1817 and was the son of Nathan Harris, who emigrated to Missouri and made a settlement in Saline County as early as 1830. Burrell Harris was reared to manhood in Saline County and there married Nancy Tevis, who was born in 1824 and departed this life in 1869. Mr. Harris came to Pettis County in 1873 and became a large land owner and prosperous farmer. His last days were spent in California, where his death occurred in 1897. Seven children were born to Burrell and Nancy Harris, as follows; Charles, died at the age of eighteen years; John T., subject of this review; Fielding C., lives with his son-in-law, Wilford Vickery, in Hughsville township; Nathan, resides in Houstonia; Bettie, is a resident of California; William B., is a farmer in Houstonia township; Mary, lives in California.

John T. Harris was eighteen years of age when the Harris family located in Pettis County. He had received a good schooling in his native county, inasmuch as the limited school facilities of those early days permitted, and was brought up to the life and vocation of his forebears. He has followed in their footsteps with the added incentive of living in a more modern and progressive age with the developments of which he has kept pace. After attaining his majority Mr. Harris rented the home place of the family for two years and then purchased a farm of 200 acres. To this he has added 100 acres and he now owns a splendid and fertile tract of 300 acres directly east of Houstonia. This farm is improved with an attractive farm residence which Mr. Harris had erected in 1890. In fact, he has placed every improvement on the place and both the exterior and interior of the farm house reflect the good taste of the residents therein.

Mr. Harris was married in 1887 to Miss Eulalia Crumpacker, of Pettis County, a daughter of Granville and Kate Crumpacker. Four children have blessed this marriage: Lawrence, Ruth, Lois and John Harris.

Lawrence Harris was born September 19, 1893, and is now a soldier in the National Army in service overseas in France. He was graduated from high school and studied at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, where he became a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, and also a member of the baseball team. He enlisted December 10, 1917, and was trained at Camp Hancock, Georgia, and Camp Greene, North Carolina, in the aviation department, was commissioned a corporal and was sent to France in July, 1918, and became a sergeant December 16, 1918. He is a member of the Masonic Ledge. Ruth Harris is a graduate of high school and received the degree of Bachelor of Science at the Missouri State University in June, 1918. She was also graduated in music from Stevens College in 1918 and was a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta Chapter. Lois Harris is a graduate of high school, has studied at William Woods College, Fulton, Missouri, and is now a student in the State University. John Harris, Jr., is at home attending the district school.

Mrs. Eulalia Lovette (Crumpacker) Harris was born in Franklin County, Virginia, in 1869, and is a daughter of Granville B. and Kate (Jameson) Crumpacker, both of whom were born and reared in Franklin County, Virginia. They came to Pettis County in 1880 and made a settlement near Houstonia. In 1890 they removed to Texas, where they

are now living. Mr. Crumpacker was born in 1844 and Mrs. Crumpacker was born in 1849.

Politically Mr. Harris is aligned with the Democratic party and has served as a member of the local school board and was a director of the Houstonia Bank for a number of years. He and Mrs. Harris are members of the Christian Church of Houstonia. They are progressive and enterprising people who have many friends in Pettis County.

M. K. Swope, retired merchant of Thornleigh, Missouri, is a descendant of one of the oldest of the Missouri pioneer families, who have been resident in Missouri for 100 years. He was born on a farm one mile west of the village of Thornleigh December 3, 1850.

His father, Hiram Swope, was born in Howard County, Missouri, in 1819 and spent nearly all of his days in Pettis County. Hiram Swope was the son of Jesse Swope, a native of Kentucky, who migrated to Howard County, Missouri, in 1819, and two years later made one of the first settlements in Pettis County, in the northern part of Longwood township. Jesse Swope entered land in this county, built a cabin and when not engaged in raising sufficient food for his family's sustenance, he became famous as a hunter of wild game. The woods of this section of Missouri then abounded in wild game such as bears, deer, wild turkeys and other animals, and it was a hunter's paradise. Hiram Swope became a famous hunter also in his day and spent much of his time in hunting. In one hunting period of thirty days he killed sixty deer, killing as many as five deer in one day. The method followed by both Jesse and Hiram Swope of killing bear was to drive the animal as near the home as possible, for even long distances, then shoot bruin and haul the carcass the remaining distance by ox team. Hunting parties would go out on horseback and have deer and bear drives.

Living in Pettis County in those days was very primitive and M. K. Swope, of this review, sometimes yearns for the return of the old times when everything needed and desired by the early settlers was plentiful. Extreme hard work was unnecessary, as no one had any great desire to become rich, and all were equal and lived in the same circumstances. Booneville was the nearest trading post and the trading commodities of the settlers were hides and salted meats, which they would take to the settlement and exchange for sugar and such food and wearing apparel as they could not produce at home.

Hiram Swope married Bettie Greer, a daughter of Benjamin Greer

of Virginia, who settled in Pettis County in 1827. Mrs. Bettie Swope was born in 1820 and died in 1913, having attained the great age of ninety-two years, and being at the time of her death the oldest living pioneer woman of Pettis County. Hiram and Bettie Swope had a large family of children, as follow: Jesse, born in 1844, now deceased; James was born in 1848 and died in 1902; Malachi K., subject of this sketch; Benjamin Franklin and Sarah Frances, twins, the former of whom died at the age of fifteen years and the latter died at the age of ten years; J. W. Swope, born in 1859, now resides north of Sedalia; Hiram T. Swope, lives on the old home place.

During his boyhood days M. K. Swope had very few of the educational advantages possessed by the youth of the county nowadays. School houses were few and far between and he walked a distance of four miles to the nearest school house wherein school sessions were held a few months of the year. He had good times, however, and has few regrets of his boyhood days. Hunting and fishing were pleasures in which he indulged, and when yet a boy he began to earn his own living. As early as 1883 he established a store at Thornleigh and the business has been conducted continuously for the past thirty-five years. After starting this store, he sold out to his brother, J. W. Swope, and resumed the cultivation of his farm. The store was next sold to Charles Claycomb, but since 1905 has been managed and owned by the Swope and is now in charge of Ryland Swope, a son of M. K. Swope. Mr. Swope formerly owned a farm of 200 acres south of Thornleigh but has since establishing his home at Thornleigh given land to his children and now owns eighty-four acres east of the Bothwell tract.

November 18, 1881, M. K. Swope and Laura Ann Wasson were united in marriage. Mrs. Laura Ann Swope was born on a farm near Pinhook, Pettis County, in 1863 and is a daughter of Ryland Wasson, whose father was the first judge of Pettis County and held court in the first court house at old Pinhook, the first county seat of this county. To M. K. and Laura Ann Swope have been born children as follow: Mrs. Josie Henderson, lives near Sedalia; Ryland, who has charge of the store at Thornleigh, born December 19, 1883, was married on September 24, 1918, to Stella Price, of the Beaman neighborhood; Mrs. Della Rayle, lives on the Swope home place; Hiram W., is engaged in the automobile business in Sedalia; Mrs. Eula Scott, lives at Thornleigh; Mrs. Alma Dillard, lives on part of the home place.

Mr. Swope is a Democrat and a Pettis County citizen who has contributed his part toward the development and upbuilding of Pettis County in not only adding to the material wealth of the county but in rearing one of the best families in this section of the State, every member of which is a useful and energetic citizen.

Henry Jones, pioneer settler and retired farmer, of Heath's Creek township, Pettis County, was born August 12, 1830, in Delaware. He is a son of Wakeman (born 1797, died 1855) and Anna (Gulett) Jones (born 1802, died 1897). Both of his parents were born and reared in Delaware, and were members of old American families. Wakeman Jones was a son of John Jones, a soldier of the American Revolution. He was a farmer and politician, who took an active part in county and State affairs, and served as a member of the Delaware State legislature. Wakeman Jones also filled the office of probate judge of his county. His children were as follow: Alexander, Mary Ann, Edward and Henry, all of whom are deceased except the subject of this sketch.

Henry Jones was educated in the select schools of his native State, and received a fine education. He was reared on his father's farm, and learned the trade of carpenter when a youth. He followed his trade and that of farmer in conjunction until after his marriage. In the spring of 1858 Mr. Jones removed to Indiana, where he remained for five years. In 1863 he located in Iroquois County, Illinois, and five years later, in 1868, he "trekked," as he says, to Missouri, and located in Pettis County. Mr. Jones purchased 424 acres of prairie land in Heath's Creek township, at a cost of \$20 an acre, where he has lived for the past fifty years. Mr. Jones became a land owner, and well to do. He has assisted his sons materially at the outset of their careers. March 20, 1868, Mr. Jones moved on his farm, and he has placed every improvement on the place. The Jones residence sets far back from the highway, and is built of brick, which were burned on the place.

Mr. Jones was married February 12, 1862, to Miss Sarah E. Jones, who was born in Warren County, Indiana, in 1839, a daughter of Clement G. and Frances Cameron Jones, who were natives of Delaware and were early settlers in the Wabash River valley region. The following children have been born of this union: Dr. Leroy Jones, Hoopeston, Illinois; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Cartwright, Heath's Creek township; Clement, a successful farmer of Longwood township; Lillis, at home; Mrs. Cora Rhode, Fountain County, Indiana; Ida, deceased, and Henry Clay, at home.

Henry Clay Jones is managing the home place. He married Virginia Gorrell, a daughter of Van Gorrell, and has five children: Nathan, Philip, Virginia Louise, Sarah Catherine, and Clement Leroy.

Mr. Jones has always been a Democrat. During his entire life this patriarch has been a great reader along advanced lines of thought and literature.

Fred Gehlken, a well-known and successful merchant of Sedalia, who conducts a general store at 401 North Engineer street; is a native of Missouri. Mr. Gehlken was born near Syracuse, Morgan County, Missouri, April 2, 1872. He is the son of J. Henry and Louise (Witrock) Gehlken, both of whom were brought to Missouri by their parents when babies. The Gehlken and Witrock families were very early settlers in Morgan County, Missouri. The parents of Fred Gehlken, now live in Morgan County. The father is eighty-six years old and the mother is eighty-three. J. Henry Gehlken was a miller by trade, and one of the pioneers of the milling business in Morgan County.

Fred Gehlken is one of a family of five children, four sons and one daughter, born to his parents. He was reared to manhood in Morgan County, and received his education in the public schools there. In early life Mr. Gehlken worked at the milling business in his father's mill, and for ten years was engaged in that line of work. For the following six years he traveled considerably, during which time he visited nearly every State in the Union, and was also in Canada and old Mexico. In 1905 Mr. Gehlken engaged in the grocery business in Sedalia, and since that time devoted himself to the mercantile business. He carries a large stock and buys in large quantities. He has built up an extensive trade, and his motto is "that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement." He is one of the successful merchants of Sedalia.

Mr. Gehlken has been twice married. His first wife was Lavina Fisher, of Tipton, Missouri. She died in 1899, leaving three children as follow: Albert R., who is now serving in the United States army; Nora, bookkeeper for the Sedalia Milling Company, Sedalia, Missouri, and Lavina, married Leland Coouce, who conducts a confectionery store on Engineer street, Sedalia, Missouri. Mr. Gehlken was united in marriage in 1911 with Miss Florence Parrott, of Sedalia.

Mr. Gehlken is a Republican, and takes an active interest in local political affairs. He was elected a member of Sedalia City Council in 1913, and has served in that capacity to the present time, and is now serving

his third term. Mr. Gehlken was one of the organizers of the Union Savings Bank of Sedalia, and has been a member of the board of directors since that institution was organized. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is public spirited, progressing and enterprising, and stands ever ready to co-operate with any movement for the betterment or upbuilding of his city, county and State.

George F. Bryan, of the firm of Bryan & Paulus, awning manufacturers, upholsterers and auto trimmers, is one of the enterprising business men of Sedalia. Mr. Bryan is a native of Illinois. He was born at Mattoon, January 6, 1876, and is a son of William Wellington and Maggie (Masonhall) Bryan, the former a native of Youngstown, Ohio, and the latter of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The Bryan family came to Sedalia in 1881. The father was a railroad man, and was a train conductor for many years. He was in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and also the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and other roads. He died in St. Louis in 1918, and the mother and his widow survive. They were the parents of four children as follows: Emma, married Allie Hodges, Sedalia; George F., the subject of this sketch; Alfred, Omaha, Nebraska, and Frank, Sedalia, Missouri.

George F. Bryan was about five years old when his parents came to Sedalia, and he attended the public schools here, and was only eleven years of age when he began the trade of upholstering and awning making. He worked at this trade in Sedalia and Kansas City. When the Spanish-American War broke out he volunteered, and on May 10, 1898, was enrolled as a member of Company I, 2d Missouri Regiment. His regiment was sent to Chickamauga Park, Georgia. After the close of the war the regiment was kept in the service until March 10, 1899, when Mr. Bryan was mustered out of the United States service at Albany, Georgia. He immediately returned to Sedalia and engaged in his present business, and in 1914 he formed a partnership with Mr. Paulus, which has since continued. Their factory is located at 604 South Ohio street, and they carry on an extensive business.

Mr. Bryan was united in marriage October 28, 1903, with Miss Augusta Kahrs, of Sedalia. Mrs. Bryan was born and reared in this city. They have three children: Garnett, George, and Marjorie.

Mr. Bryan is well known as a talented musician, and for twenty-one years has been a member of the Second Regiment Band, and served with

this organization in the Spanish-American War. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Knights and Ladies of Security, Modern Woodmen of America, the Musicians' Union, and the Spanish-American War Veterans, and, politically, he is a Democrat.

Clyde M. Brown, a well-known and successful cigar manufacturer of Sedalia, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Shenandoah, Page County, Iowa, January 15, 1877, a son of William and Emma (Hutchings) Brown. William Brown was born in Muscatine, Iowa. His parents came from Pennsylvania to Iowa at a very early day. This branch of the Brown family comes from Revolutionary ancestors. William Brown's mother was a direct descendant from Lieutenant Scudder, who was born in 1734, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War under General Washington. William Brown was an attorney, and practiced law in Iowa for many years. Emma (Hutchings) Brown was born in Indiana. To William and Emma (Hutchings) Brown were born two children: Frank E., train dispatcher for the Missouri Pacific Railway at Sedalia, and Clyde M., the subject of this sketch.

Clyde M. Brown was reared in Iowa and educated in the public schools of that State. He was graduated from the Clarinda High School, Clarinda, Iowa. Mr. Brown learned the cigarmakers' trade in early life, and for a number of years worked at various places throughout the country as a journeyman cigarmaker. Sedalia has been his home since 1896. In 1913 Mr. Brown engaged in the manufacture of cigars in this city. His factory is designated, under the law, as factory No. 9, Sixth district, Missouri. He manufactures an excellent line of cigars. His "Integrity" is a widely known and a popular ten-cent brand, and his "La Palo" is an equally popular five and six cent cigar, manufactured in two sizes. Since engaging in the manufacture of cigars Mr. Brown has built up a very satisfactory trade.

Mr. Brown has been active in labor organizations for a long time, and in 1912 became secretary of the Sedalia Federation of Labor, and served in that capacity until 1917. He was also district organizer for the American Federation of Labor, a position which he also resigned in 1917, and is now devoting his entire attention to the manufacture of cigars.

On September 17, 1910, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Alice C. Snell, of Sedalia. Mrs. Brown was born in Sedalia, and is a daughter of Louis Snell, a Pettis County pioneer. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born one child, Kathryne. Mr. Brown is a member of the Knights

of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party.

G. M. Riddle.—For the past twenty-four years G. M. Riddle has been conducting a real estate and loan business at 310 Ohio street, Sedalia, and is one of the best-known men in realty circles in Pettis County and this section of Missouri. For thirty-two years he has followed his profession, and is the western correspondent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, representing the loan department of this large concern, whose offices are located at Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Riddle investigates and makes loans for his firm in farm lands in Pettis, Johnson, Saline, Howard, Benton, Morgan, Moniteau and Cooper counties, Missouri. The business handled through his office runs into several millions of dollars.

G. M. Riddle was born in Blair County, Pennsylvania, in 1852, the son of David McClure and Margaret (Smith) Riddle, both of whom were born and reared in Pennsylvania. They located in Ida Grove, Iowa, and both died there, after living long and useful lives. David McClure and Margaret Riddle were parents of eight children: Elizabeth, died in infancy; James S., died at the age of seventy-one years, in Blair County, Pennsylvania; William C. is engaged in the real estate and loan business at Tacoma, Washington; G. M., subject of this review; Laura B. Riddle, died at Tacoma, Washington; Joseph C., died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1916; John G., a prominent stockman and farmer at Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Jesse L., a stockman and large land owner at Waby, South Dakota.

Since attaining the age of sixteen years G. M. Riddle has made his own way in the world, and his first employment was in a general store in Pennsylvania. His next employment was with the Radford Iron Company, as manager of the company store, for four years. For the next three years he was engaged in the wholesale shoe business in Philadelphia. He became connected with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, as their loan representative, at Ida Grove, and remained in that city for thirteen years, prior to locating in Sedalia.

On September 14, 1878, G. M. Riddle and Ida Belle Humes, of Bloomington, Illinois, were united in marriage. Mrs. Ida Riddle is a daughter of John and Mary (Taylor) Humes, both of whom died at St. Louis, where Mr. Humes was engaged in business, the former dying in 1859 and the latter in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Humes were parents of the following children: Edward Holloway, a child of the mother's second marriage, lives in St. Louis; Carl Holloway, is an architect in Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs.

G. M. Riddle have one son, George D. Riddle, born in 1882, a graduate of Sedalia High School and Sedalia Business College, now engaged in the automobile business at Brooklyn, New York. The Riddle family residence is located at 906 West Fourth street.

Mr. Riddle is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Hoffman & Hoffman, composed of Judge Louis Hoffman and Dimmitt Hoffman, his son, hold a high place among the legal firms of Pettis County and western Missouri. The elder Hoffman began the practice of his profession in Gasconade County in 1876, and in 1884 located in Sedalia, where honors have come to him in the course of his many years of practice in this county. On January 1, 1911, Judge Hoffman was joined by his son, Dimmitt Hoffman.

Judge Louis Hoffman was born in Gasconade County, Missouri, in 1852, and is the son of Rev. Andrew Hoffman, who was born in 1814, in Germany, and died June 21, 1902. Rev. Andrew Hoffman left Germany in 1847 on account of dissatisfaction with the restrictions placed upon his personal liberty, and through a desire to worship as he pleased and preach the gospel according to his liking, he came to America. Immediately upon his arrival here he took out his naturalization papers and became a citizen of the country in both thought and deed, forever renouncing all thoughts or feeling for his native land. He was a well-educated man, and numbered among his friends some of the best scholars of the day, one of whom was Professor Rauschenbusch, a university trained scholar connected with the Theological Seminary at Rochester, New York. Rev. Hoffman preached the gospel in Gasconade County, and also taught school. The church of which he was minister for many years still stands at Pin Oak.

The education of Louis Hoffman was obtained in the common and private schools of Gasconade County, and in 1869 he entered Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Missouri. In 1872 he entered the Missouri State University, and graduated from the literary and scientific department, receiving his degree July 4, 1876. He also pursued the law course given by the university, and began the practice of law in his native county. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of his native county, and re-elected to this position in 1880. Desiring a wider field for his activities and growing ability, he came to Sedalia in 1884 and two years

later, in 1886, he was elected city attorney, being re-elected to this position in 1888. In 1892 Mr. Hoffman was elected prosecuting attorney of Pettis County, and re-elected in 1894. All of these official positions but paved the way for the conferring of the highest honor within the gift of his fellow-citizens of this district, and prior to his election as circuit judge, in 1904, he was appointed a member of the Board of Regents of Lincoln Institute by Governor Dockery, in 1900. In 1904 he was elected judge of the 13th Judicial District, and served with distinction and ability on the bench until January 1, 1910. Since his retirement from the bench, Judge Hoffman has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, his matured judgment and profound knowledge of the law attracting a substantial clientage to his office. He is fortunate in now having for sometime past the energetic and able assistance of his son, Dimmitt Hoffman.

In December, 1917, Judge Hoffman was appointed by Governor Gardner, to a membership on War Draft Board No. 2, for the western district of Missouri, with headquarters at Jefferson City.

Judge Louis Hoffman was married, in 1878, to Miss Ella Dimmitt, a daughter of William T. and Margaret Dimmitt, a prominent family of Boone County, Missouri. Three children have been born to this marriage: Luella, wife of W. H. Goodson, Liberty, Missouri; Dimmitt, a sketch of whom follows: Margaret, at home with her parents.

Judge Hoffman is an active member of the First Baptist Church of Sedalia, and is interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Board of Regents of the Baptist College for Women, located at Lexington, Missouri.

Dimmitt Hoffman, junior member of the law firm of Hoffman & Hoffman, was born in Sedalia in 1884, and graduated from the Sedalia High School in 1902. From 1902 to 1909 he was a student in the State University at Columbia, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, completing both the literary and scientific courses. He also graduated from the law department, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon his return from the university he became associated with his father in the practice of law, and is following in his father's footsteps. While a student at the university he was a member of the Phi Delta Phi, and the Theta Kappa. Mr. Hoffman was married on September 6, 1916, to Miss Lucille Davis, of Nevada, Missouri, a daughter of Abner Bennett Davis, of Nevada, Missouri, engaged in the real estate and loan business in that

city. Mr. and Mrs. Dimmitt Hoffman reside at 1000 South Vermont street in this city.

Charles L. Hanley, county collector of Pettis County, was born in the village of Longwood, Missouri, January 28, 1875. He is the son of James W. and Clementine (Beamer) Hanley, the former of whom was a native of Virginia.

James W. Hanley was born in 1838, and served for four years in a Virginia regiment of the Confederate army, during the Civil War. In 1869 he came to Pettis County, and located at Longwood, where he followed his trade of blacksmith until his retirement to a home in Sedalia. For the long period of fifty-one years he has plied his trade. Mrs. Hanley died at the age of seventy-seven years. The children of the Hanley family are as follow: Byrdie, wife of C. J. Andrew, died at Portland, Oregon; Ella, died in infancy; Kaddie, died in infancy; Walter, died at Herndon, Saline County, Missouri; Luna, wife of F. L. Hodges, 815 East Fifth street, Sedalia; Ada, wife of J. A. Williams, Houstonia, Missouri; Charles I., subject of this sketch; May, died in Portland, Oregon; Minnie, died in Portland, Oregon, when a child; James, died in childhood.

Charles L. Hanley received his education in the Houstonia, Missouri, public schools and the academy at Marshall, Missouri. Since attaining the age of eighteen years he has made his own way, and for fourteen years he conducted a barber shop at Houstonia, the last five years of which he conducted a merchandise store in connection. In 1906 he received the appointment of deputy county collector and, accepting the position, he served for eight years in this capacity, under Collector John L. Sullivan. He was elected to the office of county collector in the fall of 1914, and took up the duties of his responsible position in March, 1915. Mr. Hanley is giving the people of Pettis County an honest and faithful administration, and is popular with the taxpayers of the county.

Mr. Hanley was married on May 17, 1898, to Miss Lenox Berry, a daughter of David and Sarah Elizabeth Berry, of Houstonia, Missouri, the former of whom is deceased and the latter is still living at Houstonia, aged seventy-five years. The Berry family were early pioneers in Pettis County, locating here prior to the Civil War. There were six children in the Berry family, as follow: Mary, wife of H. H. Longan, cashier of the Bank at Houstonia; John, a farmer and stockman, living in Arkansas; Frank, Fort Worth, Texas; Stella, wife of J. C. Longan, a merchant at Houstonia; Mrs. Lenox Hanley, of this review; Theresa, at home with her

mother. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley have three children: Josephine Lee, a senior in Sedalia High School; David Byrd and Hannah Elizabeth. The Hanley home is a pleasant one, situated at 1321 West Broadway, Sedalia. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley are members of the First Christian Church of Sedalia, of which Mr. Hanley is a deacon. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is a Shriner.

Harry Hamden Harnsberger, deputy collector of Pettis County, was born in Windsor, Missouri, August 9, 1887, the son of Hugh B. and Mary E. (Jeffries) Harnsberger. His father, Hugh B. Harnsberger, was born in Dresden township, Pettis County, July 6, 1861, and was the son of Hiram Hamden Harnsberger, one of the early pioneers of Pettis County, who located in Dresden township. For a number of years Hugh B. Harnsberger taught school in Pettis County and later operated a store at Leesville, Missouri. He and Robert Ragan opened a merchandise store at Windsor, and after a period of partnership Mr. Harnsberger purchased Mr. Ragan's interest in the business, continuing the store until his retirement, after more than twenty-five years in the merchandise business. Hugh B. Harnsberger and wife reside at 304 West Sixth street, Sedalia. They are parents of children as follow: Henry Hamden, subject of this sketch; Thomas Jeffries, timekeeper and accountant for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company at Sedalia, married Blanche Beatrice McArthur and has one child, Thomas, Jr.

Harry H. Harnsberger was educated in the public schools of Windsor and the Sedalia High School. At the age of seventeen years he became a traveling salesman for the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, a wholesale concern of St. Louis. At that time he was the youngest dry goods salesman on the road in Missouri and he made good. Later he joined the force of the Moxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Company of Kansas City, Missouri. For the past eight years Mr. Harnsberger has served as deputy county collector, treasurer, clerk for county officers, acting city clerk and deputy city collector.

Mr. Harnsberger was married April 22, 1916, to Evelyn Valerie Streiff of Clinton, Missouri. Mrs. Evelyn V. Harnsberger was born at Appleton City, Missouri, and is a daughter of Mrs. John A. Gilbreath, of Clinton, Missouri.

It is interesting to note and well worth recording that Hiram Harnsberger, grandfather of the subject of this review, was a Confederate veteran and that Thomas Benton Jeffries, his grandfather on his mother's

side, was a captain in the Federal Army during the Civil War. Captain Jeffries was twice a presidential elector on the Republican ticket and was prominent in the affairs of his party. He now resides at Hannibal, Missouri, having attained the great age of ninety years, and is still active mentally and physically. Captain Jeffries crossed the great plains in 1849, en route to the gold fields of California, and made a trip around the world.

James A. Capen.—The Capen Electric Company, 105 East Fourth street, was established by James A. Capen in 1905. The concern carries a general line of electrical supplies and does electrical work not only in Sedalia but throughout the surrounding territory, calls frequently coming for Mr. Capen's service from points fifty miles away. Mr. Capen caters to every branch and department of the electrical service and repairs the electrical equipment of automobiles and does a considerable amount of telephone repair work, as well as electrical.

James A. Capen is a native son of Pettis County and was born at Longwood, Pettis County, on March 25, 1882. He is a son of James A. and Sarah C. (Chaney) Capen, the latter of whom died in November, 1917. James A. Capen, Sr., was a native of Maine, and the only child of Albert Capen, who was a plainsman and one of the original "Forty-Niners" who crossed the great plains and made his way to the gold fields of California soon after the news of the gold strike was made known to the world in 1849. James A. Capen, Sr., was personally acquainted with Buffalo Bill and other noted plainsmen of the early days and for two years was a pony express rider on the trail from the Missouri River to Denver. He returned to his home in Maine, after several years' sojourn in the gold country, and again started westward, accompanied by his son, James A. They succeeded in getting as far as Kansas in 1861, and found the whole country ablaze with Civil War. James A. Capen, Sr., promptly enlisted in the 7th Kansas Cavalry and served for four years in the Union Army. After the war he located in Pettis County with his aged father, who had made his way to this county. Albert Capen, the father, served as county assessor during the seventies and later his son, James A., filled the same office for over thirty years. James A. Capen was a teacher in the public schools. He is now staying at the National Soldiers Home in Leavenworth, Kansas. The children of James A., Sr., and Sarah C. Capen are: William Albert, died in November, 1917; Mary, died in infancy; Robert C., a sign writer at Auburn, Indiana; Clara E.,

deceased; James Capen, Jr., subject of this review; F. E. Capen, a sheet metal worker at Quincy, Illinois; Anna, living in Pettis County.

James A. Capen, of this review, graduated from the Sedalia High School in 1899. He then pursued an electrical engineering course and in 1901 began electrical work with the City Water and Light Company. In 1905 he engaged in business for himself and has met with gratifying and substantial success.

Mr. Capen was married in 1903 to Nellie Grace Brown, a daughter of Arthur and Lydia (Rogers) Brown, who reside on a farm near Georgetown, and a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Capen have two children: James, Jr., and Lois Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Capen reside at 209 West Broadway.

Joseph W. Menefee.—Although comparatively a young man as years indicate a man's age, Joseph W. Menefee has achieved a striking and substantial success in the construction field. His success as a contractor has placed him in the front rank of Pettis County citizens who are doing things on a large scale. He succeeded his father in the business and completed the sewage disposal plant undertaken by the city of Sedalia in 1917. At the present writing (1918) he is engaged in resurfacing the rock road between Sedalia and Dresden, a piece of work involving the expenditure of \$61,000.

Joseph W. Menefee was born in Denver, Colorado, July 6, 1874, and is a son of George T. and Mary L. Menefee. George T. Menefee was born in Missouri in 1842 and came to Pettis County with his father in 1858, the family settling on a farm near Georgetown. A sister of George T. Menefee, Mrs. Anna Fristoe, resides at the home of Judge John L. McCurdy near Hughesville. George T. Menefee made his home in Sedalia for over forty years and was engaged in the livery business. Later he conducted a feed and coal business and for twenty years he followed contracting and construction work successfully. He did considerable building for the Rock Island and other railroads of this section. Mr. Menefee died in 1915. His widow resides in Sedalia. George T. and Mary L. Menefee were parents of the following children: Effie, wife of Charles Mahin, LaMonte, Missouri; Lizzie, deceased; George, Sedalia, Missouri; Joseph W., of this review; W. J., engaged in the feed business in Sedalia; Mrs. Mildred Yater,; Annie, wife of Ran Grant, Portland, Oregon; L. J. and John Menefee, Sedalia; Louise, wife of Arthur Holman, McMinville, Oregon.

After leaving school in Sedalia, Joseph W. Menefee went to Mobile, Alabama, where he was engaged in the livery business for two years. He then returned to Sedalia and followed the same business in this city until he succeeded his father in general contracting and construction as previously stated. Mr. Menefee undertakes work in all parts of Pettis County and this section of Missouri and operates upon an extensive scale, accepting contracts in Warrensburg, Clinton and Booneville. He was engaged for two years in fulfilling a big paving contract at Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Mr. Menefee was married in November, 1896, to Jennie Gibbs, of Webb City, Missouri. Mrs. Jennie (Gibbs) Menefee is a daughter of H. D. and Louise Gibbs, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Menefee have two children: Joe Menefee, Jr., married Ruth Claycomb, of Hughesville, Missouri, and Henry, at home with his parents. The Menefee home is located at 401 North Prospect street.

Clemens Honkamp.—Since coming to Sedalia, over forty-two years ago, Clemens Honkamp has achieved success, not only along material lines, but has held important office within the gift of the people of Pettis County. Mr. Honkamp first came to Sedalia in 1876, and worked for three years at his trade of cigar maker. In 1879 he opened a cigar factory on his own account on East Main street, at that time the main thoroughfare of the city. He later moved to Ohio street and in 1906 he opened up at his present location at 119 East Third street. Four men are employed in the Honkamp manufactory and the output of the factory has a ready sale, owing to the excellent quality of the Honkamp cigars and the honest methods used in transacting business.

Clemens Honkamp was born in Germany in 1854 and came to America with his parents, Clemens and Elizabeth Honkamp, in 1866. The family located at Covington, Kentucky, where Mrs. Honkamp died. In 1869 Clemens Honkamp, the elder, located in Ford County, Kansas, where he homesteaded land near Windhorse, Kansas, residing there to the end of his days, dying at the great age of ninety-two years. The Honkamp children are as follow: Mrs. Bernadina Shundebock, deceased; Mrs. Catherine Bottenbaumer, Ford County, Kansas; Henry H., Joliet, Illinois; Clemens, subject of this sketch; Antonio, Joliet, Illinois.

Mr. Honkamp learned the trade of cigarmaker in Covington, Kentucky, and came to Sedalia in 1876 as previously stated. He was first married in 1878 to Catherine O'Brien, of this city. She died in 1881,

leaving one son, Clemens Honkamp, Jr., who is now an income tax inspector for the United States Government, and was formerly an internal revenue collector. Mr. Honkamp's second marriage took place in 1888 with Anna Glahu of Booneville, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Honkamp reside at 502 North Prospect street.

Mr. Honkamp has generally taken an active and influential part in political and civic affairs during his long residence in Sedalia and is widely and favorably known as an honest and conservative business man, whose energies have added materially to the wealth of good citizenship in Pettis County. He served two terms as a member of the Sedalia City Council, and filled the office of treasurer of Pettis County from 1902 to 1904 with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the people of the county.

Joseph Fisher McDougall, freight agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Sedalia, Missouri, is one of the widely-known railroad men of the West, and for over half a century has been identified with railroading. He was born in Washington County, New York, February 19, 1851, a son of Daniel and Mary N. (Hanks) McDougall, both natives of Washington County, New York. The father died in Chillicothe, Missouri, in 1888. He came West in early life, and was one of the pioneer merchants of Quincy, Illinois. About 1870, he came to Missouri and located at Chillicothe, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until the time of his death. His wife, Mary N. (Hanks) McDougall, departed this life in 1892, and her remains are interred in the Sedalia Cemetery. She was a daughter of Colonel Joseph Hanks, who was commander at Fort Ticonderoga, New York, and for a number of years was prominent in the political affairs of New York State, having served in the capacity of canal commissioner.

Daniel and Mary (Hanks) McDougall were the parents of the following children: Ebenezer, resides at Hanksville, Utah, a town which was named in honor of his uncle; Joseph F., the subject of this sketch; Jennie, married J. H. Reeves, Kingsville, Missouri; DeWitt C., an employe of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, Sedalia, Missouri.

Joseph Fisher McDougall was educated in the public schools of Quincy, Illinois. He came to Missouri August 17, 1868, as manager for the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, at Canton, Missouri. From there he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, as manager of the Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company. In 1870 he came to Clay County, Missouri, and was agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, at what is

now Birmingham. In 1873 he entered the employ of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and went to Vinita, Indian Territory, for that company. In 1877 he became train dispatcher for that company, with headquarters at Sedalia, and served in that capacity until in 1881, when he was promoted to chief train dispatcher of the road. In 1884 he was appointed division superintendent, and served in that capacity for two years, when, owing to a change of management of the road, he resumed his old position as train dispatcher, filling that position until 1888, at which time he became freight agent, and has held that position until the present time.

Mr. McDougall was united in marriage in September, 1873, with Miss Mary M. Linderman, of Clay County, Missouri. She is a daughter of J. M. and Eliza Linderman, who were early settlers in that section of the State, and both are now deceased. Mr. Linderman was a very successful man, and at the time of his death was one of the largest land owners in Clay County. To Mr. and Mrs. McDougall have been born the following children: Zippie M., married Charles Baker, Detroit, Michigan; Ronald, a telegraph operator in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mary M., married Holmes Hall, an attorney and former State senator, Sedalia, Missouri; Titinia, Sedalia, Missouri; Josephine, died at the age of eighteen years. Zippie McDougall, who is now the wife of Charles Baker, is a talented artist and has painted a number of portraits of high merit. One of her most valued works of art is now in the art gallery of the Missouri State Historical Society. It represents a scene of the killing of General Zollicofferat, at Mills Springs, Kentucky, in 1862, by Colonel Frye. This picture was reproduced by Mrs. Baker from a picture that appeared in Frank Leslie's Magazine, and has been pronounced a masterpiece by some of the leading art critics of the country.

Joseph Fisher McDougall has to his credit a long and honorable career in the important industry of railroading, and no man stands higher in the community than he.

Dr. Edwin Duffield Holbert, a prominent osteopath of Sedalia, is a native of Iowa. He was born at Keosauqua, Iowa, February 21, 1877. He is the son of William T., and Sarah (Stevenson) Holbert. The father was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and died at Keosauqua, Iowa, in November, 1913. The mother now resides at Keosauqua, Iowa, at the age of seventy-nine years. To William and Sarah Stevenson Holbert were born the following children: Mrs. Margaret E. Cameron,

Keosauqua, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Rhodes, deceased; William Scott, Lamar, Colorado; George B., an attorney, New York City; Mrs. Belle Northcraft, deceased; Mrs. Emma May Seigle, Muscatine, Iowa; Mrs. Gertrude Morrison, Rapid City, South Dakota; Dr. Edwin D., the subject of this sketch; Charles M. LaMoure, North Dakota, and H. Herman, Vandale, Arkansas.

Dr. Edwin Duffield Holbert, was reared in his native town in Iowa, and received his education in the public schools. He was graduated from the Keosauqua High School, and then attended Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa. He then entered the American School of Osteopathy, where he was graduated January 28, 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. Shortly after completing his course Doctor Holbert located in Sedalia, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, where he has built up a well-merited, extensive practice. He is a close student of the science of his profession, and ranks among the most skillful and successful osteopaths of the State.

Doctor Holbert was united in marriage August 27, 1901, with Miss Margaret M. St. John, a native of Moulton, Iowa, and a daughter of Fletcher and Marien St. John. Mrs. Holbert's parents are both deceased. Her father died at Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1891. He was a Union veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted at Keokuk and served in Company K, 15th Iowa Infantry. Fletcher and Mary St. John were the parents of the following children: R. M., deceased; Margaret Myrtle; Florence, the wife of Dr. James A. Craig, Keosauqua, Iowa.

To Dr. and Mrs. Holbert have been born the following children: Edwin D., Jr.; William Fletcher, died in infancy; Margaret Marien, and Florence Gertrude.

Dr. Holbert is a member of both the National and State American Osteopath associations, and has been prominently identified with these organizations for a number of years. He served one term as president of the State Association, and was its treasurer in 1908 and 1909.

W. J. Menefee, a leading merchant of Sedalia, is one of the conspicuous figures in the business affairs of Pettis County. Mr. Menefee is a native of Pettis County and is a descendant of one of the pioneers of this section. He was born in this county April 25, 1877, son of George T. and Mary L. (Thorpe) Menefee.

George T. Menefee was born in Knox County, Missouri, December 4, 1841, and came to Pettis County with his parents, who settled near Georgetown. In early life George T. Menefee went to Saline County, where he

was engaged in farming for a time, but soon returned to Pettis County and followed farming until about 1889, when he removed to Sedalia and engaged in general contracting. During the last few years of his active career he devoted himself almost exclusively to street paving and probably did more of that class of work in Sedalia than any other contractor. George T. Menefee was married in 1868 to Miss Mary L. Thorpe, of Saline County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Richard Thorpe, who was a prominent pioneer of Saline County and at the time of his death owned over 1,000 acres of land.

To George T. Menefee and Mary L. (Thorpe) Menefee were born the following children: Mrs. Louise Holman, McLinville, Oregon; Mrs. Anna Grant, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Mildred Yater; George, Jr.; Joseph W.; W. J., the subject of this sketch; John T. and L. J., all of Sedalia. The father, George T. Menefee, died and the mother now resides on North Grand avenue, Sedalia.

W. J. Menefee was educated in the public schools and Central Business College at Sedalia. After finishing school he drove team for his father for about five years, during which time he hauled material for paving most of the streets of Sedalia. When he was only seventeen years of age he hauled 375 cords of wood from "Pin Hook" bridge, eight miles from Sedalia, making two trips each day. After remaining with his father about five years, Mr. Menefee engaged in business for himself. He is and has been for twenty-five years active in a variety of business enterprises, and has met with uniform success in all his undertakings. He conducts a grocery store at 402 West Second street, and also operates a coal and wood yard and an extensive livery and feed stable. The latter is located on Main and Maniteau streets and occupies one-half block. The coal yard is located at 715 East Third street. Besides these multifarious interests Mr. Menefee is also interested in farming and at the present time has about 300 acres devoted to wheat.

Mr. Menefee was united in marriage June 16, 1898, with Miss Mabel A. Brown, a daughter of A. W. and Lydia (Rogers) Brown, of Georgetown, Missouri. The Brown family came from near Cleveland, Ohio, to Pettis County in 1881. The parents now reside on their farm near Georgetown. Mrs. Menefee is one of the following children born of her parents: Forest, an electrician in the employ of the United States Government; Grace, married James Capen, Sedalia, Missouri, and Mabel A., married W. J. Menefee, the subject of this sketch.

To W. J. Menefee and wife have been born the following children: Eldred, now a student at Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri; and Irene, married Clay Harned, Sedalia, Missouri. Mr. Menefee is one of the substantial business men of Pettis County, and the Menefee family stand high in the community.

Col. Charles J. Hieronymus, of Sedalia, is one of the best known and most successful auctioneers in the State, and, in fact, his name and fame as an auctioneer, is by no means confined to the boundaries of Missouri. Colonel Hieronymus, is a native of Missouri and belongs to one of the pioneer families of this State. He is a son of Charles Rector and Mary Susan (Kemp) Hieronymus. The father was a native of Clark County, Kentucky, born in 1810. He was twice married and was the father of eighteen children. His first wife was Miss Mary France, and the following children were born to this union: Charlotte, died in infancy; John Henry; Mollie; Sallie; Nannie; Frank; Benoni; Vassie; and Bettie. After the death of his first wife, Charles Rector Hieronymus was united in marriage with Miss Mary Susan Kemp and the following children were born to that union: Willie A., a daughter; Charles J., the subject of this sketch; Susie; Wesley; Eliza, Minnie; Hope; R. C.; and Kemp.

Charles Rector Hieronymus died in 1890, at Longwood, Missouri. His second wife died in 1899 and their remains are interred at Longwood, Missouri. His second wife died in 1899 and her remains are interred at Longwood, Missouri.

Colonel Charles J. Hieronymus received his education in the public school and Central Business College, Sedalia, Missouri. He has made auctioneering his life's work and is recognized as one of the most capable in his line. His field of activity covers seven States, and he has made a great success in selling farms at auction, as well as in other avenues of his profession. He conducts thoroughbred and other stock sales regularly for some of the most prominent breeders throughout the country. Since he started in business, he has regularly conducted the stock sales of L. M. Monsees, one of the largest breeders of the country. Colonel Hieronymus also conducts the regular stock sales at the far-famed Longview Stock Farm near Lee's Summit, Missouri. He has also conducted sales for Col. Henry Exall, State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. He conducted a two-days' cattle sale at New Orleans, Louisiana, which is said to be the largest sale of its kind on record.

The first sale which Colonel Hieronymus ever conducted, was for William Beshears, at Longwood, Missouri, and in recalling the circumstances of this sale, the Colonel says that he was so scared on his initial experience, as an auctioneer, that he forgot his own name. He says someone asked him what his name was and he answered, "Curry."

Colonel Hieronymus was married December 31, 1905, to Miss Carrie Dell Fay, of Jefferson City, Missouri. One son has been born to this union, Charles Damon, age nine years. Colonel and Mrs. Hieronymus are well known and stand high in the community.

Francis McAllister, a well-known citizen of Sedalia, who has been identified with this city for thirty-five years, is a native of Ireland. He was born in County Down, and spent his early boyhood days in his native land, where he received a common-school education. When about fifteen years of age, he went to Glasgow, Scotland, and later he went to England and from there to Holland. When about nineteen years of age he immigrated to America. He lived in Brooklyn, New York, for a short time and from there went to Chicago. He was a traveling salesman for a few years, and first came to Sedalia in 1880.

In 1886, Mr. McAllister settled here permanently and three years later engaged in business for himself which he continued for eighteen years. During his career, Mr. McAllister has been greatly interested in race horses and has owned some good ones. His horses have been entered in a number of races throughout this section of the country and he was considered a successful race horse man. He was the owner of "Billy Owens," a pacer, with a record of 2:17; and "Tuscan," a trotter, with a record of 2:21. These were Kentucky bred horses and were considered very fast for their time, and both won many purses for their owner.

Mr. McAllister was united in marriage at California, Missouri, January 6, 1886, to Miss Sophia Meyer, a daughter of Gottlieb G. and Dora (Kramer) Meyer. To Mr. and Mrs. McAllister have been born two sons: Michael, a wholesale produce dealer at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, married Nora Filbert, of Ozark, Missouri, and they have two children, Marie and Francis; and Edward, an auto machinist, who resides in Sedalia.

Mr. McAllister is independent in his political views, but has always taken a keen interest in public affairs. He was president of the Equalization party of Missouri, and was State chairman of the People's party, State convention, held at Sedalia in 1890. He is a member of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America.

An incident in the life of Mr. McAllister, which indicates his generosity, was the occasion when Cox's celebrated army passed through the vicinity of Sedalia. It appears that it was the policy of General Cox's marching legions to derive their sustenance, chiefly by contribution from the citizens along the line of march. When they encamped about six hundred strong, near Sedalia, their commissary supplies were in the regular depleted condition, and the great host of marching reformers had to be fed. The army remained for three days, and the duty of supplying food for them devolved upon Mr. McAllister, or he rather volunteered to feed them. He proceeded to buy all the bologna sausage in the city, which with other supplies were hauled out to the camp by the dray load, and thus Coxey's army were supplied with all they wanted to eat and drink without cost to them for three days. This contribution cost Mr. McAllister about five hundred dollars. Thus Mr. McAllister was a pioneer in the "feed the world" movement, but the modern plan is not being financed by a single individual, as was the case of feeding the host of crusaders of social and economic reform of by-gone days.

Dr. Elmer C. Frank, a prominent dentist of Sedalia, is a native of Pettis County. Doctor Frank was born at LaMonte, Missouri, May 12, 1872, and is a son of Abraham and Catherine (Cloes) Frank. Abraham Frank was born in Germany in 1818 and came to America with his parents in 1832, when he was fourteen years of age. The family located in Ohio, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives. Abraham Frank went to Illinois about 1845, and was living in that State when the Mexican War broke out. He enlisted and served in the United States Army during the Mexican War, and during the gold excitement in California, he went to the Pacific Coast. After remaining there three years, he returned to Illinois. Shortly after the Civil War, he came to Pettis County, Missouri, and bought a farm of 210 acres, north of LaMonte. Here he was engaged in farming and stock raising, during the remainder of his life. He was a conscientious man and a good citizen and met with a reasonable degree of success in a financial way. He died November 8, 1894. His widow survived him for a number of years and departed this life in 1912. Their remains rest side by side in the LaMonte cemetery. To Abraham and Catherine (Cloes) Frank were born the following children: Henry, deceased; Sadie, married Harvey Walls, Jefferson City, Missouri; Lizzie, married Gilbert Scott, Sedalia, Missouri; Hiram, lives

in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; William, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Walter I.; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Dr. Elmer C., the subject of this sketch.

Doctor Frank was educated in the public schools of Pettis County, the State Normal School, at Warrensburg, and the Sedalia Business College. He then entered the Western Dental College at Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated in the class of 1900, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession in Sedalia, his first office being in the Central Building. Two years later he established his office in the Ilgenfritz Building, where he has since been located. Doctor Frank has built up a large practice and is one of the leading dentists of this section of the State. He has been very successful in the general practice of dentistry, although he specializes in that sphere of his profession which has special reference to crown and bridge work.

Doctor Frank was united in marriage, November 18, 1915, with Mrs. Ida Gresham, daughter of Isaac Warren of Sedalia, Missouri. Doctor and Mrs. Frank have a pleasant home on South Park street and both have an extensive acquaintance in Sedalia and stand high in the community.

George J. Lass, owner and proprietor of the Lass Studio, 317½ South Ohio street, is one of the well-known and capable photographers of this section of the State. "Photos of the better sort" is the slogan of the Lass Studio. This studio is equipped with all modern appliances, conducive to the best artistic results in modern photography. There is no better equipped studio in Kansas City or St. Louis than this one. Among the many delicate and important instruments to be found in Mr. Lass' Studio is what is known as the "M" tubes, which is an instrument used for projecting from small to large negatives. He also had a Healiar lens which he turned over to the Government during the war, to be used in aerial photography, as these instruments were very scarce, and necessary for that kind of work.

George J. Lass was born in Denison, Iowa, June 11, 1860, a son of George and Margaretha Lass, natives of Schleswig-Holstein, provinces which now seem to be released from the domination of Germany, since the disintegration of the German Empire. George Lass, the father, fought with the Danes against the Germans in the sixties in defense of his native province, which was finally conquered by the Germans. He was decorated for valor and distinguished service in that war. Shortly afterwards, he came to America and eventually located at Denison, Iowa,

where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives and are buried.

Mr. Lass has had a broad and varied experience in the field of photography. For several years he was connected with the Art Institute of Chicago, as a photographer. This concern had studios in a dozen different States. He came from Billings, Montana, to Sedalia, in 1913, and established his present business. His first customers were Claud Wilkerson, W. W. Blain, and Abe Higdon, three prominent attorneys of Sedalia. Mr. Lass started in Sedalia with a meager capital, but the excellency of his work was soon recognized, and it was not long until his business had developed into one of considerable importance. He now has a splendid business which is constantly growing.

Since our earliest days, we all recall that one of the elements of successful photography, was to interest the juvenile subjects of art with some device that would interest and entertain during the instant of suspense at which the camera was "snapped." "Willie," a real live, educated canary bird, trained to all his duties in detail, is the fellow who has charge of this department in the Lass Studio. This is perhaps one of the best trained canary birds in the country. It is not confined to a cage but has free access to the entire studio and when Mr. Lass wants the bird for any purpose, like attracting the attention of a child who is being photographed, he merely calls to the bird and directs it to take its position at any particular point, which it promptly does. "Willie" understands when he is treated kindly. If he is scolded, he very perceptibly resents it, and if he is spoken to kindly, he shows that he appreciates kind treatment and affection. When he wants to be fed, he has a language of his own, by which he makes his wants known. Mr. Lass has trained this bird to do many interesting stunts and "Willie's" name and fame has been heralded over the country on many occasions, as he has had several "write-ups" in newspapers and magazines.

U. S. Grant, a well-known photographer of Sedalia, is a native of Iowa. He was born at Mt. Vernon, January 17, 1863, a son of D. W. and Angeline (Hayden) Grant, the former a native of Scotland, who came to America when he was sixteen years of age, and the latter a native of Ohio. D. W. Grant is a miller by trade and now resides in Idaho. To D. W. and Angeline (Hayden) Grant were born the following children: Julia, married George Fordyce and resides at Anita, Iowa; U. S., the subject of this sketch; and Ida, married John Van Slyke, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Grant began his apprenticeship at photography at the age of

seventeen years at Atlantic, Iowa, and for twenty-eight years worked in various art galleries in Kansas and Nebraska. In July, 1907, he bought a gallery at Hutchinson, Kansas, and conducted the photograph business there for two and one-half years. He then went to Nebraska and worked at Lincoln and Fremont for four years. In 1914 he came to Sedalia and purchased the photograph gallery from William Latour, which is located at 402½ South Ohio Street. Mr. Grant has one of the thoroughly modern equipped art studios of the city and his vast and varied experience, coupled with a natural talent for this class of work, places him in the front rank of the photographers of the country. The excellency of his workmanship has been recognized by a critical public to which the rapidity with which his business has developed, bears mute testimony.

Mr. Grant was united in marriage September 4, 1888, with Miss Viola Strawberry, of Birmingham, Iowa, a daughter of George and Susan (Plaskett) Strawberry, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. They are both now deceased, and their remains are buried at Birmingham, Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Grant have been born two daughters: Myrl, married Dell McCullough, and Ruth, resides at home with her parents.

Charles F. Ernst, a well known painter who specializes in sign writing, has been a resident of Sedalia for nearly thirty years. Mr. Ernst was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 28, 1854, and is a son of William Henry and Tobitha Kate (Fletcher) Ernst. The father was also a native of Cincinnati, born July, 1827. He was an extensive carriage and wagon manufacturer in that city prior to the Civil War, but during that conflict met with heavy financial losses. In 1865 he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and about 1870, removed to Rockford, Illinois, where he died in 1915. William Henry Ernst was a son of Henry Morris and Sylvia (McClarion) Ernst, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Scotland. She was born in 1800 and Henry M. Ernest came to America with his parents when he was about five months old. Tobitha Kate Fletcher, mother of Charles F. Ernst, was born at Chepstoe, England, in 1836, and came to America with her parents. She died in 1916.

To William Henry and Tobitha Kate (Fletcher) Ernst were born the following children: Henry M., a prominent citizen of Atchinson, Kansas, where he has resided about forty years; Charles F., the subject of this sketch; Ella L., married H. R. Vandervort and lives in Chi-

cago, Illinois; Josephine, married Charles Smith, Racine, Wisconsin; Kathrine G., married A. Willoughby, Stony Point, Virginia; Sarah K. married William M. Armour, Rockford, Illinois, and Lyman P., an engineer on the Northwestern railroad, Des Moines, Iowa.

Charles F. Ernst learned carriage painting in his father's shop in Cincinnati, Ohio. He received his education in the public schools. He came west from Cincinnati with his parents, and in 1882 went to Kansas City where he was engaged in carriage and sign painting until 1890. He came to Sedalia that year and established himself at 611 South Ohio Street and since that time has been engaged in sign writing, exclusively. He is an artist in his work and has no peers in this section of the country.

Mr. Ernst was united in marriage at Chicago, Illinois, October 19, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth B. Bonesteel, a native of Dublin, Indiana. She was born August 17, 1864, a daughter of Dan G. German, who resides in Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Ernst have been born three children: Charles H., the eldest of the family, resides at Grants Pass, Oregon. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1880, and is now engaged in the insurance business. He was a member of the National Guard Company of Sedalia for a number of years and served in the Spanish-American War under Colonel DeMuth. After that conflict and after receiving an honorable discharge he enlisted in the United States regular army and served three years. He was married to Miss Effie Harvey, a native of Canada and they have one child, Charles K. Jr. The second son born to Charles F. Ernst and wife is Lyman R., who was born at Mexico, Missouri, in 1889. He was chief clerk in the legal department of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, when the United States declared war against Germany. At that time he and two others, organized a machine gun company, composed of the employees of the Mobile & Ohio railroad company, but when the selective service bill was passed, he was inducted into the army and is now serving in France as sergeant major. He served as secretary to General French, who made an inspection tour through France. Lyman R. Ernst was married to Miss Lanie Reismour, of Alabama, August 16, 1917. They have no children. The youngest child born to Charles F. Ernst and wife, Anabel, is now the wife of Edward Dunsing, a lumber man of Concordia, Missouri.

Mr. Ernest is a Republican and has served on the Park Board in Sedalia for eleven years and for nine years was president of that body. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Knights of Pythias, the Independ-

ent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has been honored by various lodge offices from time to time. Mr. Ernst is one of the substantial citizens of Sedalia and has an extensive acquaintance both of a business and social nature and has many friends.

Van Barett Gorrell, a prominent farmer of Prairie township, is one of the successful cattle feeders and breeders of Pettis County. He is the son of Hinton and Lulu (McClung) Gorrell, who also reside in Prairie township, and a sketch of Hinton Gorrell, giving a more extended history of the family, appears in this volume.

Van Gorrell was born in Prairie township on the place where he now resides, October 15, 1882. He received his education in the public schools and Central Business College at Sedalia. He was reared on a farm and has made farming and stock raising his life occupation, in which he has been unusually successful. He is well known as a breeder and has fed cattle for the market with very satisfactory results. He owns a valuable and well-kept farm which consists of 480 acres which is regarded as one of the best farms in Pettis County. Mr. Gorrell is a practical farmer and stockman and his success may be attributed to two reasons—knowing his business and attending to it.

Mr. Gorrell was united in marriage June 11, 1913, to Miss Jessie Marie Millard, a native of Smithfield, Illinois. She is a daughter of George A. Millard, a native of Illinois, who came to Pettis County, Missouri with his family, about 1910 and settled on a farm in Prairie township where he now resides.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gorrell have been born three children as follow: George H., Laura, and Genevieve. Mr. Gorrell is a Democrat and one of Pettis County's most progressive young men.

William Oliver Powell, one of the progressive and up-to-date young agriculturists of Pettis County, is operating 350 acres of land in Elk Fork township. Mr. Powell belongs to the new type of farmers and stock raisers who combine practical methods with well directed scientific principles. He has not only had experience on the farm but has had the advantages of an agricultural education.

Mr. Powell was born and reared in Elk Fork township, on the farm where he now resides which is the property of his aunt, Alice Gilmore. He was born September 4, 1892, a son of Edward and Millie (Spickert) Powell.

Edward Powell was born on the same place where his son William Oliver was born, August 12, 1865, and his parents were William O. and Mary Ellen (Record) Powell, who were the parents of four children, two of whom are now living, Edward and Mrs. Alice Gilmore. Edward Powell has been a farmer and stock raiser all his life and has lived in Pettis County, with the exception of about five years which he spent in Johnson County. He purchased his present place in Elk Fork township in 1902. He owns 120 acres of well improved and valuable land.

Edward Powell was married December 7, 1890, to Miss Millie Spickert who was born January 20, 1866, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Quincy) Spickert, natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Pettis County.

William Oliver Powell, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Pettis County, the Central Business College of Sedalia and the University of Missouri, where he took an agricultural course. He then engaged in farming on the place in Elk Fork township which he has followed to the present time.

December 25, 1914, William Oliver Powell was united in marriage with Miss Eunice Donaldson, a native of Warrensburg, Missouri, and a daughter of Joseph H. and Nellie (Bagsby) Donaldson, natives of Johnson County. Joseph H. Donaldson worked at blacksmithing for a number of years and in 1898, located at Green Ridge, Missouri, where he is now conducting a meat market. Mrs. Powell is one of a family of four children born to her parents. She was educated in the Green Ridge High School and the State Normal School at Warrensburg and for six years prior to her marriage was a successful teacher in Pettis and Johnson Counties. Mr. Powell is a Democrat and his lodge affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are members of the Methodist Church.

Louis Bucher, a Civil War veteran who has been identified with Pettis County for over fifty years, is a successful farmer and stockman now living retired in Green Ridge township. He was born in Alsace, Germany, a son of John and Margaret Bucher. The parents came to America about 1845, when the subject of this sketch was five years old. Shortly after coming to this country the father disappeared and left the mother with six small children. She was unable to care for them and they were adopted to various families, in St. Charles County, Missouri. Louis Bucher was reared by Raphiel D. Denny. He was given very few

opportunities for an education and the experiences of his early life were not all that might be desired. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in 1861, when he was about twenty-one years old, being enrolled in United States service at St. Charles, Missouri. He became a member of Company K, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry and saw much active service. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and numerous minor engagements and skirmishes. He was taken prisoner at Stone River but was paroled shortly afterwards. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of service at Chicago, Illinois, in 1864. During the course of his military service he fought under General Buel and General Rosencrans.

After being discharged from the United States service Mr. Bucher returned to the home of R. D. Denny in St. Charles County, Missouri, where he remained until 1868. In that year he came to Pettis County with the Denny family and worked for Mr. Denny about ten years. It seemed that all that Mr. Bucher was getting out of his work was the pleasure of it. He only received \$200 for the many years that he had worked for Denny. In 1878, after remaining with Mr. Denny for ten years in Pettis County, he began farming on his own account on rented land and for fourteen years followed this arrangement when it suddenly occurred to him that all this time he had been breaking prairie land for others and making improvements which gave very little, or no, returns. He found himself in practically the same position as the man who was catching flood-wood on shares for another. After that he saw to it that he rented land where there was not so much raw prairie breaking to be done, and from that time on made steady progress. In 1898 he bought his present farm of 120 acres and made valuable improvements and brought the place up to a high state of cultivation. Here he followed farming until 1915 when he retired and his sons are now operating the place.

Mr. Bucher was married September 24, 1868, to Miss Mary Ann Krueh, who was born near St. Louis, Missouri, December 16, 1848. Her parents were natives of Germany and came to the United States when young with their parents and spent their lives in St. Charles County, Missouri. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bucher: Joseph E., lives in Prairie township; George W., lives on the home place in Green Ridge township; Mrs. Mary E. Sullivan who resides in Sedalia; Charles L., Prairie township; and John Wesley, on the home place in

Green Ridge township. Julia Elizabeth, the eldest, died at the age of seventeen.

Mr. Bucher is a Republican and a member of the Catholic Church and Mrs. Bucher belongs to the Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Barney Bertman, one of Sedalia's most enterprising and progressive business men, has within a comparatively brief period, built up a business of a scope and extent that compares favorably with any other business enterprise in the city of Sedalia. Mr. Bertman is engaged in the retail and wholesale coal business, the retail and wholesale oil business and general contracting, and among his other industrial activities he has the contract for sprinkling the streets of Sedalia. He is probably the leading coal dealer in the city. It requires five heavy coal delivery auto trucks to handle the retail department of his coal business, not to mention the great amount of coal that is sold at his yards to parties who do their own hauling. He has an average of twenty-two people on his pay roll. Mr. Bertman's business is located at 502-506 West Main Street.

Mr. Bertman is a notable example of a man who began life without capital, and while yet a young man he has achieved unusual success in the business world and developed an extensive business enterprise. He was born in Russia, November 10, 1875, and came to America with his parents, Abraham and Ida Bertman, in 1888. The family settled in Kansas City, Missouri, where the parents spent the remainder of their life. Barney Bertman attended the public schools in Kansas City and remained in that city until 1899, and on March 27 of that year, came to Sedalia, where he engaged in the junk business for about two years. Later he engaged in the coal business, then added general contracting and in 1913 engaged in the wholesale and retail oil business.

Mr. Bertman was married in 1896 to Miss Bessie Sameler of Kansas City, Missouri, and to this union have been born three children as follow: William, who is assisting his father in the business; Ester and Abraham, both students in the Sedalia High School.

Mr. Bertman is a Republican, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, having held membership in that organization for twenty-three years. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Jewish Church and since coming to Sedalia has been president of the congregation here.

Mr. Bertman is one of the progressive and public spirited men of Sedalia and takes an active part in all matters of public welfare.

Joseph Delap, a well known and successful farmer and stockman of Blackwater township, belongs to a leading pioneer family of this section of Missouri. He was born in Blackwater township, August 20, 1875, a son of Barney and Lucy F. (Whitfield) Delap, early settlers in Blackwater township. The father was engaged in farming and stock raising here until his death in 1882.

Lucy F. (Whitfield) Delap, the mother, now resides in Pettis county. She is a descendant of colonial ancestors. Her parents were J. E. and Miss H. H. (Winston) Whitfield. J. E. Whitfield was a native of Grandville, North Carolina, born in August, 1817. He was a son of William Whitfield, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. William Whitfield was a son of John Whitfield who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. J. E. Whitfield was married to Miss Winston, June 12, 1844. She is a daughter of Jessie Winston, a native of Franklin County, North Carolina. Mrs. Delap has a sister, Ella J., who is now the wife of William J. Morris, of Sedalia.

Joseph Delap was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools of Blackwater township. After his father's death he remained on the home place and when he was about twenty years of age he rented land from his mother and engaged in farming on his own account. He now operates 220 acres of his mother's land and sixty acres of his own. He carries on general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of raising Poland China hogs and has met well merited success.

Mr. Delap was united in marriage in October, 1899 with Miss Stella Babbitt, of Pettis County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Jessie and Elizabeth (Lantz) Babbitt, who were early settlers of Pettis County. The father now resides in Johnson County, Missouri. To Joseph Delap and wife have been born the following children: Sidney; Lillian; Mildred; Marion; Nellie; Edith; A. J.; Robert; Walker and Donald, all of whom are residing at home with their parents, except Lillian who is deceased.

Mr. Delap is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. He holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of Pettis County's substantial citizens and the Delap family stand high in the community.

Franklin George Weathers, a well known and successful farmer and stockman of Blackwater township, is a native son of Pettis County. He was born at Hughesville, August 15, 1887 and is a son of George and Clara (Kells) Weathers. They were the parents of four children, of

whom Franklin George is the youngest. The father died in 1894 and the mother now resides in Hughesville township with her son, James Weathers. She was born in Ohio.

Franklin G. Weathers was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. He has made farming and stock raising his principal occupation, and in 1912 bought his present place in Blackwater township. This farm consists of 320 acres and is one of the well improved farms of Pettis County. It was formerly owned and improved by Captain Shanks who is now deceased. Mr. Weathers has made many improvements since he bought the place. He carries on general farming and stock raising and also feeds cattle for the market.

October 6, 1909, Franklin George Weathers and Miss Frances Stirlen, a native of Pettis County, born July 31, 1891, were united in marriage. She is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary (Dawes) Stirlen. A sketch of the Stirlen family appears elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Weathers have been born two children, Sterlin and Mary, both of whom are at home with their parents.

Mr. Weathers is a Democrat and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. They are well and favorably known in the community and representative members of Pettis County pioneer families.

William Winston, a pioneer settler of Pettis County, now deceased, was identified with the settlement, growth and development of this section of Missouri, for many years. He was born near Franklinton, Franklin County, North Carolina, February 18, 1833, and was a descendant of old southern stock. His father, Jesse Winston, was a prominent planter in North Carolina and a large slave owner until the Civil War. He spent his life in North Carolina.

In 1851, William Winston came to Pettis County, Missouri, from Tennessee, where he had been employed as clerk in a store conducted by his brother. Upon coming to Pettis County, Mr. Winston engaged as clerk in a general store at Dunksburg, Missouri. This store was conducted by Dr. B. F. Dunkley, a prominent early-day physician of Dunksburg and the founder of the town which was named in his honor.

William Winston came to Pettis County at a time when this section was sparsely settled and very little progress in the way of development had been made. The country was unfenced, the prairie land unbroken, with the exception of little cultivated patches here and there, and at that

time Pettis County was well on the frontier border. When Mr. Winston came here there was no Sedalia and only three or four houses in the vicinity of where that city now stands. At one time he stacked straw on the site of the present Pettis County court house. He saw much of the early days of Pettis County and did his part in laying the foundation for the future development and greatness of this county. After working for a number of years at the mercantile business, Mr. Winston purchased a farm and engaged in farming in Blackwater township, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until the time of his death, February 18, 1908. He was the owner of 800 acres of valuable land which he divided among the members of his family. He was a christian gentleman and a member of the Methodist Church, South.

William Winston was twice married, his first wife being Jane Seiceloff, a native of Pettis County, to whom he was married in 1856. Eight children were born to this union of whom the following are living: Mrs. David Shanks, Blackwater township, Pettis County; Mrs. Charles Calhoun, who resides near Stokley, Blackwater township; and George, Kansas City, Missouri. The mother of these children died in 1872.

April 15, 1873, William Winston was united in marriage with Miss Maggie E. Wade, a native of Highland County, Virginia, born March 17, 1844. More extensive mention is made of the Wade family history elsewhere in this volume. To William and Maggie E. (Wade) Winston were born the following children: Stella, born March 30, 1874, married Ora Forsyth and now resides near the old Winston home; Mary, born April 2, 1876, married Larkin H. Blackburn, and died June 10, 1910; Ernest, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Forrest, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; and Maud, born May 18, 1884, and died October 30, 1885.

Mrs. Winston resides on the old homestead, of which she owns 120 acres. She takes an active interest in business affairs and oversees the cultivation of her farm. She is one of Pettis County's honored pioneer women and may well be proud of the family of sons and daughters whom she has reared. She is a member of the Methodist Church, South.

Thomas W. Patrick, of Blackwater township, is a native of Missouri and a descendant of pioneer stock. Mr. Patrick was born in Lafayette County, February 5, 1843, a son of Preston and Elizabeth Taylor (Berry) Patrick. Preston Patrick was born in Lloyd County, Kentucky, January 21, 1811, and died in Lafayette County, Missouri, in 1861, and

his wife was born in Boone County, Missouri, January 11, 1820, and died in April, 1900. Her parents were natives of Kentucky. Preston Patrick was a son of Thomas and Rebecca (May) Patrick, natives of Virginia who came to Missouri from Kentucky and settled in Lafayette County at a very early day.

Thomas W. Patrick spent his boyhood days on the farm and attended such school as were provided in the pioneer days. His education was obtained in the old log school house of the type commonly used for school purposes during the early settlement of the country. He was inclined to be of a studious nature and much of his education is credited to self-study. He followed farming in early life in Lafayette County, and during the Civil War he served as postmaster and remained in Lafayette County until 1869, when he came to Pettis County and settled in Blackwater township which has since been his home.

Mr. Patrick was married April 17, 1866, to Miss Wilmine Francine Feagan, a native of Smith County, Tennessee, born March 3, 1845. To Mr. and Mrs. Patrick have been born three children: Katharine, married William Oglesby, who is now deceased, and she resides at Lexington; Mrs. Lena T. Oglesby of Blackwater township; and H. Edwin, a farmer and stock raiser of Blackwater township. He married Ella Hutchison, a native of Cherokee County, Kansas, and they have three children, as follow: Bernice J., Robert E. and Edwin W.

Thomas W. Patrick is one of the honored pioneers of this section of the State. Politically he is affiliated with the Democratic party and a member of the Methodist Church South.

George H. Davis of Blackwater township a prosperous farmer and stockman, has established the well-merited reputation of being one of the leading hog breeders in this section of the State. He has been interested in the hog business since he was a boy. He gives special attention to breeding Chester White and Poland China hogs. In addition to his success as a breeder of pure-blood hogs, he also feeds hogs for the market on an extensive scale.

Mr. Davis is a native of Missouri. He was born in Maries County, April 13, 1856, a son of Granaway and Nancy Jane (Smith) Davis and is the youngest of their nine children, three of whom are living. The parents were both natives of Kentucky. They came to Missouri at an early day and the father died in Maries County, about 1868, aged forty-five years and the mother died in Saline County in 1874, aged fifty-four

years. They were both descendants from a long line of American ancestors which dates back in this country to Colonial times.

George H. Davis was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools. His father died when George was about twelve years of age, and it fell to his lot and his brothers', to assist their mother in the support of the family. Thus he began hard work at an early age and was of necessity denied many opportunities enjoyed by the average boy, even of his time. Shortly after the death of his father, the family removed to Webster County, Missouri, where the mother rented a farm which she operated with the assistance of George and his brother. In 1871, George H. Davis came to Pettis County and settled in Heath's Creek township where he worked rented land until 1880. He then bought a farm east of Houstonia in partnership with his brother. About eight years later, he sold this farm and bought his present place in Blackwater township. He owns 382 acres of well-improved land and is one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Blackwater township.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage, December 25, 1877, with Miss Maria Jane Hill, a native of Saline County, Missouri, born March 4, 1855. She is a daughter of Ewing and Maria (Caghorn) Hill, both natives of Kentucky. To this union were born the following children: Edgar E., Clarence E., Robert E., all of whom died in infancy; and Harry E., who is now engaged in farming the home place in Blackwater township. He married Fay Bullock of Sweet Springs, Missouri. To Harry E and Fay (Bullock) Davis have been born one child, Meredith Jane. Mrs. Davis, wife of George H. Davis, departed this life, September 28, 1913.

Mr. Davis is a Democrat and while not a member of any particular church, has contributed liberally to churches and religious work all his life. His career has been a successful one and he has contributed his part to the building up and betterment of his county and community.

John P. Higgins, who for many years was prominently identified with Pettis County and was one of its leading citizens, died in August, 1914. He was born in Cole County, Missouri, February 7, 1847. He was a descendant of one of the prominent pioneer families of Missouri. His parents were Joseph C. and Mary (Parker) Higgins, to whom were born three children, John P. being the youngest.

Joseph C. Higgins was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, February 27, 1819, and died March 23, 1895. He was a son of James Hig-

gins, a native of Bath County, Kentucky. In 1820, when Joseph C. was one year old, his parents removed from Bath County to Union County, Kentucky, and there the wife of James Higgins died in 1826. In 1842, Joseph C. Higgins moved from Kentucky to Missouri and settled in Cole County, near Jefferson City. Shortly after the discovery of gold in California, he went there in 1850. He remained there nearly a year and on account of bad health, returned, making the trip around South America to New Orleans. The vessel upon which he was making the trip was driven ashore in South America in a storm. However, he finally arrived at New Orleans after a long voyage and came up the Mississippi by boat to St. Louis, and in the latter part of 1851 he reached his old home in Cole County. The same year, he came to Pettis County, where he purchased a large tract of land and at one time owned over 3,000 acres which he divided among his children. He erected on his place a palatial residence at a cost of \$10,000. It was a large residence of twelve rooms and furnished in elegant style, the equal of which was rarely found in those early days. He was not only a large farmer and stock raiser but one of the most extensive stock dealers in the county. He dealt mostly in mules and about 1882, he was the largest mule dealer between Kansas City and St. Louis.

In 1839, Joseph C. Higgins was united in marriage to Mary Parker, a native of Virginia. She died in 1845. In 1847 Joseph C. Higgins was married to Ella Dellinger, a daughter of Henry Dellinger and a native of Maryland. She died in May, 1863, leaving four children. Joseph C. Higgins was one of the prominent factors in the affairs of Pettis County during his life time. He was a strong character and a capable business man.

John P. Higgins, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's estate in Blackwater township, Pettis County and had the advantage of a good education as well as the business association of his able father. In early life, he became interested in breeding fine horses and cattle. He made a specialty of Hereford cattle and thoroughbred saddle and driving horses and won State-wide fame for his high-class stock in which he always took great pride. He made frequent exhibits of his stock, both horses and cattle at various county and State fairs and during one season, won two silver cups on his saddle and driving horses. He was also a successful farmer and general stock raiser and prospered in his undertakings. Like his father, he was a capable business man. He was the organizer of the Houstonia Bank and was president of that institution

for a number of years. He took a keen interest in public affairs and served as county judge of Pettis County from the western district. He was a member of the Christian Church and was a liberal contributor to church works. He was a progressive citizen and his affable manners won for him many friends.

The following were born to John P. Higgins and wife: Mrs. Mary C. Warren, Blackwater township; Joseph C., Blackwater township; James T., Blackwater township; John R., Blackwater township; Frank H., Blackwater township; and Robert R., who lives on the home place in Blackwater township.

Mrs. Higgins was married the second time in 1917 to James C. Parker, a prominent citizen of Warrensburg, Missouri.

Joseph C. Higgins, son of John P. Higgins, whose sketch appears above, was born in Blackwater township, November 4, 1882. He received a good common-school education and afterwards attended Hill's Business College at Sedalia, Missouri. In 1912, his father gave him 110 acres of land in Blackwater township which he improved and has added additional acreage to his place and now owns a splendid farm of 266 acres where he carries on general farming and stock raising. A few years ago he built a large barn which was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1917.

On April 25, 1917, Joseph C. Higgins was united in marriage with Miss Loretta Cashman, who was born near Houstonia, Pettis County, April 28, 1897. She is a daughter of William and Loretta (Livers) Cashman, the former a native of Pettis County and the latter of Pennsylvania. They now reside in Houstonia township. To Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have been born one child, Loretta Susan.

Mr. Higgins is an enterprising young man and is making the kind of progress in the world of affairs that compares favorably to the careers of both his father and grandfather.

Jerd E. Sewell, who is now operating a farm of 657 acres in Blackwater township, has been a resident of Pettis County since 1871. Mr. Sewell is a native of Kentucky, born in Pulaski County, August 5, 1863. He is a son of Milton and Sophia (Randolph) Sewell. For a more extended history of the Sewell family, see sketch of James Sewell which appears in this volume.

Jerd E. Sewell was reared on a farm and in early life, was denied the opportunities of obtaining an education, however, notwithstanding that

handicap, he has succeeded in life to a very satisfactory degree. His industry and integrity has made up, in a measure, what he lacked in education. In 1871, he came to Pettis County and worked as a farm laborer for from twelve to sixteen dollars per month. In 1878, he rented land in Houstonia township. Later he bought a farm and during his career has owned four different farms, all of which he improved to some extent. After following farming about twelve years, he engaged in the livery business at Houstonia for sixteen years. Later he traded his livery business for a farm in Blackwater township. In 1904, he sold this farm and rented the T. L. Price farm in Blackwater township, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He makes a specialty of breeding Duroc Jersey hogs.

Mr. Sewell was married December 25, 1884, to Miss Sarah Jane Laughlin, a native of Davidson County, North Carolina, born December 7, 1866. She is a daughter of Harris and Millie (Bodenhamer) Laughlin, both natives of North Carolina, and early settlers of Pettis County. To Jerd E. Sewell and wife have been born nine children as follows: Effie, married P. Smith, Houstonia township; Mary, married Roy Short, Preston, Kansas; Angie, married William Wolfe, Speed, Cooper County, Missouri; Minnie, married Russel Urie, Sweet Springs, Missouri; James; Nellie; Clarence; Charles and Josephine, reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Sewell is a man of keen business judgment and is recognized as one of the substantial men of the county.

Henry C. Meyer, now living retired at Emma, Missouri, is a native of this State and belongs to one of its pioneer families. He was born in Saline County, Missouri, February 27, 1865, and is a son of Christian and Betty (Stuenkel) Meyer, the former a native of Hanover, Germany, and the latter a native of this country. They were the parents of five children, of whom Henry C. was the second in order of birth. The mother died, and Christian Meyer married for his second wife, Dena Dirking, a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, who is now living with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Laura Dittmar of Johnson County, Missouri.

Christian Meyer was about eighteen years of age when he came to America in 1839 and settled in the southern part of Saline County, Missouri, where he worked by the month for a time and later homesteaded 160 acres of Government land which was covered with a heavy growth of timber. This was an early day in the settlement of Missouri, and Mr. Meyer's first home was a log cabin. He was an industrious and

thrifty man and accumulated considerable property and at the time of his death in 1912, he was the owner of over 800 acres of land. He died in his old home in Saline County at the age of seventy-three years.

Henry C. Meyer was reared on his father's farm in Saline County and has always made farming and stock raising his occupation and has met with well-merited success. He inherited 173 acres, a part of which was in Pettis County. He improved this place and after making his home there for about twenty-one years, sold it and bought a farm on section 33, in Blackwater township. Here he made extensive improvements, including a large barn, silo and a modern residence. This place was known as the old Binkley place. Mr. Meyer continued to operate this farm until 1915 when he rented his farm and moved to Emma, Missouri, where he is now living practically retired. He is the owner of 357 acres of valuable farm land.

Mr. Meyer has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Bertha Meyer, a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, born in 1868. She was a daughter of Henry P. and Minnie (Pape) Meyer, natives of Germany. Five children were born to this union as follow: Martin C.; Arthur B.; Betty; August; and Walter. The mother of these children died January 15, 1903, and Mr. Meyer afterwards married Miss Katherine Willman, a native of Lafayette County, Missouri. No children were born to this union.

Of the children born to Henry C. Meyer's first marriage, Martin C., was born in Saline County, Missouri, October 21, 1889, and is now operating his father's farm in Blackwater township, Pettis County. In 1918 he purchased 190 acres of land in Blackwater township which he is also operating. He was educated in the district schools of Pettis County, and the Chillicothe Business College. He was united in marriage May 12, 1915, to Miss Nora Rehkop, a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, born March 19, 1891. She is a daughter of David Rehkop, a native of Canada. Mr. Meyer is a Republican. Arthur Meyer was born in Saline County, August 12, 1891. He received his education in the public schools and is now engaged in farming in partnership with his brother Martin. He married Miss Della Vogelsmeier, a native of Saline County, born January 26, 1896, a daughter of John W. and Nellie (Dankenbrink) Vogelsmeier, both natives of Missouri. Betty Meyer is the wife of A. Dierking of Lafayette County, Missouri. August Meyer resides at Emma with his father. Walter Meyer died at the age of two years.

James E. Drake, a prominent farmer and stockman of Dresden township, is well-known throughout this section of the State as a successful breeder of Denmark saddle horses, Mammoth jacks and Duroc Jersey hogs. Mr. Drake is a native of Missouri. He was born three miles south of Osceola, August 23, 1853. He is a son of Jefferson and Millie (Roberts) Drake, both natives of Green County, Kentucky. They came to Missouri at an early day and settled on a farm in Henry County. Later, they removed to Texas and afterwards returned to Missouri and settled in St. Clair County. In 1863, he came to Sedalia. Later, he lived at Dresden for a time and afterwards removed to Clinton, Missouri, where he died in 1875, aged sixty-three years. His first wife died in 1866 and he afterwards married Mrs. Clarkston, a widow. Two children were born to this union, both of whom are now deceased.

James E. Drake came to Pettis county with his parents in 1863. He had very little advantages for schooling in the early days, and he began life in earnest when very young. He worked by the month as a farm laborer for five years in the vicinity of LaMonte and later rented land for a time. He saved his accumulations and in 1877 bought his first land which consisted of 102 acres. He bought more land from time to time and is now the owner of 303 acres of well-improved and valuable land. His land has cost him from twelve to forty dollars per acre. The first which he purchased was open prairie. He has made all the improvements.

Mr. Drake was united in marriage, January 31, 1874, to Miss Nancy T. DeHaven, a native of Virginia, born January 2, 1857. She is a daughter of Reuben and Margaret (Gill) DeHaven, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Pettis County, coming here about 1860. To Mr. and Mrs. Drake have been born four children as follow: Jennie Lee, married Ottis Saxon, who resides near Sedalia; Charles J., who lives in Dresden township where he owns a farm of eighty acres; James C., who resides on the home place; and Margaret F., married A. J. Harris, Sedalia.

Mr. Drake is a stockholder in the Farmers Bank of LaMonte, and politically is a Democrat. He is one of the substantial men of Pettis County and the success that has come to him has been through his own unaided efforts. He has worked hard all his life and is truly a self-made man.

Francis G. Teener, a well-known farmer and stockman of Dresden township, may well be numbered among the successful citizens of Pettis

County. He was born in Noble County, Ohio, January 22, 1854, and is a son of Vachel B. and Malinda (Archer) Teener. Vachel Teener was born August 18, 1812. He was a son of Henry Teener, who was born in Maryland, September 7, 1786, and Sarah (Thomas) Teener, who was born September 12, 1791. She died September 15, 1847, and Henry Teener died May 4, 1841. They were the parents of eleven children, and Vachel B. Teener, father of Francis G. Teener, was the second in order of birth. Melinda (Archer) Teener, mother of Francis G. Teener, was born in Ohio June 10, 1822, and died in her native State in 1858. Vachel B. Teener was engaged in farming in Ohio in early life, and later engaged in the mercantile business at Cumberland, Ohio, and spent the latter part of his life there. He died July 12, 1887.

Francis G. Teener was one of a family of five children born to Vachel B. and Melinda (Archer) Teener. He spent his early life in town where his father was engaged in the mercantile business in Ohio. He attended the public schools and when fourteen years of age began work as a farm laborer in Ohio. In 1878, he came West and settled in Pettis County, Missouri. He remained here until 1886, when he went to Haskell County, Kansas, where he homesteaded Government land. He improved his place and sold it in 1894. He then returned to Pettis county and bought his present place in Dresden township. He owns 100 acres of valuable and well-improved land, and he is engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Teener was married January 5, 1884, to Miss Julia Ann Kells, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. Two children have been born to this union, Lillian, who resides at home with her parents and Mary Edna, married R. F. Lewis of Webster Grove, Missouri.

Politically, Mr. Teener is identified with the Democratic party, although he is inclined to be liberal in his political views and independent in voting. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The Teener family is well and favorably known in Pettis County, and Mr. Teener is a public spirited citizen and what success has come to him has been through hard work and his reputation for honesty and integrity, which has been his life's policy.

Edward H. Harris, Jr., the well-known cashier of the Third National Bank of Sedalia, has been identified with the banking business since boyhood. Mr. Harris is a native of Missouri. He was born in Cooper County, January 13, 1865, and is a son of Edward H. and Mary (Ellis) Harris, who were the parents of the following children: Richard,

Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Sallie Fink, Pilot Grove, Missouri; Mrs. W. F. Johnson, a prominent attorney of Boonville, Missouri; Mary, who resides with her father at Pilot Grove; Edward H., Jr., the subject of this sketch; William T., New York City; and Frederick K., president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, El Dorado Springs, Missouri.

Edward H. Harris, Sr., was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, December 20, 1829. He was engaged in the mercantile business in early life, coming to Cooper County, Missouri, when a young man. In 1884, he organized the Pilot Grove Bank, Pilot Grove, and for twenty years, was president of that institution. He is now living retired at Pilot Grove after a long, honorable and successful business career. Mary (Ellis) Harris, wife of Edward H. Harris, Sr., was a native of Virginia. She departed this life in 1904.

Edward H. Harris, Jr., was reared in Cooper County and received his education in the public school and Pilot Grove College. He then took a course in the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois. After completing school, he entered the Pilot Grove Bank with his father and was employed in that institution until May 29, 1913, when he came to Sedalia as cashier of the Third National Bank, which position he still holds. Further reference is made to this institution elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Harris was united in marriage, October 30, 1892, to Miss Alma W. Windsor, a native of Boonville, Missouri, and a daughter of John H. and Elenore (Zollinger) Windsor, early settlers in Cooper County, where the father was a successful farmer and stockman, and is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have no children.

Mr. Harris owns a well-improved and valuable farm in Cooper County, besides his other interests and has a nice modern residence at 615 West Broadway, Sedalia. Having devoted his life to the banking business and always been a close student of men and affairs, as well as the intricate problems of banking, Mr. Harris is exceptionally well qualified for the responsible position which he holds. He possesses that rare trait of character, which might be termed the banker's temperament—conservative enough for safety and progressive enough to meet the requirements of sound financial policies. Politically, he supports the policies and principles of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist Church, South, and is a Knights Templar Mason.

R. Banning.—The Banning Dairy and Poultry Farm, located east of Sedalia in Smithton township, operated by R. Banning and son, Walter, consists of eighty-eight acres of good prairie soil. Mr. Banning has owned the tract since 1896, and has built up the place from unfenced prairie land which was practically unimproved, although it had been in cultivation for many years previous. An attractive farm residence of ten rooms is fronted by a nice lawn and hedge. A good barn 40x46 feet with shed sixteen feet wide, is seen in the background. Mr. Banning maintains a herd of fifteen Holsteins for dairying purposes and he has maintained the dairy farming project for the past fifteen years. All of the milk product is shipped to Kansas City. Over two hundred pure-bred Plymouth Rock poultry is kept on the place, and hogs are raised as well as carrying on general farming operations.

R. Banning was born in Ohio, March 21, 1866, the son of parents who died when he was but an infant. Consequently he has but little recollection of his parentage or ancestry. He was reared in the home of a family named Edwards until he attained the age of twenty-four years. For a period of three years he farmed in Miami County, Ohio, on his own account, and in 1896, he came to Pettis County, Missouri, and purchased his present farm.

Mr. Banning was married in 1895 to Miss Sarah P. Counts, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Jeremiah and Emily Counts, the former of whom died in Ohio and her mother came to Pettis County with Mr. and Mrs. Banning, dying at the Banning home, September 24, 1910. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Banning, Walter, born September 30, 1898, a graduate of the Sedalia High School and now his father's right-hand assistant and partner in the operation of the farm.

Mr. Banning is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Sedalia Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the Maplewood Grange.

Lee Morrison Gentry.—The Gentry Dairy Farm in the northwest part of Smithton township, and a few miles east of Sedalia, is one of the prettiest places in Pettis County. This farm is devoted primarily to dairying, a herd of twenty-five pure-bred and grade Holsteins being maintained on the place. Mr. Gentry is a specialist in the breeding of thoroughbred stock, and has a registered herd leader for his herd. Two barns and a silo which stores alfalfa and silage grace the premises. The Gentry farm of 91 acres is a fertile one and convenient to the shipping point,

the output of the dairy industry exceeding seventy-five gallons of milk per day, which is sold to the Missouri Dairy Company.

Mr. Gentry is a member of one of the oldest of the Missouri pioneer families which have rounded out a residence in Missouri and Pettis County of one hundred years in 1919. He was born in Cedar township, February 20, 1885, and is a son of Nicholas H. Gentry, one of the most widely-known breeders and stockmen in the country, and who has resided in Pettis County during his entire life. Nicholas H. Gentry was born on the Gentry homestead in Cedar township March 16, 1850, the son of Joel Gentry, who was the son of Richard Gentry, one of the first of the Pettis County pioneers. An extended biography of Nicholas H. Gentry appears elsewhere in this volume. The mother of Lee M. Gentry was Marion (Dixon) Gentry, who departed this life in 1916.

Lee M. Gentry was reared on the Gentry home place and received his primary education in the grade and high schools of Sedalia. He pursued a classical course in the Missouri State University and began farming on his own account in March, 1910, when he took possession of his present home place.

Mr. Gentry was married in March, 1910, to Miss Christine Spencer, of Sedalia, a daughter of Samuel Edward Spencer, deceased, who for a period of twenty-six years was a traveling salesman for the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis. Mrs. Gentry's mother was, prior to her marriage, Hallie Heistmeyer and is now deceased. Lee M. and Christine Gentry have two children: Helen Spencer Gentry, aged seven years; Lee Morrison, Jr., aged four years.

Mr. Gentry is a Democrat and takes a good citizen's interest in political affairs. He and Mrs. Gentry are members of the Christian Church of Sedalia.

George E. Griffin, a prosperous and well known farmer and stock man of Smithton township, owns a well-improved farm of 145 acres located one and a half miles northeast of Smithton. Mr. Griffin was born June 19, 1868, on a farm in Morgan County, just over the Pettis-Morgan County boundary line. He is a son of William (b. 1835, d. 1893), a native of England, who immigrated to America in 1865. William Griffin first located in Pennsylvania and was there engaged in the business of contractor and builder. He prospered in his vocation and in 1867 came to Missouri and invested his savings in a tract of land in Morgan County. He moved to Pettis County in 1880 and built up a fine homestead on the

prairie, owning two hundred and forty acres in the Griffin home place. Mr. Griffin resided on his place until his death. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Mary Hughes who was born in England in 1842 and came to America in 1867. Nine children were born to William and Mary (Hughes) Griffin: George E., of this review; Fannie, wife of George R. Green of Smithton township; Mrs. Maria Bridges, living on a farm just east of Mr. Griffin's place; Mrs. Ed Sawford, Smithton, Missouri; one daughter died in infancy; Rosa, wife of William E. Lamm, Smithton township; a son died in infancy; Frank Griffin, farming the home place; Walter Grover, a farmer in Smithton township.

George E. Griffin received a good education in the public schools and Central Business College at Sedalia. He spent one year (1896) in California in the employ of a general department store, and has since been successfully engaged in farming. He has only recently, in the spring of 1918, purchased his present home place, which is equipped with an attractive farm residence and good farm buildings.

Mr. Griffin was married in 1901 to Miss Dollie Cline, who was born in Cooper County, Missouri, a daughter of Abner and Edith L. (Stark) Cline, natives of Virginia, who were early settlers in Cooper County.

The Democratic party has always had the support of Mr. Griffin and he and Mrs. Griffin are members of the Presbyterion Church. He is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees of Otterville, Missouri.

Charles B. Shepard, dairyman, Cedar township, is farming 168 acres of land in addition to 110 acres, owned by his sister, making 278 acres in all embraced in the Shepard farm. Mr. Shepard has a herd of forty-four Holstein cows, half of which are pure-bred stock. The average daily output of the dairy ranges from forty to fifty gallons of milk.

Mr. Shepard was born on a farm south of Sedalia, December 4, 1872, the son of Casimar P. (b. 1839, d. May 16, 1908) and Mary M. (Brown) Shepard (b. 1840, d. December 25, 1912).

Casimar P. Shepard was born in Aurora, Portage County, Ohio, and was a son of Simeon T. Shepard, a native of Westville, Massachusetts, and a member of an old New England family. Simeon T. Shepard was a son of David Shepard who died while fighting for American independence, during the Revolutionary War. His wife was Malinda Norton, a daughter of Simon and Sallie (Pease) Norton. Simon Norton was a soldier of the War of 1812. Simeon Shepard had children as follow: Casi-

mar P.; Mrs. Mary Hoadley, residing in South Sedalia; Emma, Alston, Elliot, deceased; Mrs. Ella Senter, Bradford, Ohio; Mrs. Addie Senter, Macedonia, Ohio; Clifton, deceased.

Casimar P. Shepard served in a one-hundred-day regiment of Ohio Volunteers during the Civil War, and after the war he came to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1866. He lived at Tipton, Missouri, for the first year, and in 1867 bought a farm in Flat Creek township. In the spring of 1883 he sold his Flat Creek farm and purchased his farm north of Georgetown, owning 160 acres in all. He improved his land, and at the time of his death owned 300 acres. He began the dairy business which is being successfully carried on by his son. Mrs. Mary M. (Brown) Shepard, his wife, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, a sister of A. W. Brown, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. The following children were born to Casimar P. and Mary M. Shepard as follow: Charles B., subject of this sketch; Barton, living at Georgetown; Annie, makes her home with C. B.

After he attended the Georgetown public schools, Charles B. Shepard studied at the Central Business College. He has always resided upon the home place. He learned the dairy business from his father and has been very successful in carrying on that business.

Mr. Shepard is a Democrat in politics and is fraternally affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Sedalia.

Judge John L. McCurdy.—The McCurdy farm of 400 acres in section 32, Hughesville township, is one of the most attractive country places in Missouri. The modern residence is built upon a hill overlooking the greater part of the home farm, and sets back from the road in a grove of forest trees. The McCurdy residence was erected in 1909 and consists of ten rooms, all modern throughout. It is one of the splendid country places for which this section of Pettis County is noted. Mr. McCurdy is an extensive feeder of cattle and hogs, besides producing for the markets over four carloads of cattle annually, he has sold from the place during the past year over \$6,000 worth of fat hogs.

John L. McCurdy was born on a farm in Blackwater township, November 22, 1863. He is a son of John McCurdy, a native of Ireland. John McCurdy, the elder, was born in 1821, and when a mere lad he came to America in company with an aunt and located in Bourbon County, Kentucky. When twenty-three years of age he engaged in dealing in live stock and followed this vocation for several years in the southern States.

In the fall of 1857, he came west and located in Blackwater township where he became owner of a fine farm. In 1893 he sold his holdings in Blackwater township and purchased a large tract of 1,000 acres in Cedar and Heath's Creek townships which he proceeded to develop into a splendid estate. He retired to a home in Sedalia in 1889 and died there in 1906.

In the spring of 1857, John McCurdy was married to Elizabeth Miller of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and a member of the Miller family who were founders of Millersburg, Kentucky. Ten children were born to this marriage: Mrs. Mollie Wood, a widow, living in Sedalia; Miss Mattie McCurdy, residing with Mrs. Wood; William, residing on the Rector farm, east of Sedalia; John L., subject of this sketch; James, Cedar township; Mrs. Emma Rector, residing east of Sedalia; Robert T., and George, twins, the former of whom lives in Kansas City, and the latter died at the age of twenty-one years; Vivian T., a fruit grower in California; Birch, a grower of oranges, California.

After receiving the rudiments of an education in the district school of his home neighborhood, John L. McCurdy attended the Van Patton High School at Sedalia. When John McCurdy died the two brothers, John L. and James purchased the family estate from the heirs and later made a division of the land.

Mr. McCurdy was married November 22, 1891, to Mary Fristoe, who was born in Longwood township, a daughter of Charles and Anna (Meneff) Fristoe. This marriage has been blessed with children as follow: John Lawson McCurdy, born 1894, a high school and college student, enlisted December, 1917, in the United States Navy, and entered the service on January 5, 1918, and at this writing is in England with the overseas fleet of United States War vessels on duty in the World War; Vivian, born 1896, graduate of the Sedalia High School; George Thomas, born October 22, 1900, now a student in Wentworth Military Academy; Amos Francis, born 1907.

Charles Fristoe, father of Mrs. Mary McCurdy, was born in Longwood township, 1833 and died in October, 1892. He was a son of Amos Fristoe and Susan Walter (Withers) Fristoe, the latter of whom died in 1863. Amos Fristoe was a native of Virginia and was one of the Pettis County pioneers who came to this county in the early twenties. He was the first county clerk of Pettis County and served for fourteen years in this position. He also represented the county in the Missouri State Leg-

islature for two terms. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, prior to coming to Missouri. Amos Fristoe's children were: Richard, died of cholera while crossing the plains en route to California in 1849; Edward was shot during the Civil War; Charles served in the Confederate Army under General Price and Colonel Jackson, was taken prisoner and held for ten months in Sedalia, Warrensburg, and later at Alton, where he was released; Amos Fristoe, a lieutenant in the Confederate Army, was killed at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee; Julia died in 1873; Mrs. Margaret Clopton, deceased; Mrs. Mildred Glasscock died in 1903. Amos Fristoe was born March 4, 1792 and died February 22, 1872.

Charles Fristoe was married in 1857, to Anna Menefee, born in 1838. She was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, a daughter of Spencer and Anna C. (Hutchinson) Menefee. The mother of Anna Hutchinson was a niece of the famous Davy Crockett of border and St. Alamo fame. The Menefees came to Pettis County in 1857 and settled on a farm in Longwood township near Longwood and there lived the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Fristoe located on a farm nine miles north of Sedalia in Longwood township and lived there for many years. To Charles and Annie M. Fristoe were born the following children: William Walter, Medford, Oregon; Amos Boston Fristoe, Spokane, Washington; James W., Lincoln, Nebraska; Charles, Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. John L. McCurdy. Mrs. Annie M. Fristoe makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. John L. McCurdy and is a remarkably well preserved and intelligent lady despite her age.

Mr. McCurdy and his immediate family worship at the Christian Church. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically Mr. McCurdy is a stanch Democrat. He was elected judge of the County Court of Pettis County and served for two terms of two years each. Much important highway improvement was accomplished during his administration and many concrete bridges and concrete culverts were built. He faithfully and conscientiously performed the duties of his office in such a manner as to merit and win the commendation of his fellow citizens.

John Daniel May, late prominent resident of Hughesville township, was born in 1841 in Mercer County, Kentucky, and died in Pettis County, May, 1913. He was a son of William May of Kentucky. J. D. May was reared to young manhood in Kentucky, served four years with the Confederate forces during the Civil War, and after the close of the war he came to Pettis County. He was married in 1867 to Sallie Mildred Durley,

who was born in 1848 on a farm, four miles east of Sedalia. She is the daughter of Samuel and Sallie (Scroggin) Durley, natives of Kentucky who first migrated to Illinois and thence to Missouri. Samuel Durley was born in 1805 and died in 1879. He was five years of age when his parents settled in Illinois and his father, Ratio Durley, was one of the earliest of the Pettis County pioneers. He came to this county when a young man and purchased Government land when it was being sold for twelve and a half cents an acre, and could be obtained by merely filing upon the land and paying the nominal Government price of a few cents per acre. Samuel Durley was reared in this county and served several terms as county judge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. May first lived in the Durley home, in the eastern part of Hughesville township, and then built the present May homestead which was their home for fifty years. The May farm consists of 140 acres of excellent land.

The following children were born to John Daniel and Sallie Mildred May: Lee, married Addie Landes, has eight children and lives on a farm in Hughesville township; Walter G., lives in Kansas City; Samuel D., a farmer in Hughesville township; Thomas Jackson, a railroad man at Elden, Missouri; Joseph J., a farmer near Sedalia; James, born in 1878, is managing the home farm; John Montgomery, lives near Lincoln, Missouri; Leonidas Durley, lives at Sedalia; Mary Amanda, died at the age of twenty-eight years, wife of Carl Thornton, and left one child, Lee Milton.

Lee May was born July 17, 1868, and is owner of a farm of forty acres, but is cultivating a large tract of 240 acres. On May 16, 1898, he married Addie Landes, who has borne him eight children: Lillian, Josephine, Mildred, Leonidas, Addie Lee, Wallace, Mary and James. In politics he is a Democrat, is a member of the M. E. Church South, and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Sallie May is a member of the M. E. Church South. James E. May is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Sedalia.

Will R. Scott, farmer and stockman of Heath's Creek township is a member of an old Missouri pioneer family. Mr. Scott was born and reared on the farm which he now owns, and has 180 acres which is devoted to general farming. The Scott farm is equipped with a new silo and he is at present building additional improvements to his home. W. R. Scott was born August 12, 1857, and is a son of Samuel Scott and Sarah (Miller) Scott.

Samuel Scott was born in old Kentucky in 1818 and was a son of Ezekiel Scott, also a native of the Blue Grass State, who emigrated to Saline County, Missouri, in 1820, and entered free government land upon which he built up a homestead. Some years later he entered land in Heath's Creek township, Pettis County, in 1836, and this land was given to his son Samuel. Samuel improved the farm and resided thereon until his death June 18, 1860. He was owner of 700 acres in Heath's Creek township. His wife was born in 1821 and died in 1892. To Samuel and Sarah Scott were born six sons and two daughters: Mrs. Bettie Tabler, Heath's Creek township; Nicholas, deceased; James, lives in Oklahoma; Samuel B., died at Walla Walla, Washington; Susie, deceased; Will R., subject of this sketch; John C., a farmer in Heath's Creek township. Ezekiel, the eldest son of the family, enlisted in the Confederate Army when sixteen years old and followed the fortunes of the army under command of General Marmaduke for the duration of the war. The early death of Samuel Scott made it necessary for the devoted and capable mother to rear the family. This she accomplished and instilled into their hearts and minds the principles of right living and upright citizenship.

Will R. Scott had the advantage of capable teachers when a youth, although the schools were held for but four months in each year. He received his share of the Scott estate when the land was divided and has added to his inheritance. Mr. Scott was married on April 12, 1890, to Miss Ida Hay, and to this union have been born children as follow: Lulu Margaret, at home; and Willie E., a student in the Warrensburg Normal School. Mrs. Ida (Hay) Scott was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 7, 1861, and is a daughter of Peter (b. 1828, d. 1908) and Lucretia (McCleary) Hay (b. 1832, d. 1901). The Hay family came to Missouri in 1870 and Mr. Hay settled on the prairie in Heath's Creek township on the old Blachern Miller place. Mr. Hay developed a fine farm and was a large land owner. The Hay children are as follow: Mrs. Ida Scott, of this sketch; James, on the Hay home place; Josephine, wife of W. W. Cook, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Maude Bassett, on the home place; Peter, Saline County; Mrs. Minnie Platter, Holden, Missouri; Harry, William, Saline County; Harley, on the home place; Leander, deceased.

Mr. Scott is a Democrat of the loyal and stanch variety. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Scott is fraternally affiliated with Lookout Lodge of Modern Woodmen of America.

Jesse Karrick.—The first few years which Jesse Karrick, extensive land owner, of Longwood township, Pettis County, spent in Missouri were not productive in any sense. In fact, Mr. Karrick came to this State equipped with a capital of \$1,600, which he lost while trying to make ends meet in tilling rented land in Saline County. However, he was a young man then, and the true, energetic type of young manhood of Kentucky parentage is not easily discouraged. Mr. Karrick naturally expected to make his fortune in Saline County when he arrived there on March 7, 1883. He remained six years in that county and then decided to come to Pettis county, moving here in 1890. He was still shy of capital but his credit was good and he had lost none of his optimism. He purchased 160 acres near Longwood on time; made good, paid for his land, and then bought more and more land, as prosperity smiled upon him. In August, 1900, he purchased the old John S. Vincent place of 573 acres, a beautiful tract of valley, prairie and woodland which forms his present home. In addition to his home place, Mr. Karrick owns two other farms, one of sixty acres, and another of 102 acres. At various times he has dealt in land and has owned as high as 1,100 acres in Pettis County. For many years Mr. Karrick has been an extensive feeder of live stock and achieved success in this vocation. The Karrick residence is in a beautiful location on a hilltop, and was built in 1850. The house is a very attractive one and presents a pleasing sight after one has made the trip to the home along the winding roadway through the woods to the house.

Jesse Karrick was born in Bath County, Kentucky, November 22, 1852. He is the son of George W. and Amanda (Shrout) Karrick, both of whom were born and reared in the Blue Grass State. George W. Karrick was a son of John Karrick, whose father was a Scotchman who emigrated from his native city,—Edinburg to Maryland. Amanda (Shrout) Karrick was a daughter of Peter Shrout, a native of Germany who emigrated to this country and married an Irish girl names McCarthy. It will thus be seen that the Karricks are descended from a mixture of nationalities which is productive of a high type of Americanism. John Karrick was but three years of age when his father moved his family and belongings from the Ohio River on a flatboat to the new home in the wilderness of Kentucky. George W. Karrick lived all of his days in Kentucky and died in 1910 at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Amanda Karrick was born October 17, 1835 and resides in the old family home in

Kentucky. Their children are: Jesse, subject of this sketch; George, living in Kentucky; Mrs. Mary Jane Wills, Bath County, Kentucky; Isaac, Miller County, Missouri; Lindolph, a farmer in Longwood township; Mrs. Millie McClain, Benjamin, Preston, Dora and John, living in Kentucky.

His parents being well-to-do, Jesse Karrick had the advantages of a good school education. He assisted his father on the home farm until he became of age. He then decided to strike out for himself. Accordingly he came to Missouri, as above stated. While his experience in Missouri at the beginning were not such as to encourage him in his belief that Missouri is the land of opportunity, his later successes in Pettis County have instilled into his mind that there is no better plat of ground in the State, than Pettis County. Mr. Karrick has been a hard worker and an excellent financier who has won his way into the first ranks of Pettis County's successful men of affairs.

On June 12, 1873, Mr. Karrick was united in marriage with Celia C. Thompson, of Bath County, Kentucky. Mrs. Karrick was born November 21, 1852 and departed this life March 22, 1900. She was a daughter of Shelton and Maggie (Donahue) Thompson. The children born of this happy marriage are: Mrs. Clara Lee Tickmeyer, Heath's Creek township; Belle, at home keeping house for her father; William N., a farmer in Longwood township; Lou, wife of Thomas J. Raines, Heath's Creek township; Mrs. Edith Karrick, Longwood township; Rosa, died in childhood; Ina, wife of John Duffield, living on the Gentry place in Cedar township; Shelton, Heath's Creek township; Maude, wife of Ollie Raines, Longwood township; Jessie, at home.

One hundred and sixty acres of the land owned by Mr. Karrick is a part of the original Swope estate, one of the first places settled in Pettis County by Jesse Swope, pioneer. Mr. Karrick is a Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church, of which his departed wife was a devout member. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America Lodge of Longwood. Mr. Karrick is a hospitable, kindly, well informed and progressive citizen who is likable and has many warm friends in Pettis County. He was one of the organizers and is a stockholder and director of the Longwood Bank.

John W. Raines.—The boyhood days of John W. Raines, old settler and large land owner of north Heath's Creek township, were spent in poverty; his hardships were many; his education was neglected from necessity. Owing to the death of his father, the boys of the Raines fam-

ily were forced to begin the work of supporting the mother and family when very young. During his long and successful career, Mr. Raines has triumphed over adversity; overcome the handicap of not being possessed of a "book larnin'," and made good within sight of his birthplace. He has accumulated an estate of 566 acres, much of which has been bought a piece at a time. This is a picturesque farm, consisting of hill, valley and prairie land, half of it being covered with forest. Heath's Creek flows through the farm. Mr. Raines raises from 150 to 200 head of hogs annually, and from forty to sixty head of cattle are raised and maintained on the place, which is ideal for stock raising. Mr. Raines has resided on his farm since 1893. His first purchase of land was a tract of ninety-five acres. This small farm is the nucleus around which he has added a "patch at a time," just as he was able. He and his brother first bought 100 acres of land on time, without paying a dollar down on the tract. He then purchased ninety-five acres and bought his brother's interest.

Mr. Raines was born May 18, 1851, just on the edge of Saline County, Missouri. He is a son of Charles and Margaret (Lockridge) Raines, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, and came to Missouri with their respective parents many years ago, when the State was young and incoming settlers were just beginning the task of redeeming Missouri from a wilderness state. Charles Raines died when the subject of this sketch was but a child. Margaret Raines departed this life in 1893. There were four children in the Raines family, as follow: William served in the Union Army during the Civil War and died in 1866; Mrs. Margaret Nichols, deceased; James, deceased; John W., subject of this review.

John W. Raines was married in 1875 to Lovica Fowler, born in Pettis County in 1854. She was a daughter of Charles Fowler, an early settler of Pettis County. The following children were born to John W. and Lovica Raines: Thomas J., a prosperous farmer and stockman of Heath's Creek township; William, on the home place; Mrs. Emma Remmo, Saline County; Griscom, a farmer, Heath's Creek township; Ollie, a farmer, Heath's Creek township; Gilbert, on the home place; John, farming on the home place.

In politics Mr. Raines is a Republican. He and Mrs. Raines worship at the Miller Presbyterian Church. For a man who began his career with but a team and wagon, an old double shovel, twelve-inch plow, and one cow, Mr. Raines has done remarkably well.

John W. Kellerman, owner of the Kellerman homestead in Heaht's Creek township, consisting of 425 acres, was born in April, 1864, in the house where he is now living. The first room of the Kellerman home was erected in 1857, and subsequent additions have made it quite an imposing farm residence. John Kellerman, his father, was born in Ohio, December 3, 1827, and died in October, 1901. He was a son of David Kellerman, a native of Germany, who after emigrating to America, settled in Ohio, moved again to Illinois, and thence to Pettis County, Missouri, in the early pioneer days. He purchased his first land from William Scott, and also entered free Government land.

In the halcyon days of 1849 when all the world was agog over the news of the great gold strike on the Sutter farm in California, and men were hurrying to the Coast from all parts of the world, John Kellerman joined a party enroute to the gold country, driving ox-teams across the plains and mountains to California. This expedition started westward from Arrow Rock, Missouri, and Mr. Kellerman reached the gold fields without mishap, excepting an occasional foray with the plains Indians. He got a quantity of the yellow metal which he carried in a buckskin bag or vest fastened around his body. His return route was via the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans.

John Kellerman was married in 1857 to Miss Emily Henderson, who was born in September, 1834, in Kentucky, a daughter of John H. and Mildred (Faulkner) Henderson, who migrated from Kentucky to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1839. John H. Henderson was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, January 9, 1805. He was a son of John Henderson who moved from Virginia to Allen County, Kentucky, in 1833, his death occurring in a few months after his arrival in Kentucky. John H. Henderson moved to Kentucky in 1828 and thence to Pettis County with his young wife, whom he had married June 24, 1832. Mrs. Mildred (Faulkner) Henderson was a daughter of James Faulkner of Kentucky. Five children were born to John H. and Mildred Henderson as follow, only three of whom were reared: Mrs. Emily G. Kellerman, William H. and Julia A.

Mr. Henderson spent his entire life as a farmer and stock raiser and served as peace magistrate for over fifteen years.

During the Civil War, John Kellerman served as a member of Captain Lower's company of Home Guards. He became well to do and was highly respected. Five children of the eight born to John Kellerman and wife survive: Mrs. Lena Kate Johnson, residing on the home place, widow of

Napoleon B. Johnson, who was a native of Cooper County, Missouri, and died in 1910 at the age of sixty years on his farm in Arkansas; Ward Kellerman, a farmer living on a farm south of Beaman, Missouri; Virginia, deceased; John W., whose name heads this review; Curtis, Heath's Creek township; Josephine, wife of Green McFarland, Bowling Green township; and two children who died in infancy.

John W. Kellerman is a progressive farmer who believes in using modern methods of farming. A gasoline propelled tractor is used on the farm for the plowing and cultivating of the land, a portion of which is rich bottom soil. In 1918 Mr. Kellerman harvested 75 acres of corn from his river bottom land which produced the unequaled yield of 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. He has sown 52 acres of wheat for the harvest of 1919. The Kellerman farm produces about 25 head of Shorthorn cattle and about fifty head of hogs annually, Mr. Kellerman's plan being to raise enough grain and forage to supply the animals on his place, without selling grain or having more stock than can be fed from the crops raised on the farm, a method of farming which is conducive to a steady profit and which continually restores the fertility of the soil. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Christian Church, as are the women of his household who comprise his aged mother and Mrs. Johnson, his sister.

George W. Thornton, a successful farmer, Hughesville township, is a native son of Pettis County. He was born on the Claycomb place, eight miles north of Sedalia, December 22, 1862, and is a son of Hiram Thornton, born in 1810 and died in 1872. Mr. Thornton was one of the best known of the early settlers of Pettis County. He was a son of Peter Thornton, of Virginia, who migrated to Missouri and settled near Arrow Rock when Hiram Thornton was but a boy. Nelson Cemetery is located on the old Thornton place in Saline County where Hiram Thornton was reared.

Hiram Thornton was married in Saline County to Miss Sophia Turley who was born November 19, 1817, and died August 2, 1876. She was reared on the old Turley farm in Cooper county; the town of Lamine now stands upon the old farm. Sophia Turley was a daughter of Stephen Turley, an early pioneer of Missouri. Hiram Thornton came to Pettis County, April 16, 1836, at a time when the population of this county was small and this whole neighborhood was but sparsely settled. He settled on what is now known as the Claycomb place and was one of the first

justices of the peace in Heath's Creek township. The postoffice of Thornleigh was named in his honor. The old Thornton home is still standing and around this home Mr. Thornton built up an estate of nearly 500 acres and resided there all of his days. The remains of both he and his wife rest side by side in a private burial ground on the old Turley homestead in Cooper County.

Hiram Thornton was a Democrat and a Presbyterian, and was one of the influential men of his day in Pettis County, filling many positions of honor and trust and at one time served as treasurer of Pettis County. The children born to Hiram and Sophia Thornton are: William Harvey, b. July 23, 1836, d. October 28, 1839; Mary Elizabeth, b. December 11, 1837, d. February 27, 1848; James Marion, b. January 31, 1840, died November 19, 1917, his death occurring at the Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kansas; Selinda Jane, b. October 3, 1841, d. February 12, 1848; Stephen Turley, b. February 26, 1843, d. June 10, 1841; David Jones, Union veteran, b. December 4, 1844, d. June 27, 1876; Martha Helen Sneed, born November 30, 1846, resides in Hepner, Oregon; Benjamin Franklin, b. December 14, 1848, d. June 10, 1907 at Pueblo, Colorado, his remains being interred in Nelson Cemetery, Saline County; Adelia Merrill, born December 23, 1850, lives at Marshall, Saline County, Missouri; Milton, born March 5, 1853, lives at Hughesville, Missouri; Hiram Miller, born May 15, 1855, died in California, in 1917; Mrs. Sophia M. Phillips, born June 13, 1858, lives at Marshall, Saline County; Lurany May Wampler, born August 7, 1859, formerly lived in Johnson County, died in New Mexico in 1914; Henry Clay, born November 30, 1860, resides in Sedalia; George W., subject of this sketch.

George W. Thornton was left an orphan at the age of thirteen years and began doing for himself at that age. He made his home with his brother, Benjamin, until he attained the age of seventeen years and then hired out as farm hand for four years. In 1883 he rented land from the Fristoes for one year, and will always kindly remember the fine treatment accorded him by Mr. and Mrs. Fristoe, especially the kindness of Mrs. Annie Fristoe, whom he considers one of the finest ladies in the land. They made him one of the family. He then rented 160 acres in Hughesville township. In 1887, he rented the Hutchison place for one year. Then he and his brother Henry Clay formed a partnership and at the solicitation of George W. Crawford, and leased the Crawford farm of 320 acres for three years. This partnership was then dissolved and he then rented 600 acres adjoining the Crawford farm for the next three years.

In the spring of 1906, Mr. Thornton moved to his present home place consisting of 192.5 acres which he had purchased in 1905. In addition to his own farm he is renting a tract of seventy acres. Mr. Thornton has placed practically all of the substantial improvements on his place and is comfortably fixed. He keeps a herd of high grade Poland China hogs and has sold hogs to the value of \$2,500 during 1918, besides having 100 head on the farm at this present writing. He harvested eighty-five acres of wheat in 1918, which yielded a crop which sold for \$3,500, and averaged twenty bushels to the acre. He has 130 acres for the harvest of 1919 and has specialized in wheat for the past thirty years. Mr. Thornton paid sixty dollars an acre for his farm, now valued at over twice this much, the place being well improved, convenient to a school, located near the end of the rock road from Sedalia, with Hughesville, a convenient shipping and trading point, but one and a half miles to the north.

On December 28, 1892, Mr. Thornton was married to Miss Bettie Carson, and they have one son, Donald George, born July 18, 1909. Mrs. Bettie (Carson) Thornton was born February 14, 1872, in Adams County, Illinois. She is a daughter of James and Narcissus (Garner) Carson, natives of Ireland, who settled in Franklin County, Missouri, coming to the State from Illinois in 1879. They first resided in Hickory County for three years. In 1882 the Carsons came to Pettis County and Mr. Carson followed farming near Sedalia until his death. James Carson was born in 1836 and died December 29, 1914. Narcissus Carson died December 24, 1915, at the age of seventy-four years. Of ten children born to James and Narcissus Carson, seven are living: Alexander, born 1861, lives at Huntsville, Missouri; Mrs. Martha McVickers, born 1863, lives at San Antonio, Texas; Emma, wife of Dr. C. W. Merkel, lives at Ann Arbor, Michigan; Thomas J., born 1867, lives at Greenwood, Arkansas; Mrs. Bettie Thornton of this review; Mrs. Mollie Harmon, born 1869, lives at Kansas, Illinois; Gilford and Stanley, deceased; Ira, lives at Mulberry, Kansas; Garner, deceased.

Mr. Thornton is a Democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America Lodge of Hughesville.

William Winston McClure, live stock buyer and shipper, Hughesville, Missouri, is a native son of Pettis County. He was born September 21, 1885, on the McClure homestead east of Hughesville, and is a son of the late Das McClure, an extended biography of whom is presented elsewhere in this history. William W. McClure is likewise a grandson of Winston

McClure, a Missouri pioneer, who spent his last days in Pettis County and was one of the most widely known stockmen in western Missouri.

W. W. McClure received his early education in the public schools after which he attended Prof. D. R. Cully's Academy at Hughesville. Mr. McClure has followed the farming and live stock business since his boyhood days. He has dealt in land, selling and buying tracts, and is owner of 128 acres east of Hughesville. Mr. McClure resided on the farm east of town until his removal to Hughesville in March, 1913. For the past fifteen years he has been the leading live stock buyer and shipper in this section of Pettis County. His shipments of livestock from this point will aggregate 200 carloads annually, thus doing a business which will run into tens of thousands of dollars each year. He has built up a splendid reputation for honesty, integrity, and reliability which are prime assets in his business dealings and have led his patrons to remain with him in a business capacity and as warm friends from year to year.

On November 8, 1905, W. W. McClure and Miss Mary Aldridge were united in marriage. Mrs. Mary McClure was born in Pettis County and is a daughter of James S. and Anna (Howe) Aldridge, both of whom were born and reared in Pettis County and are now residing on their farm in Longwood township. Three children have been born to William Winston and Mary McClure, as follow: Winston James, born May 23, 1908; Mary Luella, and Anna Louise, twins, born December 29, 1912.

Politically, Mr. McClure is a Democrat of the true and stanch kind who is a firm believer in democratic principles of government. He and Mrs. McClure are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America Lodge of Hughesville.

Charles August Selken, assistant cashier of the Smithton Bank, Smithton, Missouri, is a native born resident of this thriving little city. Mr. Selken was born June 30, 1875, and is the son of John H. Selken.

John H. Selken was born in West Virginia, in 1836, the son of John Selken, a native of Germany, who immigrated to America and settled near Wheeling, West Virginia. He came to Missouri in 1866. John H. Selken served in an Ohio infantry regiment of volunteers during the Civil War. Soon after the close of the war he came to Missouri and located on the prairie, one mile west of Smithton, in Pettis County. The Selken farm eventually joined Smithton on the western edge, and was

well improved by Mr. Selken. He moved to the present Selken homestead in 1885. Mr. Selken died in 1905. His wife, prior to her marriage, was Elizabeth Ann Rickey, born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1842, and resides on the Selken homestead. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Selken were parents of three sons: Frank H., deceased, George D., deceased, and Charles August, subject of this sketch.

After attending the public schools Charles A. Selken pursued a course of study at the business college at Sedalia. Following his business course, he clerked for a time in a general store. For seven months he filled the post of delivery clerk in the Sedalia postoffice. He returned to Smithton in 1897. In 1904 he served as customs inspector at the port of St. Louis. He served as postmaster of Smithton from 1897 to 1913. On July 1, 1910, he became associated with the Smithton Bank and has served as the efficient assistant cashier of this bank since that time.

Mr. Selken was married November 30, 1911, to Miss Mayme E. Muri, of Clarksburg, Missouri, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Muri. One child has blessed this marriage: Frank Muri Selken, born November 17, 1917.

Mr. Selken is one of the live business men of Smithton, and is known as a substantial man of affairs in the community. He is a Republican, and is fraternally allied with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

David White.—The leading store in Smithton is the general merchandise store established by David White, in 1839, and operated by White & Haire until 1896, when Mr. White purchased his partner's interest in the business. The White store is completely stocked with an excellent line of groceries, dry goods and clothing, and is housed in a large building on the main street of the town.

David White was born in Madison County, Kentucky, the son of John H. and Mary (De Bard) White, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky and lived all of their lives in that State. David White was reared in Doyle County, Kentucky, and first came to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1871. He engaged in farming in this county in the northern part of Smithton township, and was successful as a farmer. He continued farming until he engaged in business, in 1889. In addition to his business Mr. White is owner of a farm of ninety acres south of Smithton, and has 160 acres located west of Smithton. He is also president of the Bank of Smithton, and one of the town's leading and best respected citizens in many ways.

Mr. White is a Democrat, and is a member of the Christian Church.

Thomas J. Raines.—Born on Pettis County soil, bred to the life of a farmer and stockman, Thomas J. Raines has gone his successful course true to the traditions of the second generation of the Raines family in Pettis County. The tale of his success since he attained his majority, and began his career with a single span of mules, reads like a tale from modern fiction. In the short space of twenty years Mr. Raines has accumulated a fortune in lands and money, and his success is a living evidence of the fact that old Pettis County is still the "land of opportunity" for an ambitious and energetic citizen. Mr. Raines, beginning in 1890 with the aforesaid span of mules as his only capital, rented land for three years, made some money, then bought 200 acres near Lookout, Missouri. For this land he paid down \$500. The soil being in a depleted condition and the buildings in a run-down condition, he set to work and created a valuable farm. This farm he sold at a profit in 1905. He then bought the old Jackson Williams farm of 150 acres, built up this tract into a better and more valuable farm, and sold it at a profit in 1910. In 1912, he purchased the Zieg Scott farm of 286 acres. Mr. Raines again repeated the operation of building up a run-down and depleted farm, and sold out at a profit in 1917. During the past twenty years he has amassed a comfortable fortune of over \$25,000, and is accounted one of the leading progressive stockmen of Pettis County.

The present Raines farm embraces 364 acres, in one body, in section 4, Heath's Creek township. Mr. Raines is here repeating the process of restoring the land to a better condition of fertility, and is improving the farm with the intention of making a permanent, comfortable home for his family. Since August, 1917, he has made considerable changes in the appearance of this tract. He has only recently completed the erection of a beautiful, modern residence of eight rooms, equipped with every modern convenience to make life comfortable and pleasant on the farm. This residence stands on an elevation and presents an attractive appearance from the roadway. The Raines farm is devoted to general farming and stock raising; 100 head of cattle are produced annually for the markets, and he markets from 200 to 300 head of hogs each year.

Thomas J. Raines was born April 11, 1878, on a farm in the northern part of Heath's Creek township. He is the son of John W. Raines, one of the old settlers of Pettis County, a sketch of whom appears in this

volume. His grandfather was Charles Raines, of Virginia, a pioneer of Saline County, Missouri. Thomas J. Raines was educated in the district school of his neighborhood, and has followed the vocation of farming from boyhood. The only assistance Mr. Raines received from his father, who is a large land owner, was a span of mules. He used this team in making his first crop and then sold the mules for \$160.

Mr. Raines was married, in 1901, to Miss Lou Karrick, a daughter of Jesse Karrick, a wealthy and substantial farmer of Longwood township, a sketch of whom appears in this history. This marriage has been blessed with three children: Lillie, aged seventeen years, a student in Sedalia High School; Robin, aged fifteen years, also a student in Sedalia High School, and Carl, eight years old.

Mr. Raines is a Republican. He and his family worship at the Christian Church. He is fraternally allied with the Longwood Lodge, No. 4,237, Modern Woodmen of America. He is a director of the Bank of Longwood, and is a progressive and enterprising citizen who is ever ready to give his assistance in promoting worthy projects.

Charles W. McAninch, extensive farmer and stockman, of Hughesville, has resided in Pettis County for sixty-one years. From a modest beginning he has accumulated one of the largest estates in this section of Missouri, his acreage totalling 1,225 acres of rich lands on the prairie country in the vicinity of Hughesville. His home farm embraces 705 acres in one continuous body, upon which Judge McAninch and his family have resided since 1883. The farm residence is an imposing and an attractive building, which has been remodeled and modernized, every comfort enjoyed by residence of the city being available in the McAninch home. The farm buildings are extensive, and are kept in an excellent state of repair. Charles W. McAninch was born March 5, 1849, in Page County, Kentucky. He is a son of Harrison and Polly Lockett (Walker) McAninch.

Harrison McAninch was born in 1809 and died in 1849. He was a native of Kentucky, and was reared and married in that State, to Miss Polly Lockett Walker, who was also a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Kentucky parents. Harrison McAninch was the son of George McAninch, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who emigrated to America late in the eighteenth century and settled in Kentucky. Harrison and Polly L. McAninch were parents of the following children: Mary P., James L.,

Zach. T., and Charles W. The mother of these children died in 1849, not long after the birth of the subject of this review.

Mary P. McAninch was born in 1841, and when she was eleven years old came to Missouri. She married P. H. Salmon, of Cooper County, Missouri, and died in 1915.

Zach T. McAninch was born in Kentucky in 1847 and came to Pettis County in 1852, and is now living retired at Sedalia. He married Mary Neill, of Pettis County. She died in 1910, leaving a son, C. L. McAninch, a farmer, near Beaman, Missouri.

In the spring of 1863 Zach T. and James McAninch crossed the plains, and spent the winter at Salt Lake City and Denver, eventually locating at Boise City, Idaho, where they remained for six years.

When he was eight years of age Charles W. McAninch came to Pettis County and was reared to young manhood in the home of his uncle, Charles Walker. When he became of age he received his first wages from his uncle, who paid him \$15 per month, and for the year's work his uncle also gave him a horse and saddle. The three McAninch brothers—Charles W., Zach. T. and James L.—then rented a large tract of land in partnership for five years, and were extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. This venture was a profitable one, and after the marriage of Zach T. McAninch the partnership arrangement was continued by Charles W. and James McAninch. The brothers continued to rent large tracts of land until 1883, when Charles W. McAninch made his initial purchase of 700 acres in Hughesville township. As the years have passed Judge McAninch has added to his acreage until he is owner of one of the largest farms in Pettis County.

On October 2, 1883, Charles W. McAninch and Miss Leonora Walker were united in marriage. The children born of this union are: James F., a farmer, Hughesville, Missouri; Walter, died at the age of twenty years; Paul V., was born in 1892 and enlisted in the aviation department of the National Army in July, 1918, and is stationed at the Brooks aviation field, near San Antonio, Texas; Mildred C. is at home with her parents.

Mrs. Leonore McAninch was born in Pettis County, five miles south of Sedalia. She is a daughter of Austin and Pernetha J. (Fowler) Walker, natives of Kentucky. When the Walkers first emigrated from their native State they settled in Callaway County, Missouri. After a resi-

dence there of some years they came to Pettis County. Austin Walker died in this county in 1865. Mrs. Pernetha Walker departed this life in 1895. Of six children born to Austin and Pernetha Walker, five are living: Mrs. Samantha Redd, Mrs. Ella Reid, Mrs. Belle Funk, Thomas E., and Mrs. Charles W. McAninch.

Judge McAninch and the members of his family worship at the Christian Church. He is a Democrat, and stands high in the councils of his party. He served as presiding judge of the County Court from January 1, 1907, to January 1, 1911. Many important innovations and public improvements were placed under way and completed during his term, and the public finances of Pettis County were never better managed. His court inaugurated the system of working the county prisoners upon the public highways, and thus they were made to pay for their keep. The plan of building concrete culverts was inaugurated during this regime, and many wooden structures were replaced, outside of the limits of the twelve-mile rock road districts. Concrete floors were placed in all bridges thirty feet or less in length. This court also had charge of the erection of 150 bridges, varying in length from sixteen to 150 feet.

In the November election of 1914 Judge McAninch was elected Representative from Pettis County to the Missouri State Legislature, and he was again elected in 1916. He served as a member of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth General Assemblies, and made a distinguished record. He served on the committees of Agriculture, Banks and Banking, Constitutional Amendments, Criminal Courts and Labor, and was chairman of the Committee on Justices of the Peace. During the session of the Forty-ninth General Assembly he held membership on the following committees: Agriculture; Banks and Banking, of which he was vice-chairman; Penitentiary and Reform Schools, being vice-chairman of this committee also; Clerical Force, serving as chairman of this committee; Schools and Labor, and he served as chairman of the Committee on Normal Schools.

It was during his last term as Representative that Judge McAninch achieved State-wide prominence because of his authorship of several important educational measures which were passed during the session.

For a number of years Judge McAninch has served as a director of the Third National Bank of Sedalia, and at present is the only surviving

member of the original board of directors elected at the organization of the bank. He is now serving as vice-president of the bank. He was the first treasurer of the State Fair Board, filling this post from 1901 to 1906. Judge McAninch is a citizen of worth and influence among his fellow-men.

Isaac Warren, who now resides in Sedalia, Mo., is a native of Pettis County, having been born in Flat Creek township, December 18, 1843. He is a son of Ervin and Elizabeth (Petty) Warren, both natives of Kentucky. The Warren family were very early settlers in this section of Missouri. Ervin Warren was a son of Hedgman Warren, who settled in Pettis County, Mo., about 1835, and both he and Ervin Warren entered government land in this county. When Ervin Warren first entered government land the nearest United States land office was at Warsaw, Mo. He also filed on land later, after the land office was moved to Clinton. Ervin Warren died in 1871, and his wife departed this life about ten years later. Their remains are interred in the Warren Cemetery, together with other members of the Warren family. This is one of the old burial grounds in the vicinity of Sedalia.

To Ervin and Elizabeth Warren were born the following children: Mrs. Melinda C. Higgins, deceased; J. W., deceased; Isaac, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Sarah Shy, deceased; Mrs. Lydia A. Parberry, deceased; Milton E., deceased; Mrs. Mary Elliott, who lives in Pettis County, and Robert E., who resides on the old Warren place. Isaac Warren was reared amid the pioneer surroundings of the early days in Pettis County, and was educated in the subscription schools, principally. He was attending public school when the Civil War broke out. He then entered the employ of the government as a teamster, hauling supplies for the Union Army, and was thus engaged about one year. He then went to Montana, driving a team of mules across the plains; and when the war ended he was at Helena, Mont. He then returned to Missouri, and for forty years was engaged in farming. He retired in 1908, and since that time has resided in Sedalia.

Mr. Warren was united in marriage December 31, 1868, with Miss Mary Gentry, a native of Pettis County, and a daughter of B. J. and Mollie (Ellison) Gentry, both natives of Kentucky. The Gentry family settled in Pettis County in the thirties and many members of that family have been successfully identified with the development of Pettis County up to the present time. A more extensive history of the Gentry family is given elsewhere in this volume.

Isaac Warren has spent nearly seventy-five years of his life in Pettis County, and during that time he has witnessed the transformation of a wild, unsettled country into a populous, industrial and prosperous community. Men who have seen Pettis County in its primitive state are rapidly passing away, and in a few short years all will have joined the great host of silent witnesses, and leave only tradition and history to tell the story of Pettis County in the early days.

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